OWLAPY

Release 0.1.2

Ontolearn Team

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Contents:

OWLAPY[1]: Representation of OWL objects in python.

1 About owlapy

Version: owlapy 1.1.0

GitHub repository: https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy

Publisher and maintainer: DICE[2] - data science research group of Paderborn University[3].

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License: MIT License

1.1 What is owlapy?

Owlapy is an open-source software library in python that is used to represent entities in OWL 2 Web Ontology Language.

We identified the gap of having a library that will serve as a base structure for representing OWL entities and for manipulating OWL Ontologies in python, and like that, owlapy was created. Owlapy is loosely based on its java-counterpart, *owlapi*. Owlapy is currently utilized by powerful libraries such as Ontolearn[4] and OntoSample[5].

Owlapy is the perfect choice for machine learning projects that are built in python and focus on knowledge graphs and class expression learnings.

1.2 What does owlapy have to offer?

- Create, manipulate and save Ontologies.
- Retrieving information from the signature of the ontology.
- Reasoning over ontology.
- Represent every notation in OWL 2 Structural Specification and Functional-Style Syntax[6] including:
  - Entities, Literals, and Anonymous Individuals

[1] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy
[2] https://dice-research.org/
[3] https://www.uni-paderborn.de/en/university
[4] https://github.com/dice-group/Ontolearn
[5] https://github.com/alkidbaci/OntoSample
[6] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/

  - Property Expressions
  - Data Ranges
  - Class Expressions
  - Axioms
  - Annotations
- Construct complex class expressions.
- Provide interfaces for OWL Ontology, Ontology manager and Reasoner.
- Convert owl expression to SPARQL queries.
- Render owl expression to Description Logics or Manchester syntax.
- Parse Description Logics or Manchester expression to owl expression.

1.3 How to install?

Installation from source:

```
git clone https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy
conda create -n temp_owlapy python=3.10.13 --no-default-packages && conda activate␣
↪temp_owlapy && pip3 install -e .
```

or using PyPI:

```
pip3 install owlapy
```

2 Basic Usage

The main usage for owlapy is to use it for class expression construction. Class expression learning algorithms require such basic structure to work upon. Let's walk through an example of constructing some class expressions.

In this example we will be using the *family* ontology, a simple ontology with namespace: `http://example.com/family#`. Here is a hierarchical diagram that shows the classes and their relationship:

```
         Thing
           |
        person
       /   |
   male  female
```

It contains only one object property which is `hasChild` and in total there are six persons (individuals), of which four are males and two are females.

2.1 Atomic Classes

To represent the classes `male`, `female`, and `person` we can simply use the class OWLClass[7]:

```python
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLClass
from owlapy.iri import IRI

namespace = "http://example.com/family#"

male = OWLClass(IRI(namespace, "male"))
female = OWLClass(IRI(namespace, "female"))
person = OWLClass(IRI(namespace, "person"))
```

Notice that we created an `IRI` object for every class. IRI[8] is used to represent an *IRI*. Every named entity requires an IRI, whereas Anonymous entities does not. However, in owlapy you can create an *OWLClass* by passing the *IRI* directly as a string, like so:

```python
male = OWLClass("http://example.com/family#male")
```

2.2 Object Property

To represent the object property `hasChild` we can use the class OWLObjectProperty[9]:

```python
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty

hasChild = OWLObjectProperty("http://example.com/family#hasChild")
```

Tip: In owlapy the naming of the classes is made in accordance with the notations from OWL 2 specification but with the word *"OWL"* in the beginning. Example: *"OWLObjectProperty"* represents the notation *"ObjectProperty"*.

2.3 Complex class expressions

Now that we have these atomic entities, we can construct more complex class expressions. Let's say we want to represent all individuals which are `male` and have at least 1 child.

We already have the concept of `male`. We need to find the appropriate class for the second part: *"have at least 1 child"*. In OWL 2 specification that would be ObjectMinCardinality[10]. In owlapy, as we said, we simply add the word *"OWL"* upfront to find the correct class:

```python
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLObjectMinCardinality

has_at_least_one_child = OWLObjectMinCardinality(
    cardinality = 1,
    property = hasChild,
    filler = person
)
```

[7] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/class_expression/owl_class/index.html#owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.OWLClass
[8] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/iri/index.html#owlapy.iri.IRI
[9] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/owl_property/index.html#owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty
[10] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality

As you can see, to create an object of class OWLObjectMinCardinality[11] is as easy as that. You specify the cardinality which in this case is `1`, the object property where we apply this cardinality restriction and the filler class in case you want to restrict the domain of the class expression. In this case we used `person`.

Now let's merge both class expressions together using OWLObjectIntersectionOf[12]:

```
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLObjectIntersectionOf

ce = OWLObjectIntersectionOf([male, has_at_least_one_child])
```

2.4 Convert to SPARQL, DL or Manchester syntax

Owlapy is not just a library to represent OWL entities, you can also use it to convert owl expressions into other formats:

```
from owlapy import owl_expression_to_sparql, owl_expression_to_dl, owl_expression_to_
↪manchester

print(owl_expression_to_dl(ce))
# Result: male ⊓ (≥ 1 hasChild.person)

print(owl_expression_to_sparql(ce))
# Result: SELECT DISTINCT ?x WHERE { ?x a <http://example.com/family#male> . { SELECT␣
↪?x WHERE { ?x <http://example.com/family#hasChild> ?s_1 . ?s_1 a <http://example.
↪com/family#person> .  } GROUP BY ?x HAVING ( COUNT ( ?s_1 ) >= 1 ) } }

print(owl_expression_to_manchester(ce))
# Result: male and (hasChild min 1 person)
```

To parse a DL or Manchester expression to owl expression you can use the following convenient methods:

```
from owlapy import dl_to_owl_expression, manchester_to_owl_expression

print(dl_to_owl_expression("∃ hasChild.male", namespace))
# Result: OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom(property=OWLObjectProperty(IRI('http://example.com/
↪family#','hasChild')),filler=OWLClass(IRI('http://example.com/family#','male')))

print(manchester_to_owl_expression("female and (hasChild max 2 person)", namespace))
# Result: OWLObjectIntersectionOf((OWLClass(IRI('http://example.com/family#','female
↪')), OWLObjectMaxCardinality(property=OWLObjectProperty(IRI('http://example.com/
↪family#','hasChild')),2,filler=OWLClass(IRI('http://example.com/family#','person
↪')))))
```

In these examples we showed a fraction of **owlapy**. You can explore the *api documentation* to learn more about all classes in owlapy and check more examples in the examples[13] directory.

[11] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/class_expression/restriction/index.html#owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OWLObjectMinCardinality

[12] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/class_expression/nary_boolean_expression/index.html#owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf

[13] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples

3 Ontologies

To get started with Structured Machine Learning, the first thing required is an Ontology[14] with Named Individuals[15]. In this guide we show the basics of working with ontologies in Owlapy. We will use the *father* ontology for the following examples.

3.1 Loading an Ontology

To load an ontology as well as to manage it, you will need an *OWLOntologyManager* An ontology can be loaded using the following Python code:

```
from owlapy.iri import IRI
from owlapy.owl_ontology_manager import OntologyManager

manager = OntologyManager()
onto = manager.load_ontology(IRI.create("file://KGs/Family/father.owl"))
```

First, we import the `IRI` class and a suitable OWLOntologyManager. To load a file from our computer, we have to reference it with an *IRI*. Secondly, we need the Ontology Manager. Owlapy contains one such manager: The *Ontology-Manager*.

Now, we can already inspect the contents of the ontology. For example, to list all individuals:

```
for ind in onto.individuals_in_signature():
    print(ind)
```

You can get the object properties in the signature:

```
onto.object_properties_in_signature()
```

For more methods, see the abstract class *OWLOntology* or the concrete implementation *Ontology*.

3.2 Modifying an Ontology

Axioms in ontology serve as the basis for defining the vocabulary of a domain and for making statements about the relationships between individuals and concepts in that domain. They provide a formal and precise way to represent knowledge and allow for automated reasoning and inference. Axioms can be **added**, **modified**, or **removed** from an ontology, allowing the ontology to evolve and adapt as new knowledge is gained.

In owlapy we also have different axioms represented by different classes. You can check all the axioms classes *here*. Some frequently used axioms are:

- *OWLDeclarationAxiom*
- *OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom*
- *OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom*
- *OWLClassAssertionAxiom*
- *OWLSubClassOfAxiom*
- *OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*

[14] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-overview/
[15] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-syntax/#Named_Individuals

Add a new Class

Let's suppose you want to add a new class in our example ontology `KGs/Family/father.owl` It can be done as follows:

```python
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLClass
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLDeclarationAxiom

iri = IRI('http://example.com/father#', 'child')
child_class = OWLClass(iri)
child_class_declaration_axiom = OWLDeclarationAxiom(child_class)

manager.add_axiom(onto, child_class_declaration_axiom)
```

In this example, we added the class 'child' to the *father.owl* ontology. Firstly we create an instance of *OWLClass* to represent the concept of 'child' by using an *IRI*. On the other side, an instance of `IRI` is created by passing two arguments which are the namespace of the ontology and the remainder 'child'. To declare this new class we need an axiom of type `OWLDeclarationAxiom`. We simply pass the `child_class` to create an instance of this axiom. The final step is to add this axiom to the ontology using the *OWLOntologyManager*. We use the `add_axiom` method of the `manager` to add into the ontology `onto` the axiom `child_class_declaration_axiom`.

Add a new Object Property / Data Property

The idea is the same as adding a new class. Instead of `OWLClass`, for object properties, you can use the class *OWLObjectProperty* and for data properties you can use the class *OWLDataProperty*.

```python
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty, OWLDataProperty

# adding the object property 'hasParent'
hasParent_op = OWLObjectProperty(IRI('http://example.com/father#', 'hasParent'))
hasParent_op_declaration_axiom = OWLDeclarationAxiom(hasParent_op)
manager.add_axiom(onto, hasParent_op_declaration_axiom)

# adding the data property 'hasAge'
hasAge_dp = OWLDataProperty(IRI('http://example.com/father#', 'hasAge'))
hasAge_dp_declaration_axiom = OWLDeclarationAxiom(hasAge_dp)
manager.add_axiom(onto, hasAge_dp_declaration_axiom)
```

See the *owlapy* for more OWL entities that you can add as a declaration axiom.

Add an Assertion Axiom

To assign a class to a specific individual use the following code:

```python
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLClassAssertionAxiom

individuals = list(onto.individuals_in_signature())
heinz = individuals[1]  # get the 2nd individual in the list which is 'heinz'

class_assertion_axiom = OWLClassAssertionAxiom(heinz, child_class)

manager.add_axiom(onto, class_assertion_axiom)
```

We have used the previous method `individuals_in_signature()` to get all the individuals and converted them to a list, so we can access them by using indexes. In this example, we want to assert a class axiom for the individual `heinz`.

We have used the class `OWLClassAssertionAxiom` where the first argument is the 'individual' `heinz` and the second argument is the 'class_expression'. As the class expression, we used the previously defined class `child_Class`. Finally, add the axiom by using `add_axiom` method of the *OWLOntologyManager*.

Let's show one more example using a `OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom` to assign the age of 17 to heinz.

```
from owlapy.owl_literal import OWLLiteral
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom

literal_17 = OWLLiteral(17)
dp_assertion_axiom = OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom(heinz, hasAge_dp, literal_17)

manager.add_axiom(onto, dp_assertion_axiom)
```

OWLLiteral is a class that represents the literal values in Owlapy. We have stored the integer literal value of '18' in the variable `literal_17`. Then we construct the `OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom` by passing as the first argument, the individual `heinz`, as the second argument the data property `hasAge_dp`, and the third argument the literal value `literal_17`. Finally, add it to the ontology by using `add_axiom` method.

Check the *owlapy* to see all the OWL assertion axioms that you can use.

Remove an Axiom

To remove an axiom you can use the `remove_axiom` method of the ontology manager as follows:

```
manager.remove_axiom(onto,dp_assertion_axiom)
```

The first argument is the ontology you want to remove the axiom from and the second argument is the axiom you want to remove.

3.3 Save an Ontology

If you modified an ontology, you may want to save it as a new file. To do this you can use the `save_ontology` method of the *OWLOntologyManager*. It requires two arguments, the first is the ontology you want to save and The second is the IRI of the new ontology.

```
manager.save_ontology(onto, IRI.create('file:/' + 'test' + '.owl'))
```

The above line of code will save the ontology `onto` in the file *test.owl* which will be created in the same directory as the file you are running this code.

3.4 Worlds

Owlready2 stores every triple in a 'World' object, and it can handle several Worlds in parallel. Owlready2 uses an optimized quadstore to store the world. Each world object is stored in a separate quadstore and by default the quadstore is stored in memory, but it can also be stored in an SQLite3 file. The method `save_world()` of the ontology manager does the latter. When an *OWLOntologyManager* object is created, a new world is also created as an attribute of the manager. By calling the method `load_ontology(iri)` the ontology is loaded to this world.

It possible to create several isolated "worlds", sometimes called "universe of speech". This makes it possible in particular to load the same ontology several times, independently, that is to say, without the modifications made on one copy affecting the other copy. Sometimes the need to *isolate an ontology* arise. What that means is that you can have multiple reference of the same ontology in different worlds.

It is important that an ontology is associated with a reasoner which is used to inferring knowledge from the ontology, i.e. to perform ontology reasoning. In the next guide we will see how to use a reasoner in Owlapy.

4 Reasoners

To validate facts about statements in the ontology, the help of a reasoner component is required.

For this guide we will also consider the 'father' ontology that we slightly described *here*:

```
from owlapy.owl_ontology_manager import OntologyManager

manager = OntologyManager()
onto = manager.load_ontology(IRI.create("KGs/Family/father.owl"))
```

In our Owlapy library, we provide several **reasoners** to choose from. Currently, there are the following reasoners available:

- ***OntologyReasoner***

  Or differently Structural Reasoner, is the base reasoner in Owlapy. The functionalities of this reasoner are limited. It does not provide full reasoning in *ALCH*. Furthermore, it has no support for instances of complex class expressions, which is covered by the other reasoners (SyncReasoner and FIC). We recommend to use the other reasoners for any heavy reasoning tasks.

  Initialization:

  ```
  from owlapy.owl_reasoner import OntologyReasoner

  structural_reasoner = OntologyReasoner(onto)
  ```

  The structural reasoner requires an ontology (*OWLOntology*). The second argument is `isolate` argument which isolates the world (therefore the ontology) where the reasoner is performing the reasoning. More on that on Reasoning Details.

- ***SyncReasoner***

  Can perform full reasoning in *ALCH* due to the use of HermiT/Pellet and provides support for complex class expression instances (when using the method `instances`). SyncReasoner is more useful when your main goal is reasoning over the ontology.

  Initialization:

  ```
  from owlapy.owl_reasoner import SyncReasoner, BaseReasoner

  sync_reasoner = SyncReasoner(onto, BaseReasoner.HERMIT, infer_property_values =␣
  ↪True)
  ```

  Sync Reasoner requires an ontology and a base reasoner of type *BaseReasoner* which is just an enumeration with two possible values: `BaseReasoner.HERMIT` and `BaseReasoner.PELLET`. You can set the `infer_property_values` argument to `True` if you want the reasoner to infer property values. `infer_data_property_values` is an additional argument when the base reasoner is set to `BaseReasoner.PELLET`. The argument `isolated` is inherited from the base class

- ***FastInstanceCheckerReasoner*** **(FIC)**

  FIC also provides support for complex class expression but the rest of the methods are the same as in the base reasoner. It has a cache storing system that allows for faster execution of some reasoning functionalities. Due to this feature, FIC is more appropriate to be used in concept learning.

  Initialization:

```
from owlapy.owl_reasoner import FastInstanceCheckerReasoner

fic_reasoner = FastInstanceCheckerReasoner(onto, structural_reasoner, property_
↪cache = True,
                                               negation_default = True, sub_
↪properties = False)
```

Besides the ontology, FIC requires a base reasoner to delegate any reasoning tasks not covered by it. This base reasoner can be any other reasoner in Owlapy. `property_cache` specifies whether to cache property values. This requires more memory, but it speeds up the reasoning processes. If `negation_default` argument is set to `True` the missing facts in the ontology means false. The argument `sub_properties` is another boolean argument to specify whether you want to take sub properties in consideration for `instances()` method.

4.1 Usage of the Reasoner

All the reasoners available in the Owlapy library inherit from the class: *OWLReasonerEx*. This class provides some extra convenient methods compared to its base class *OWLReasoner*, which is an abstract class. Further on, in this guide, we use *SyncReasoner*. to show the capabilities of a reasoner in Owlapy.

To give examples we consider the *father* dataset. If you are not already familiar with this small dataset, you can find an overview of it *here*.

4.2 Class Reasoning

Using an *OWLOntology* you can list all the classes in the signature, but a reasoner can give you more than that. You can get the subclasses, superclasses or the equivalent classes of a class in the ontology:

```
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLClass
from owlapy.iri import IRI

namespace = "http://example.com/father#"
male = OWLClass(IRI(namespace, "male"))

male_super_classes = sync_reasoner.super_classes(male)
male_sub_classes = sync_reasoner.sub_classes(male)
male_equivalent_classes = sync_reasoner.equivalent_classes(male)
```

We define the *male* class by creating an *OWLClass* object. The methods `super_classes` and `sub_classes` have 2 more boolean arguments: `direct` and `only_named`. If `direct=True` then only the direct classes in the hierarchy will be returned, else it will return every class in the hierarchy depending on the method(sub_classes or super_classes). By default, its value is *False*. The next argument `only_named` specifies whether you want to show only named classes or complex classes as well. By default, its value is *True* which means that it will return only the named classes.

> **NOTE**: The extra arguments `direct` and `only_named` are also used in other methods that reason upon the class, object property, or data property hierarchy.

You can get all the types of a certain individual using `types` method:

```
anna = list(onto.individuals_in_signature()).pop()

anna_types = sync_reasoner.types(anna)
```

We retrieve *anna* as the first individual on the list of individuals of the 'Father' ontology. The `type` method only returns named classes.

4.3 Object Properties and Data Properties Reasoning

Owlapy reasoners offers some convenient methods for working with object properties and data properties. Below we show some of them, but you can always check all the methods in the *SyncReasoner* class documentation.

You can get all the object properties that an individual has by using the following method:

```
anna = individuals[0]
object_properties = sync_reasoner.ind_object_properties(anna)
```

In this example, `object_properties` contains all the object properties that *anna* has, which in our case would only be *hasChild*. Now we can get the individuals of this object property for *anna*.

```
for op in object_properties:
    object_properties_values = sync_reasoner.object_property_values(anna, op)
    for individual in object_properties_values:
        print(individual)
```

In this example we iterated over the `object_properties`, assuming that there are more than 1, and we use the reasoner to get the values for each object property `op` of the individual `anna`. The values are individuals which we store in the variable `object_properties_values` and are printed in the end. The method `object_property_values` requires as the first argument, an *OWLNamedIndividual* that is the subject of the object property values and the second argument an *OWLObjectProperty* whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.

> **NOTE:** You can as well get all the data properties of an individual in the same way by using `ind_data_properties` instead of `ind_object_properties` and `data_property_values` instead of `object_property_values`. Keep in mind that `data_property_values` returns literal values (type of *OWLLiteral*).

In the same way as with classes, you can also get the sub object properties or equivalent object properties.

```
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty

hasChild = OWLObjectProperty(IRI(namespace, "hasChild"))

equivalent_to_hasChild = sync_reasoner.equivalent_object_properties(hasChild)
hasChild_sub_properties = sync_reasoner.sub_object_properties(hasChild)
```

In case you want to get the domains and ranges of an object property use the following:

```
hasChild_domains = sync_reasoner.object_property_domains(hasChild)
hasChild_ranges = sync_reasoner.object_property_ranges(hasChild)
```

> **NOTE:** Again, you can do the same for data properties but instead of the word 'object' in the method name you should use 'data'.

4.4 Find Instances

The method `instances` is a very convenient method. It takes only 1 argument that is basically a class expression and returns all the individuals belonging to that class expression. In Owlapy we have implemented a Python class for each type of class expression. The argument is of type *OWLClassExpression*.

Let us now show a simple example by finding the instances of the class *male* and printing them:

```
male_individuals = sync_reasoner.instances(male)
for ind in male_individuals:
    print(ind)
```

In this guide we covered the main functionalities of the reasoners in Owlapy. More details are provided in the next guide.

5 Reasoning Details

In the previous guide we explained how to *use reasoners* in Owlapy. Here we cover a detailed explanation of the Owlapy reasoners, particularly *SyncReasoner*. Before we continue to talk about its *capabilities* we have to explain briefly the term *sync_reasoner*.

5.1 Sync Reasoner

sync_reasoner is a definition used in owlready2 to run HermiT[16] or Pellet[17] and automatically apply the facts deduced to the quadstore. In simple terms, by running HermiT or Pellet, one can infer more knowledge from the ontology (the specification are not mentioned here). We make use of this functionality in Owlapy, and it is represented by SyncReasoner. We explained the concept of "Worlds" in *Working with Ontologies*. Having that in mind you need to know that sync_reasoner is applied to the World object. After this particular reasoner is instantiated, because the facts are applied to the quadstore, changes made in the ontology by using the ontology manager will not be reflected to the ontology. The reasoner will use the state of the ontology at the moment it is instantiated.

There are 2 boolean parameters for sync_reasoner that you can specify when creating an instance of *SyncReasoner*. The first one `infer_property_values` tells HermiT or Pellet whether to infer (or not) property values. The same idea but for data properties is specified by the parameter `infer_data_property_values` which is only relevant to Pellet.

> Note: HermiT and Pellet are Java programs, so you will need to install a Java virtual machine to use them. If you don't have Java, you may install it from www.java.com (for Windows and macOS) or from the packages of your Linux distribution (the packages are often named "jre" or "jdk" for Java Runtime Environment and Java Development Kit).

5.2 Isolated World

In Working with Ontologies we mentioned that we can have multiple reference of in different worlds, which we can use to isolate an ontology to a specific World. For simplicity the terms "isolated world" and "isolated ontology" can be used interchangeably in this guide. The isolation comes in handy when we use multiple reasoners in the same script. If we create an instance of *SyncReasoner* it will apply sync_reasoner in the world object of the ontology and this will affect also the other reasoner/s which is/are using the same world. To overcome this issue you can set the argument `isolate=True` when initializing a reasoner. *FastInstanceCheckerReasoner* (FIC) does not have this argument because it uses a base reasoner to delegate most of its methods. Therefore, if the base reasoner has `isolate=True` then FIC will also operate in the isolated world of it's base reasoner.

[16] http://www.hermit-reasoner.com/
[17] https://github.com/stardog-union/pellet

Modifying an isolated ontology

When a reasoner is operating in an isolated ontology, every axiom added to the original ontology before or after the initialization, will not be reflected to the isolated ontology. To update the isolated ontology and add or remove any axiom, you can use `update_isolated_ontology(axioms_to_add, axioms_to_remove)`. This method accepts a list of axioms for every argument (i.e. the axioms that you want to add and the axioms that you want to remove).

5.3 Capabilities

SyncReasoner provides full reasoning in *ALCH*. We have adapted and build upon owlready2[18] reasoner to provide our own implementation in python. Below we give more details about each functionality of our reasoner:

- **Sub and Super Classes**

  You can retrieve sub (super) classes of a given class expression. Depending on your preferences you can retrieve the whole chain of sub (super) classes or only the direct sub (super) classes (`direct` argument). It is also possible to get anonymous classes in addition to named classes (`only_named` argument). Class equivalence entails subsumption of classes to each other.

- **Equivalent Classes**

  You are able to get the equivalent classes of a given class expression. It can be decided whether only named classes should be returned or anonymous classes as well. If two classes are subclasses of each other they are considered equivalent.

- **Disjoint Classes**

  Every class that is explicitly defined as disjoint with another class will be returned. In addition, every subclass and equivalent class of the disjoint classes will be returned. If a target class does not have explicitly-defined disjoint classes the search is transferred to the superclasses of that target class.

- **Equivalent Properties**

  You are able to get equivalent properties of a given object or data property. If two properties are sub-properties of each other, they are considered equivalent.

- **Sub and Super Properties**

  Our reasoner has support also for sub and super properties of a given property. You can set the `direct` argument like in sub (super) classes. Properties equivalence entails subsumption of properties to each other.

[18] https://owlready2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

- **Disjoint Properties**

  Similarly to disjoint classes, you can get the disjoint properties of a property. Same rules apply.

- **Property values**

  Given an individual(instance) and an object property you can get all the object values. Similarly, given an individual and a data property you can get all the literal values. You can set whether you want only the direct values or all of them.

- **Property domain and range**

  Easily retrieval available for domain and range for object properties and domain for data properties.

- **Instances**

  This functionality enables you to get instances for a given named(atomic) class or complex class expression. For the moment direct instances of complex class expressions is not possible.

- **Types**

  This functionality enables you to get the types of a given instance. It returns only named(atomic) classes. You can set the `direct` attribute.

- **Same and Different Individuals**

  Given an individual you can get the individuals that are explicitly defined as same or different to that individual.

5.4 Concrete Example

You can find the associated code[19] for the following examples inside `examples/example_reasoner` (note that the naming of the classes/relations/individuals may change from the table below). We constructed an ontology for testing purposes. On the table we show for each **method** of the reasoner *SyncReasoner* the results depending on a given **TBox** and **Abox**. The level of complexity of the TBox-es is low compared to real world scenarios, but it's just to show the capabilities of the reasoner.

> **Note:** not every method of the reasoner is used in this example. You can check all the methods at the *API documentation*.

Method	TBox	ABox	Returns(T = Thing)
Equivalent_classes(A)	A ≡ B	-	[B]
Equivalent_classes(B)	A ≡ B	-	[A]
Instances(A)	A ≡ B	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
Instances(B)	A ≡ B	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
Types(a)	A ≡ B	A(a),B(b)	[T, A,B]
Types(b)	A ≡ B	A(a),B(b)	[T, A,B]

continues on next page

[19] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/blob/develop/examples/ontology_reasoning.py

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Method	TBox	ABox	Returns(T = Thing)
Sub_classes(A)	A ≡ B	-	[B]
Sub_classes(B)	A ≡ B	-	[A]
Super_classes(A)	A ≡ B	-	[B,T]
Super_classes(B)	A ≡ B	-	[A,T]
Equivalent_object_properties(r1)	r1 ≡ r2	-	[r2]
Equivalent_object_properties(r2)	r1 ≡ r2	-	[r1]
sub_object_properties(r1)	r1 ≡ r2	-	[r2]
sub_object_properties(r2)	r1 ≡ r2	-	[r1]
object_property_values(a, r1, direct=False)	r1 ≡ r2	r1(a,b) r2(a,c)	[c]
object_property_values(a, r2, direct=False)	r1 ≡ r2	r1(a,b) r2(a,c)	[c]
Sub_classes(B)	A ⊑ B	-	[A]
Super_classes(A)	A ⊑ B	-	[T, B]
Types(a)	A ⊑ B	A(a),B(b)	[A,B,T]
Types(b)	A ⊑ B	A(a),B(b)	[B,T]
Instances(A)	A ⊑ B	A(a),B(b)	[a]
Instances(B)	A ⊑ B	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
sub_object_properties(r1)	r2 ⊑ r1	-	[r2]
object_property_values(a, r2)	r2 ⊑ r1	r2(a,b)	[b]
object_property_values(a, r1, direct=False)	r2 ⊑ r1	r2(a,b)	[b]
Sub_classes(r1.T)	r2 ⊑ r1	-	[r2.T]
Super_classes(D, only_named=False)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	-	[T, ∃r.E]
Sub_classes(∃r.E)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	-	[D]
Instances(D)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[d]
Instances(∃r.E)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[i, d]
types(d)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[D,T]
types(i)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[T]
object_property_values(i, r)	D ⊑ ∃r.E	r(i,e) E(e)	[e]
Sub_classes(D, only_named=False)	∃r.E ⊑ D	-	[∃r.E]
Super_classes(∃r.E)	∃r.E ⊑ D	-	[D, T]
Instances(D)	∃r.E ⊑ D	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[i, d]
Instances(∃r.E)	∃r.E ⊑ D	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[i]
types(d)	∃r.E ⊑ D	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[D, T]
types(i)	∃r.E ⊑ D	D(d) r(i,e) E(e)	[D, T]
object_property_values(i, r)	∃r.E ⊑ D	r(i,e) E(e)	[e]
Sub_classes(A)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[A,B]
Sub_classes(B)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[A,B]
Super_classes(A)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[T, B]
Super_classes(B)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[T, A]
Types(a)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	A(a),B(b)	[A,B,T]
Types(b)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	A(a),B(b)	[A,B,T]
Instances(A)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
Instances(B)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
Equivalent_classes(A,only_named=False)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[B]
Equivalent_classes(B,only_named=False)	A ⊑ B, B ⊑ A	-	[A]
sub_object_properties(r1)	r2⊑ r1, r1⊑ r2	-	[r2,r1]
sub_object_properties(r2)	r2⊑ r1, r1⊑ r2	-	[r1,r2]
Equivalent_object_properties(r1)	r2⊑ r1, r1⊑ r2	-	[r2]
Equivalent_object_properties(r2)	r2⊑ r1, r1⊑ r2	-	[r1]
object_property_values(a, r1, direct=False)	r2 ⊑ r1, r1 ⊑ r2	r1(a,b) r2(a,c)	[b,c]
object_property_values(a, r2, direct=False)	r2 ⊑ r1, r1 ⊑ r2	r1(a,b) r2(a,c)	[b,c]

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Method	TBox	ABox	Returns(T = Thing)
Sub_classes(J ⊓ K)	I ⊑ J ⊓ K	-	[I]
Super_classes(I, only_named=False)	I ⊑ J ⊓ K	-	[J ⊓ K, J, K, T]
Instances(J ⊓ K)	I ⊑ J ⊓ K	I(c)	[c]
types(c)	I ⊑ J ⊓ K	I(c)	[J, K, I, T]
Super_classes(J ⊓ K)	J ⊓ K ⊑ I	-	[I, T]
Sub_classes(I, only_named=False)	J ⊓ K ⊑ I	-	[J ⊓ K]
Instances(I)	J ⊓ K ⊑ I	J(s),K(s)	[s]
Instances(J ⊓ K)	J ⊓ K ⊑ I	J(s),K(s)	[s]
types(s)	J ⊓ K ⊑ I	J(s),K(s)	[J, K, I, T]
Sub_classes(∃r.E ⊓ B)	D ⊑ ∃r.E ⊓ B	-	[D]
Super_classes(D, only_named=False)	D ⊑ ∃r.E ⊓ B	-	[T, ∃r.E ⊓ B, B]
Instances(∃r.E ⊓ B)	D ⊑ ∃r.E ⊓ B	D(d) r(b,f) E(f) B(b)	[d,b]
Sub_classes(H, only_named= False)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	-	[F, ∃r.G]
Super_classes(F)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	-	[H,∃r.G,T]
Super_classes(∃r.G)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	-	[F,H,T]
Equivalent_classes(F, only_named=False)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	-	[∃r.G]
Equivalent_classes(∃r.G)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	-	[F]
Instances(∃r.G)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	r(i,g) G(g)	[i]
Instances(F)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	r(i,g) G(g)	[i]
Instances(H)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	r(i,g) G(g)	[i]
types(i)	F ≡ ∃r.G, F ⊑ H	r(i,g) G(g)	[H,F,T]
Sub_classes(C, only_named=False)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	-	[R, A ⊓ B]
Super_classes(A ⊓ B)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	-	[R, C,A,B,T]
Equivalent_classes(R,only_named=False)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	-	[A ⊓ B]
Equivalent_classes(A ⊓ B)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	-	[R]
Instances(A ⊓ B)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	R(e) A(a) B(a)	[e,a]
Instances(R)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	R(e) A(a) B(a)	[a, e]
Instances(C)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	R(e) A(a) B(a)	[a, e]
Types(a)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	R(e) A(a) B(a)	[A,B,R,C,T]
Types(e)	A ⊓ B ≡ R, R ⊑ C	R(e) A(a) B(a)	[A,B,R,C,T]
Sub_classes(D, only_named=False)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	-	[E, ∃r.P ⊓ C]
Super_classes(∃r.P ⊓ C)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	-	[E, D, T]
Equivalent_classes(∃r.P ⊓ C)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	-	[E]
Equivalent_classes(E,only_named=False)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	-	[∃r.P ⊓ C]
Instances(∃r.P ⊓ C)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	r(x,y) C(x) P(y)	[x]
Instances(E)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	r(x,y) C(x) P(y)	[x]
Instances(D)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	r(x,y) C(x) P(y)	[x]
Types(x)	∃r.P ⊓ C ≡ E, E ⊑ D	r(x,y) C(x) P(y)	[C]
disjoint_classes(A)	A ⊔ B	-	[B]
disjoint_classes(B)	A ⊔ B	-	[A]
disjoint_classes(A)	A ⊔ B, B ≡ C	-	[B, C]
disjoint_classes(B)	A ⊔ B, B ≡ C	-	[A]
disjoint_classes(C)	A ⊔ B, B ≡ C	-	[A]
object_property_domains(r)	Domain(r) = A	-	[A,T]
object_property_domains(r)	Domain(r) = AA ≡ B	-	[A,T]
object_property_domains(r2)	Domain(r1) = Ar2 ⊑ r1	-	[A,T]

6 Owlapi Adaptor

As mentioned earlier, owlapy is loosely based in owlapi[20], a library for ontology modification in java.

We have created *OWLAPIAdaptor*, an adaptor class that facilitates the conversion of owl class expressions from owlapy to owlapi and vice-versa. This adaptor is still considered experimental, and it's in the initial phase of development.

We are able to use owlapi via Jpype[21], a python module that provides access to Java via python. To start executing Java code via jpype, one needs to start the java virtual machine (JVM). This is automatically done when initializing a `OWLAPIAdaptor` object.

6.1 Initialization

To use the adaptor you have to initialize using the `with` statement in python. This way you will know where the JVM session starts and when it closes:

```python
from owlapy.owlapi_adaptor import OWLAPIAdaptor

with OWLAPIAdaptor("KGs/Family/father.owl") as adaptor:
    #  Use the adaptor
    print(f"Is the ontology consistent? {adaptor.has_consistent_ontology()}")

#  The JVM will shut down when the thread is no longer used.
```

In the above code snipped, we created an adaptor for the father ontology by passing the local path of that ontology. Then we print whether the ontology is consistent or not.

6.2 Notes

An important note is that when initialising the adaptor you are basically starting a JVM in the background, and therefore you are able to import and use java classes as you would do in python. That means that you can play around with owlapi code in python. Isn't that awesome!

`OWLAPIAdaptor` uses HermiT reasoner for methods that require reasoning, such as `instances`, which returns all individuals belonging to a class expression.

6.3 Examples

You can check a usage example in the *examples*[22] folder.

Test cases[23] for the adaptor can also serve as an example, so you can check that out as well.

[20] https://github.com/owlcs/owlapi
[21] https://jpype.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
[22] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples
[23] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/tests

7 owlapy

7.1 Subpackages

owlapy.class_expression

OWL Class Expressions https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions ClassExpression :=

> owl_class.py: Class nary_boolean_expression.py: ObjectIntersectionOf, ObjectUnionOf class_expression.py: ObjectComplementOf
>
> restriction.py: ObjectOneOf, ObjectSomeValuesFrom, ObjectAllValuesFrom, ObjectHasValue,ObjectHasSelf, ObjectMinCardinality, ObjectMaxCardinality, ObjectExactCardinality, DataSomeValuesFrom, DataAllValuesFrom, DataHasValue, DataMinCardinality, DataMaxCardinality, DataExactCardinality

Submodules

owlapy.class_expression.class_expression

OWL Base Classes Expressions

Classes

OWLPropertyRange	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLAnonymousClassExpression	A Class Expression which is not a named Class.
OWLBooleanClassExpression	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

Module Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters

_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**OWLAnonymousClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**OWLBooleanClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLClassExpression*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression

OWL nary boolean expressions

Classes

OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLBooleanClassExpression	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances

Module Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**OWLBooleanClassExpression**

Bases: OWLAnonymousClassExpression

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters

_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

owlapy.class_expression.owl_class

OWL Class

Classes

OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.

Module Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns

Thing.

Return type

True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLBooleanClassExpression`, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLClassExpression*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.**OWLEntity**

Bases: `OWLNamedObject`

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns

True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns

if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns

A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns

A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

owlapy.class_expression.restriction

OWL Restrictions

Attributes

Literals

Classes

HasFiller	An interface to objects that have a filler.
HasCardinality	An interface to objects that have a cardinality.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLAnonymousClassExpression	A Class Expression which is not a named Class.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLDataPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.
OWLPropertyRange	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

OWLHasValueRestriction	Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2
OWLObjectRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLQuantifiedRestriction	Represents a quantified restriction.
OWLCardinalityRestriction	Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.
OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction	Represents a quantified object restriction.
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLDataRestriction	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction	Represents a quantified data restriction.
OWLDataCardinalityRestriction	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

Module Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**HasFiller**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a filler.

Parameters
_T – Filler type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_filler() → _T

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**HasCardinality**

An interface to objects that have a cardinality.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns
The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters
_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLAnonymousClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression()

Returns
True if this is a data property.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: *OWLPropertyRange*

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype (”http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean”).

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**Literals**

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLRestriction**

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns

True if this is a data restriction.

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLHasValueRestriction**(*value: _T*)

Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller*[_T]

Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2

Parameters
_T – The value type.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_filler() → _T

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLQuantifiedRestriction**

Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller*[_T]

Represents a quantified restriction.

Parameters
_T – value type

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *filler: _F*)

Bases: Generic[_F], *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[_F], *owlapy.meta_classes.HasCardinality*

Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.

Parameters
_F – Type of filler.

__slots__ = ()

get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns
The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

get_filler() → _F

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], *OWLObjectRestriction*

Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLCardinalityRestriction*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], *OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectHasSelf**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectRestriction*

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: *OWLHasValueRestriction*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], *OWLObjectRestriction*

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*], *OWLDataRestriction*

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLCardinalityRestriction*[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*], *OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*, *OWLDataRestriction*

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3016`

`as_intersection_of_min_max``()` → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class `owlapy.class_expression.restriction.`**`OWLDataSomeValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`*

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.class_expression.restriction.`**`OWLDataAllValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`*

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: *OWLHasValueRestriction*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*], *OWLDataRestriction*

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

Attributes

OWLThing
OWLNothing

Classes

OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLAnonymousClassExpression	A Class Expression which is not a named Class.
OWLBooleanClassExpression	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLQuantifiedRestriction	Represents a quantified restriction.
OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction	Represents a quantified object restriction.
OWLObjectRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLHasValueRestriction	Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2
OWLDataRestriction	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
OWLCardinalityRestriction	Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction	Represents a quantified data restriction.
OWLDataCardinalityRestriction	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

Package Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLAnonymousClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLBooleanClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLClassExpression*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str
Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str
The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool
Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool
Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*
Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*
Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]
Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLRestriction**

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLQuantifiedRestriction**

Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller*[_T]

Represents a quantified restriction.

Parameters
_T – value type

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], *OWLObjectRestriction*

Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLHasValueRestriction**(*value: _T*)

Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller*[_T]

Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2

Parameters
_T – The value type.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_filler() → _T

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns

True if this is a data restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *filler: _F*)

Bases: Generic[_F], *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[_F], *owlapy.meta_classes.HasCardinality*

Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.

Parameters

_F – Type of filler.

__slots__ = ()

get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns

The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

get_filler() → _F

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns

the value

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLCardinalityRestriction*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], *OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectHasSelf**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectRestriction*

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]
Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]
Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedRestriction`[`owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`], `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents a quantified data restriction.

`__slots__ = ()`

`get_filler``()` → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`**`(`*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction`[`owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`], `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`, `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

`__slots__ = ()`

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')`

`type_index: Final = 3005`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLObjectAllValuesFrom`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`*

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')`

`type_index: Final = 3006`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLObjectHasValue`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: *`OWLHasValueRestriction`*[*`owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual`*], *`OWLObjectRestriction`*

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')`

`type_index: Final = 3007`

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

`as_some_values_from`() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns

The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3009`

`as_intersection_of_min_max``()`
→ *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLDataSomeValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`*

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

`__repr__``()`
Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`
Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`
Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**`OWLDataAllValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`*

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: *OWLHasValueRestriction*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*], *OWLDataRestriction*

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns

The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int, property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int, property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns

The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.class_expression.`**OWLRDFVocabulary**(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

`owlapy.class_expression.`**OWLThing: Final**

`owlapy.class_expression.`**OWLNothing: Final**

owlapy.entities

Entities are the fundamental building blocks of OWL 2 ontologies, and they define the vocabulary — the named terms — of an ontology. In logic, the set of entities is usually said to constitute the signature of an ontology.

Classes, datatypes, object properties, data properties, annotation properties, and named individuals are entities, and they are all uniquely identified by an IR.

7.2 Submodules

owlapy.converter

Format converter.

Attributes

TopOWLDatatype
converter

Classes

OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataCardinalityRestriction	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
VariablesMapping	Helper class for owl-to-sparql conversion.
Owl2SparqlConverter	Convert owl (owlapy model class expressions) to SPARQL.

Functions

peek(x)	Peek the last element of an array.
owl_expression_to_sparql(→ str)	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query

Module Contents

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectHasValue**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction`[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], `OWLObjectRestriction`

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')`

`type_index: Final = 3007`

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectOneOf**(
values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual])

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

`__slots__ = '_values'`

`type_index: Final = 3004`

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype, facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int, property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`, `owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLBooleanClassExpression`, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands[OWLClassExpression]*

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction`[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction[owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange]`, `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`, `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectHasSelf**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectRestriction`

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3012

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[`*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*`]`, `OWLDataRestriction`

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*
A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]
Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]
Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.converter.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLIndividual`, *`owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`type_index: Final = 1005`

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.converter.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue`*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

`__slots__ = ()`

`type_index: Final = 4008`

`get_literal`() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

`is_boolean`() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

`parse_boolean`() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

owlapy.converter.**TopOWLDatatype: Final**

class owlapy.converter.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.converter.**OWLEntity**

Bases: `OWLNamedObject`

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.converter.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.converter.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.converter.**OWLRDFVocabulary**(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

owlapy.converter.**peek**(*x*)

Peek the last element of an array.

Returns

The last element arr[-1].

class owlapy.converter.**VariablesMapping**

Helper class for owl-to-sparql conversion.

__slots__ = ('class_cnt', 'prop_cnt', 'ind_cnt', 'dict')

get_variable(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*) → str

new_individual_variable() → str

new_property_variable() → str

`__contains__`(*item: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*) → bool

`__getitem__`(*item: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*) → str

class `owlapy.converter.`**`Owl2SparqlConverter`**

Convert owl (owlapy model class expressions) to SPARQL.

`__slots__ = ('ce', 'sparql', 'variables', 'parent', 'parent_var', 'properties', 'variable_entities', 'cnt',...`

`ce:` *`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`*

`sparql: List[str]`

`variables: List[str]`

`parent: List[`*`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`***`]`**

`parent_var: List[str]`

`variable_entities: Set[`*`owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`***`]`**

`properties: Dict[int, List[`*`owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`***`]]`**

`mapping:` *`VariablesMapping`*

`grouping_vars: Dict[`*`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`***`, Set[str]]`**

`having_conditions: Dict[`*`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`***`, Set[str]]`**

`cnt: int`

`for_all_de_morgan: bool`

`named_individuals: bool`

`convert`(*root_variable: str*, *ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *for_all_de_morgan: bool = True*, *named_individuals: bool = False*)

Used to convert owl class expression to SPARQL syntax.

Parameters

- **`root_variable`** (*`str`*) – Root variable name that will be used in SPARQL query.
- **`ce`** (`OWLClassExpression`) – The owl class expression to convert.
- **`named_individuals`** (*`bool`*) – If 'True' return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual.

Returns

The SPARQL query.

Return type

list[str]

`property modal_depth`

`abstract render`(*e*)

`stack_variable`(*var*)

stack_parent(*parent: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

property current_variable

abstract process(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

forAll(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectAllValuesFrom*)

forAllDeMorgan(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectAllValuesFrom*)

new_count_var() → str

append_triple(*subject*, *predicate*, *object_*)

append(*frag*)

triple(*subject*, *predicate*, *object_*)

as_query(*root_variable: str*, *ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *for_all_de_morgan: bool = True*, *count: bool = False*, *values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None*, *named_individuals: bool = False*) → str

owlapy.converter.**converter**

owlapy.converter.**owl_expression_to_sparql**(*expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression = None*, *root_variable: str = '?x'*, *values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None*, *for_all_de_morgan: bool = True*, *named_individuals: bool = False*) → str

Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query root variable: the variable that will be projected expression: the class expression to be transformed to a SPARQL query

values: positive or negative examples from a class expression problem. Unclear for_all_de_morgan: if set to True, the SPARQL mapping will use the mapping containing the nested FILTER NOT EXISTS patterns for the universal quantifier (¬(∃r.¬C)), instead of the counting query named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.iri

OWL IRI

Classes

OWLAnnotationSubject	A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals
OWLAnnotationValue	A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.
Namespaces	Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

Module Contents

class owlapy.iri.**OWLAnnotationSubject**

Bases: `OWLAnnotationObject`

A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals

`__slots__ = ()`

class owlapy.iri.**OWLAnnotationValue**

Bases: `OWLAnnotationObject`

A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.

`__slots__ = ()`

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral* | None

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

class owlapy.iri.**Namespaces**(*prefix: str*, *ns: str*)

Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language documents by associating them with namespaces identified by URI references

`__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')`

property ns: str

property prefix: str

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.iri.**IRI**(*namespace: str* | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

`__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')`

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`is_nothing`()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

`is_thing`()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

`is_reserved_vocabulary`() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

`as_iri`() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

`as_str`() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

`property str: str`

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

`property reminder: str`

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

`get_short_form`() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

`get_namespace`() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

`get_remainder`() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

owlapy.meta_classes

Meta classes for OWL objects.

Classes

HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
HasFiller	An interface to objects that have a filler.
HasCardinality	An interface to objects that have a cardinality.

Module Contents

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: *IRI*

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasOperands**

Bases: `Generic[_T]`

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters
_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasFiller**

Bases: `Generic[_T]`

An interface to objects that have a filler.

Parameters
_T – Filler type.

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract get_filler``()` → _T

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

`class` `owlapy.meta_classes.`**`HasCardinality`**

An interface to objects that have a cardinality.

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract get_cardinality``()` → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns
The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

owlapy.namespaces

Namespaces.

Attributes

OWL
RDFS
RDF
XSD

Classes

Namespaces	Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup

Module Contents

class owlapy.namespaces.**Namespaces**(*prefix: str*, *ns: str*)

Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language documents by associating them with namespaces identified by URI references

__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')

property ns: str

property prefix: str

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

owlapy.namespaces.**OWL: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**RDFS: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**RDF: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**XSD: Final**

owlapy.owl_annotation

OWL Annotations

Classes

OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLAnnotationObject	A marker interface for the values (objects) of annotations.
OWLAnnotationSubject	A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals
OWLAnnotationValue	A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_annotation.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_annotation.**OWLAnnotationObject**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A marker interface for the values (objects) of annotations.

__slots__ = ()

as_iri() → *IRI* | None

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_anonymous_individual()

Returns
if the value is an anonymous, return it. Return None otherwise.

class owlapy.owl_annotation.**OWLAnnotationSubject**

Bases: *OWLAnnotationObject*

A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_annotation.**OWLAnnotationValue**

Bases: *OWLAnnotationObject*

A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.

__slots__ = ()

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral* | None

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

owlapy.owl_axiom

OWL Axioms

Attributes

OWLNothing	
OWLThing	

Classes

OWLDataPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLProperty	A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLAnnotationSubject	A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals
OWLAnnotationValue	A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLAxiom	Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLLogicalAxiom	A base interface of all axioms that affect the logical meaning of an ontology. This excludes declaration
OWLPropertyAxiom	The base interface for property axioms.
OWLObjectPropertyAxiom	The base interface for object property axioms.
OWLDataPropertyAxiom	The base interface for data property axioms.
OWLIndividualAxiom	The base interface for individual axioms.
OWLClassAxiom	The base interface for class axioms.
OWLDeclarationAxiom	Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology.

continues on next page

Table 5 – continued from previous page

OWLDatatypeDefinitionAxiom	A datatype definition DatatypeDefinition(DT DR) defines a new datatype DT as being semantically
OWLHasKeyAxiom	A key axiom HasKey(CE (OPE1 ... OPEm) (DPE1 ... DPEn)) states that each
OWLNaryAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise
OWLNaryClassAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom	An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 ... CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi,
OWLDisjointClassesAxiom	A disjoint classes axiom DisjointClasses(CE1 ... CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n,
OWLNaryIndividualAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom	An individual inequality axiom DifferentIndividuals(a1 ... an) states that all of the individuals ai,
OWLSameIndividualAxiom	An individual equality axiom SameIndividual(a1 ... an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n,
OWLNaryPropertyAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom	An equivalent object properties axiom EquivalentObject-Properties(OPE1 ... OPEn) states that all of the object
OWLDisjointObjectPropertiesAxiom	A disjoint object properties axiom DisjointObjectProperties(OPE1 ... OPEn) states that all of the object
OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom	An inverse object properties axiom InverseObjectProperties(OPE1 OPE2) states that the object property
OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom	An equivalent data properties axiom EquivalentDataProperties(DPE1 ... DPEn) states that all the data property
OWLDisjointDataPropertiesAxiom	A disjoint data properties axiom DisjointDataProperties(DPE1 ... DPEn) states that all of the data property
OWLSubClassOfAxiom	A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class
OWLDisjointUnionAxiom	A disjoint union axiom DisjointUnion(C CE1 ... CEn) states that a class C is a disjoint union of the class
OWLClassAssertionAxiom	A class assertion ClassAssertion(CE a) states that the individual a is an instance of the class expression CE.
OWLAnnotationProperty	Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLAnnotation	Annotations are used in the various types of annotation axioms, which bind annotations to their subjects
OWLAnnotationAxiom	A super interface for annotation axioms.
OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom	An annotation assertion AnnotationAssertion(AP as av) states that the annotation subject as — an IRI or an
OWLSubAnnotationPropertyOfAxiom	An annotation subproperty axiom SubAnnotationPropertyOf(AP1 AP2) states that the annotation property AP1 is
OWLAnnotationPropertyDomainAxiom	An annotation property domain axiom AnnotationPropertyDomain(AP U) states that the domain of the annotation
OWLAnnotationPropertyRangeAxiom	An annotation property range axiom AnnotationPropertyRange(AP U)
OWLSubPropertyAxiom	Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.

continues on next page

Table 5 – continued from previous page

OWLSubObjectPropertyOfAxiom	Object subproperty axioms are analogous to subclass axioms, and they come in two forms.
OWLSubDataPropertyOfAxiom	A data subproperty axiom SubDataPropertyOf(DPE1 DPE2) states that the data property expression DPE1 is a
OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom	Base class for Property Assertion axioms.
OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom	A positive object property assertion ObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is
OWLNegativeObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom	A negative object property assertion NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1
OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom	A positive data property assertion DataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is connected
OWLNegativeDataPropertyAssertionAxiom	A negative data property assertion NegativeDataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is not
OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom	Base class for Unary property axiom.
OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for functional object property axiom.
OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE)
OWLIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for Functional data property axiom.
OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom	A data property functionality axiom FunctionalDataProperty(DPE) states that
OWLPropertyDomainAxiom	Base class for Property Domain axioms.
OWLPropertyRangeAxiom	Base class for Property Range axioms.
OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom	An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom	A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom	An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property
OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom	A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression()

Returns
True if this is a data property.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLEntity**

Bases: OWLNamedObject

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: OWLPropertyRange

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters
_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *str*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties are either data properties or object properties.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`, `owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLNothing: Final**

owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLThing: Final**

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationSubject**

Bases: OWLAnnotationObject

A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationValue**

Bases: `OWLAnnotationObject`

A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.

__slots__ = ()

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral* | None

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.

An OWL ontology contains a set of axioms. These axioms can be annotation axioms, declaration axioms, imports axioms or logical axioms.

__slots__ = '_annotations'

annotations() → List[*OWLAnnotation*] | None

is_annotated() → bool

is_logical_axiom() → bool

is_annotation_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLLogicalAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLAxiom*

A base interface of all axioms that affect the logical meaning of an ontology. This excludes declaration axioms (including imports declarations) and annotation axioms.

__slots__ = ()

is_logical_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLPropertyAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLLogicalAxiom*

The base interface for property axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAxiom*

The base interface for object property axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAxiom*

The base interface for data property axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLIndividualAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLLogicalAxiom*

The base interface for individual axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLClassAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLLogicalAxiom*

The base interface for class axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDeclarationAxiom**(*entity: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLAxiom*

Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology. It doesn't affect the logical meaning of the ontology.

__slots__ = '_entity'

get_entity() → *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDatatypeDefinitionAxiom**(*datatype: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *datarange: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLLogicalAxiom*

A datatype definition DatatypeDefinition(DT DR) defines a new datatype DT as being semantically equivalent to the data range DR; the latter must be a unary data range. This axiom allows one to use the defined datatype DT as a synonym for DR — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, DT can be replaced with DR without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Definitions)

__slots__ = ('_datatype', '_datarange')

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_datarange() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLHasKeyAxiom**(*class_expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *property_expressions: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLLogicalAxiom`, `owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression`]

A key axiom HasKey(CE (OPE1 … OPEm) (DPE1 … DPEn)) states that each (named) instance of the class expression CE is uniquely identified by the object property expressions OPEi and/or the data property expressions DPEj — that is, no two distinct (named) instances of CE can coincide on the values of all object property expressions OPEi and all data property expressions DPEj. In each such axiom in an OWL ontology, m or n (or both) must be larger than zero. A key axiom of the form HasKey(owl:Thing (OPE) ()) is similar to the axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE), the main differences being that the former axiom is applicable only to individuals that are explicitly named in an ontology, while the latter axiom is also applicable to anonymous individuals and individuals whose existence is implied by existential quantification.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Keys)

__slots__ = ('_class_expression', '_property_expressions')

get_class_expression() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

get_property_expressions() → List[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*]

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLNaryAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_C]`, `OWLAxiom`

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise axioms.

Parameters

_C – Class of contained objects.

__slots__ = ()

abstract as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[*OWLNaryAxiom*[_C]]

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLNaryClassAxiom**(*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`, `OWLNaryAxiom`[`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`]

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise axioms.

`__slots__ = '_class_expressions'`

`class_expressions``()` → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets all of the top level class expressions that appear in this axiom.

Returns
Sorted stream of class expressions that appear in the axiom.

`as_pairwise_axioms``()` → Iterable[*OWLNaryClassAxiom*]

Gets this axiom as a set of pairwise axioms; if the axiom contains only two operands, the axiom itself is returned unchanged, including its annotations.

Returns
This axiom as a set of pairwise axioms.

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`class` `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom`**`(`*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryClassAxiom`

An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 … CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each CEi as a synonym for each CEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, CEi can be replaced with CEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Classes)

`__slots__ = ()`

`contains_named_equivalent_class``()` → bool

`contains_owl_nothing``()` → bool

`contains_owl_thing``()` → bool

`named_classes``()` → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

`class` `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLDisjointClassesAxiom`**`(`*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryClassAxiom`

A disjoint classes axiom DisjointClasses(CE1 … CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual can be at the same time an instance of both CEi and CEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Classes)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLNaryIndividualAxiom`**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLIndividualAxiom`, `OWLNaryAxiom[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]`

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise individual axioms.

`__slots__ = '_individuals'`

`individuals``()` → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Get the individuals.

Returns

Generator containing the individuals.

`as_pairwise_axioms``()` → Iterable[*OWLNaryIndividualAxiom*]

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom`**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryIndividualAxiom`

An individual inequality axiom DifferentIndividuals(a1 … an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are different from each other; that is, no individuals ai and aj with i ≠ j can be derived to be equal. This axiom can be used to axiomatize the unique name assumption — the assumption that all different individual names denote different individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Inequality)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLSameIndividualAxiom`**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryIndividualAxiom`

An individual equality axiom SameIndividual(a1 … an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are equal to each other. This axiom allows one to use each ai as a synonym for each aj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, ai can be replaced with aj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Equality)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`**(*properties: List[_P], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P]`, `OWLPropertyAxiom`, `OWLNaryAxiom[_P]`

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise property axioms.

__slots__ = '_properties'

properties() → Iterable[_P]

Get all the properties that appear in the axiom.

Returns
Generator containing the properties.

as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[*OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression`], `OWLObjectPropertyAxiom`

An equivalent object properties axiom EquivalentObjectProperties(OPE1 … OPEn) states that all of the object property expressions OPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each OPEi as a synonym for each OPEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, OPEi can be replaced with OPEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDisjointObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression`], `OWLObjectPropertyAxiom`

A disjoint object properties axiom DisjointObjectProperties(OPE1 … OPEn) states that all of the object property expressions OPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to an individual y by both OPEi and OPEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*first: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *second: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression`], `OWLObjectPropertyAxiom`

An inverse object properties axiom InverseObjectProperties(OPE1 OPE2) states that the object property expression OPE1 is an inverse of the object property expression OPE2. Thus, if an individual x is connected by OPE1 to an individual y, then y is also connected by OPE2 to x, and vice versa.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties_2)

__slots__ = ('_first', '_second')

get_first_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

get_second_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression`], `OWLDataPropertyAxiom`

An equivalent data properties axiom EquivalentDataProperties(DPE1 … DPEn) states that all the data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each DPEi as a synonym for each DPEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, DPEi can be replaced with DPEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Data_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDisjointDataPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression`], `OWLDataPropertyAxiom`

A disjoint data properties axiom DisjointDataProperties(DPE1 … DPEn) states that all of the data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to a literal y by both

DPEi and DPEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Data_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubClassOfAxiom**(*sub_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, super_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`

A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class expression CE2. Roughly speaking, this states that CE1 is more specific than CE2. Subclass axioms are a fundamental type of axioms in OWL 2 and can be used to construct a class hierarchy. Other kinds of class expression axiom can be seen as syntactic shortcuts for one or more subclass axioms.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Subclass_Axioms)

__slots__ = ('_sub_class', '_super_class')

get_sub_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

get_super_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDisjointUnionAxiom**(*cls_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`

A disjoint union axiom DisjointUnion(C CE1 … CEn) states that a class C is a disjoint union of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, all of which are pairwise disjoint. Such axioms are sometimes referred to as covering axioms, as they state that the extensions of all CEi exactly cover the extension of C. Thus, each instance of C is an instance of exactly one CEi, and each instance of CEi is an instance of C.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ('_cls', '_class_expressions')

get_owl_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

get_class_expressions() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

get_owl_equivalent_classes_axiom() → *OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*

get_owl_disjoint_classes_axiom() → *OWLDisjointClassesAxiom*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLClassAssertionAxiom**(*individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual, class_expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLIndividualAxiom`

A class assertion ClassAssertion(CE a) states that the individual a is an instance of the class expression CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Assertions)

__slots__ = ('_individual', '_class_expression')

get_individual() → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*

get_class_expression() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty`

Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotation**(*property: OWLAnnotationProperty, value: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`

Annotations are used in the various types of annotation axioms, which bind annotations to their subjects (i.e. axioms or declarations).

__slots__ = ('_property', '_value')

get_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

Gets the property that this annotation acts along.

Returns

The annotation property.

get_value() → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Gets the annotation value. The type of value will depend upon the type of the annotation e.g. whether the annotation is an OWLLiteral, an IRI or an OWLAnonymousIndividual.

Returns

The annotation value.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLAxiom`

A super interface for annotation axioms.

__slots__ = ()

is_annotation_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom**(*subject: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *annotation: OWLAnnotation*)

Bases: `OWLAnnotationAxiom`

An annotation assertion AnnotationAssertion(AP as av) states that the annotation subject as — an IRI or an anonymous individual — is annotated with the annotation property AP and the annotation value av.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation_Assertion)

__slots__ = ('_subject', '_annotation')

get_subject() → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*

Gets the subject of this object.

Returns
The subject.

get_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

Gets the property.

Returns
The property.

get_value() → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Gets the annotation value. This is either an IRI, an OWLAnonymousIndividual or an OWLLiteral.

Returns
The annotation value.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubAnnotationPropertyOfAxiom**(*sub_property: OWLAnnotationProperty*, *super_property: OWLAnnotationProperty*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLAnnotationAxiom`

An annotation subproperty axiom SubAnnotationPropertyOf(AP1 AP2) states that the annotation property AP1 is a subproperty of the annotation property AP2.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation_Subproperties)

__slots__ = ('_sub_property', '_super_property')

get_sub_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

get_super_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: OWLAnnotationProperty, domain: owlapy.iri.IRI, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLAnnotationAxiom`

An annotation property domain axiom AnnotationPropertyDomain(AP U) states that the domain of the annotation property AP is the IRI U.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation_Property_Domain)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_domain')

get_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

get_domain() → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: OWLAnnotationProperty, range_: owlapy.iri.IRI, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLAnnotationAxiom`

An annotation property range axiom AnnotationPropertyRange(AP U) states that the range of the annotation property AP is the IRI U.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation_Property_Range)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_range')

get_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

get_range() → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubPropertyAxiom**(*sub_property: _P, super_property: _P, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P]`, `OWLPropertyAxiom`

Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.

__slots__ = ('_sub_property', '_super_property')

get_sub_property() → _P

get_super_property() → _P

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubObjectPropertyOfAxiom**(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLSubPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], *OWLObjectPropertyAxiom*

Object subproperty axioms are analogous to subclass axioms, and they come in two forms. The basic form is SubObjectPropertyOf(OPE1 OPE2). This axiom states that the object property expression OPE1 is a subproperty of the object property expression OPE2 — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE1 to an individual y, then x is also connected by OPE2 to y. The more complex form is SubObjectPropertyOf(ObjectPropertyChain(OPE1 … OPEn) OPE) but ObjectPropertyChain is not represented in owlapy yet.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Subproperties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubDataPropertyOfAxiom**(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLSubPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*], *OWLDataPropertyAxiom*

A data subproperty axiom SubDataPropertyOf(DPE1 DPE2) states that the data property expression DPE1 is a subproperty of the data property expression DPE2 — that is, if an individual x is connected by DPE1 to a literal y,

then x is connected by DPE2 to y as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Subproperties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom**(*subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*, *property_: _P*, *object_: _C*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_P, _C], *OWLIndividualAxiom*

Base class for Property Assertion axioms.

__slots__ = ('_subject', '_property', '_object')

get_subject() → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*

get_property() → _P

get_object() → _C

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom**(
subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
object_: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

A positive object property assertion ObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is connected by the object property expression OPE to the individual a2.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Positive_Object_Property_Assertions)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLNegativeObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom**(
subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
object_: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

A negative object property assertion NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is not connected by the object property expression OPE to the individual a2.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Negative_Object_Property_Assertions)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom**(
subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
object_: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

A positive data property assertion DataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is connected by the data property expression DPE to the literal lt.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Positive_Data_Property_Assertions)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLNegativeDataPropertyAssertionAxiom**(
subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
object_: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

A negative data property assertion NegativeDataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is not connected by the data property expression DPE to the literal lt.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Negative_Data_Property_Assertions)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom**(*property_: _P*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P]`, *OWLPropertyAxiom*

Base class for Unary property axiom.

__slots__ = '_property'

get_property() → _P

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], *OWLObjectPropertyAxiom*

Base interface for functional object property axiom.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct individual y such that x is connected by OPE to y.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Functional_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is asymmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y cannot be connected by OPE to x.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is inverse-functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one individual y such that y is connected by OPE with x.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse-Functional_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is irreflexive — that is, no individual is connected by OPE to itself.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Irreflexive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is reflexive — that is, each individual is connected by OPE to itself. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectHasSelf(OPE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Reflexive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is symmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y is also connected by OPE to x. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom:

> SubObjectPropertyOf(OPE ObjectInverseOf(OPE))
>
> (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expressionOPE is transitive — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y that is connected by OPE to an individual z, then x is also connected by OPE to z. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubObjectPropertyOf(ObjectPropertyChain(OPE OPE) OPE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Transitive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression`], `OWLDataPropertyAxiom`

Base interface for Functional data property axiom.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom`

A data property functionality axiom FunctionalDataProperty(DPE) states that the data property expression DPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct literal y such that x is connected by DPE with y. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing DataMaxCardinality(1 DPE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Transitive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: _P*, *domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P]`, `OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom`[_P]

Base class for Property Domain axioms.

__slots__ = '_domain'

get_domain() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: _P*, *range_: _R*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_P, _R], *OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom*[_P]

Base class for Property Range axioms.

__slots__ = '_range'

get_range() → _R

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyDomainAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE with some other individual, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE owl:Thing) CE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Property_Domain)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyDomainAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*]

A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the data property expression DPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by DPE with some literal, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE rdfs:Literal) CE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Property_Domain)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *range_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyRangeAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if some individual is connected by OPE with an individual x, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Property_Range)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_axiom.`**`OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom`**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *range_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *`OWLPropertyRangeAxiom`*[*`owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression`*, *`owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange`*]

A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property expression DPE is the data range DR — that is, if some individual is connected by DPE with a literal x, then x is in DR. The arity of DR must be one. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Property_Range)

`__slots__ = ()`

owlapy.owl_data_ranges

OWL Data Ranges

https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Ranges

DataRange := Datatype | DataIntersectionOf | DataUnionOf | DataComplementOf | DataOneOf | DatatypeRestriction

Classes

`OWLObject`	Base interface for OWL objects
`HasOperands`	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
`OWLPropertyRange`	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
`OWLDataRange`	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
`OWLNaryDataRange`	OWLNaryDataRange.
`OWLDataIntersectionOf`	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
`OWLDataUnionOf`	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
`OWLDataComplementOf`	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the

Module Contents

class `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.`**`OWLObject`**

Base interface for OWL objects

`__slots__ = ()`

abstract `__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters

_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: *OWLPropertyRange*

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLNaryDataRange**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLDataRange*]

OWLNaryDataRange.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*OWLDataRange*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4004`

class `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.`**`OWLDataUnionOf`**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *`OWLNaryDataRange`*

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4005`

class `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.`**`OWLDataComplementOf`**(*data_range: OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *`OWLDataRange`*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

`type_index: Final = 4002`

`get_data_range`() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns
The wrapped data range.

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

owlapy.owl_datatype

OWL Datatype

Classes

OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,

Module Contents

class `owlapy.owl_datatype.`**OWLEntity**

Bases: `OWLNamedObject`

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

`__slots__ = ()`

`to_string_id`() → str

`is_anonymous`() → bool

class `owlapy.owl_datatype.`**OWLDataRange**

Bases: `OWLPropertyRange`

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class `owlapy.owl_datatype.`**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

`__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')`

`type_index: Final = 0`

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`is_nothing`()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_datatype.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: ***IRI***

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_datatype.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

owlapy.owl_hierarchy

Classes representing hierarchy in OWL.

Attributes

OWLThing
OWLNothing
OWLTopObjectProperty
OWLBottomObjectProperty
OWLTopDataProperty
OWLBottomDataProperty

Classes

OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLReasoner	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of
AbstractHierarchy	Representation of an abstract hierarchy which can be used for classes or properties.
ClassHierarchy	Representation of a class hierarchy.
ObjectPropertyHierarchy	Representation of an objet property hierarchy.
DatatypePropertyHierarchy	Representation of a data property hierarchy.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns

Thing.

Return type

True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLThing: Final**

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLNothing: Final**

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: ***IRI***

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLTopObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLBottomObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLTopDataProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLBottomDataProperty: Final**

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns

P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns

The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns

topObjectProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns

topDataProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**OWLReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*)

An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of a particular ontology - the "root" ontology.

__slots__ = ()

abstract data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the
imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

abstract object_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

abstract object_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

abstract equivalent_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

abstract disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

abstract different_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

ind – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns

All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

abstract same_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

ind – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns

All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

abstract equivalent_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

abstract equivalent_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
: **dp** – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
: All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

abstract data_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified individual and data property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
: A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

abstract object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
: The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

abstract flush() → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

abstract instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose instances are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct instances should be retrieved (True), or if all instances should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

abstract sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

abstract disjoint_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

abstract disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

abstract sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

abstract super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

abstract sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

abstract super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

abstract types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

abstract get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

abstract is_isolated()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

abstract super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**AbstractHierarchy**(*factory: Type[_S]*, *hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[_S, Iterable[_S]]]*)

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**AbstractHierarchy**(*factory: Type[_S]*, *reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner*)

Bases: Generic[_S]

Representation of an abstract hierarchy which can be used for classes or properties.

Parameters

- **hierarchy_down** – A downwards hierarchy given as a mapping of Entities to sub-entities.
- **reasoner** – Alternatively, a reasoner whose root_ontology is queried for entities.

__slots__ = ('_Type', '_ent_set', '_parents_map', '_parents_map_trans', '_children_map', ...

classmethod get_top_entity() → _S

Abstractmethod

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → _S

Abstractmethod

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

static restrict(*hierarchy: _U*, *, *remove: Iterable[_S] = None*, *allow: Iterable[_S] = None*) → _U

Restrict a given hierarchy to a set of allowed/removed entities.

Parameters

- **hierarchy** – An existing Entity hierarchy to restrict.
- **remove** – Set of entities which should be ignored.
- **allow** – Set of entities which should be used.

Returns
The restricted hierarchy.

restrict_and_copy(*, *remove: Iterable[_S] = None*, *allow: Iterable[_S] = None*) → _U

Restrict this hierarchy.

See restrict for more info.

parents(*entity: _S*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[_S]

Parents of an entity.

Parameters

- **entity** – Entity for which to query parent entities.
- **direct** – False to return transitive parents.

Returns
Super-entities.

is_parent_of(*a: _S*, *b: _S*) → bool

if A is a parent of B.

Note: A is always a parent of A.

is_child_of(*a: _S*, *b: _S*) → bool

If A is a child of B.

Note: A is always a child of A.

children(*entity: _S*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[_S]

Children of an entity.

Parameters

- **entity** – Entity for which to query child entities.
- **direct** – False to return transitive children.

Returns
Sub-entities.

siblings(*entity: _S*) → Iterable[_S]

items() → Iterable[_S]

roots(*of: _S | None = None*) → Iterable[_S]

leaves(*of: _S | None = None*) → Iterable[_S]

__contains__(*item: _S*) → bool

__len__()

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ClassHierarchy**(*hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass]]]*)

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ClassHierarchy**(*reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner*)

Bases: `AbstractHierarchy`[`owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass`]

Representation of a class hierarchy.

Parameters

- **hierarchy_down** – A downwards hierarchy given as a mapping of Class to sub-classes.
- **reasoner** – Alternatively, a reasoner whose root_ontology is queried for classes and sub-classes.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_classes(*entity: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

super_classes(*entity: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

is_subclass_of(*subclass: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, superclass: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → bool

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ObjectPropertyHierarchy**(*hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ObjectPropertyHierarchy**(*reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner*)

Bases: `AbstractHierarchy`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty`]

Representation of an objet property hierarchy.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_object_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

super_object_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

more_general_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

more_special_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

is_sub_property_of(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → bool

most_general_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

most_special_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**DatatypePropertyHierarchy**(
hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]]

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**DatatypePropertyHierarchy**(
reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner)

Bases: `AbstractHierarchy`[`owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty`]

Representation of a data property hierarchy.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_data_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)

super_data_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)

more_general_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

more_special_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

is_sub_property_of(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → bool

most_general_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

most_special_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

owlapy.owl_individual

OWL Individuals

Classes

OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_individual.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_individual.**OWLEntity**

Bases: `OWLNamedObject`

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_individual.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_individual.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_individual.`**`OWLNamedIndividual`**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *`OWLIndividual`*, *`owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`type_index: Final = 1005`

`property iri:` ***`owlapy.iri.IRI`***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

`property str`

`Gets the string representation of this object`

Returns

The IRI as string

owlapy.owl_literal

OWL Literals

Attributes

Literals
OWLTopObjectProperty
OWLBottomObjectProperty
OWLTopDataProperty
OWLBottomDataProperty
DoubleOWLDatatype
IntegerOWLDatatype
BooleanOWLDatatype
StringOWLDatatype
DateOWLDatatype
DateTimeOWLDatatype
DurationOWLDatatype
TopOWLDatatype
NUMERIC_DATATYPES
TIME_DATATYPES

Classes

OWLAnnotationValue	A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
XSDVocabulary	Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLAnnotationValue**

Bases: `OWLAnnotationObject`

A marker interface for annotation values, which can either be an IRI (URI), Literal or Anonymous Individual.

__slots__ = ()

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral* | None

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLRDFVocabulary**(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

class owlapy.owl_literal.**XSDVocabulary**(*remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.

DECIMAL: Final = 'decimal'

INTEGER: Final = 'integer'

LONG: Final = 'long'

DOUBLE: Final = 'double'

FLOAT: Final = 'float'

BOOLEAN: Final = 'boolean'

STRING: Final = 'string'

DATE: Final = 'date'

DATE_TIME: Final = 'dateTime'

DATE_TIME_STAMP: Final = 'dateTimeStamp'

DURATION: Final = 'duration'

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns

P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns

The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

owlapy.owl_literal.**Literals**

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLTopObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLBottomObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLTopDataProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLBottomDataProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DoubleOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**IntegerOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**BooleanOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**StringOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DateOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DateTimeOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DurationOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**TopOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**NUMERIC_DATATYPES:**
Final[Set[*owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*]]

owlapy.owl_literal.**TIME_DATATYPES: Final[Set[*owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*]]**

owlapy.owl_object

OWL Base classes

Classes

HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLObjectRenderer	Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.
OWLObjectParser	Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.
OWLNamedObject	Represents a named object for example, class, property, ontology etc. - i.e. anything that has an
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

Module Contents

class `owlapy.owl_object.`**`HasIRI`**

Simple class to access the IRI.

`__slots__ = ()`

`property iri:` *`IRI`*

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

`property str: str`

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class `owlapy.owl_object.`**`OWLObject`**

Base interface for OWL objects

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract __eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`abstract __hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`abstract __repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`is_anonymous`() → bool

class `owlapy.owl_object.`**`OWLObjectRenderer`**

Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.

abstract set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters

short_form_provider – Short form provider.

abstract render(*o: OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters

o – OWL Object.

Returns

String rendition of OWL object.

class owlapy.owl_object.**OWLObjectParser**

Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.

abstract parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *OWLObject*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

class owlapy.owl_object.**OWLNamedObject**

Bases: *OWLObject*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*

Represents a named object for example, class, property, ontology etc. - i.e. anything that has an IRI as its name.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__lt__(*other*)

Return self<value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_object.**OWLEntity**

Bases: *OWLNamedObject*

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

owlapy.owl_ontology

OWL Ontology

Attributes

IntegerOWLDatatype
DoubleOWLDatatype
BooleanOWLDatatype
StringOWLDatatype
DateOWLDatatype
DateTimeOWLDatatype
DurationOWLDatatype
OWLThing
logger
OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS

Classes

OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom	An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 ... CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi,
OWLClassAxiom	The base interface for class axioms.
OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom	A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom	A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property
OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom	An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom	An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property
OWLSubClassOfAxiom	A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class
OWLAnnotationProperty	Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the

continues on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

continues on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLDataRestriction	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLDataPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLOntologyID	An object that identifies an ontology. Since OWL 2, ontologies do not have to have an ontology IRI, or if they
OWLOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
Ontology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
ToOwlready2	
FromOwlready2	Map owlready2 classes to owlapy model classes.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom**(*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: OWLNaryClassAxiom

An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 … CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each CEi as a synonym for each CEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, CEi can be replaced with CEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Classes)

__slots__ = ()

contains_named_equivalent_class() → bool

contains_owl_nothing() → bool

contains_owl_thing() → bool

named_classes() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLClassAxiom**(
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLLogicalAxiom`

The base interface for class axioms.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLPropertyDomainAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression]`

A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the data property expression DPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by DPE with some literal, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE rdfs:Literal) CE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Property_Domain)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
range_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLPropertyRangeAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange]`

A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property expression DPE is the data range DR — that is, if some individual is connected by DPE with a literal x, then x is in DR. The arity of DR must be one. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Property_Range)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLPropertyDomainAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]`

An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE with some other individual, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE owl:Thing) CE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Property_Domain)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**`OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom`**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *range_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLPropertyRangeAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]`

An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if some individual is connected by OPE with an individual x, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Property_Range)

`__slots__ = ()`

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**`OWLSubClassOfAxiom`**(*sub_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *super_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`

A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class expression CE2. Roughly speaking, this states that CE1 is more specific than CE2. Subclass axioms are a fundamental type of axioms in OWL 2 and can be used to construct a class hierarchy. Other kinds of class expression axiom can be seen as syntactic shortcuts for one or more subclass axioms.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Subclass_Axioms)

`__slots__ = ('_sub_class', '_super_class')`

`get_sub_class``()` → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

`get_super_class``()` → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**`OWLAnnotationProperty`**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty`

Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`property iri:` ***`owlapy.iri.IRI`***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**OWLDataRange**

Bases: `OWLPropertyRange`

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**OWLDataComplementOf**(*data_range: OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

type_index: Final = 4002

get_data_range() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns

The wrapped data range.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**OWLDataUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4005

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**OWLDataIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4004

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLIndividual*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

__slots__ = ()

owlapy.owl_ontology.**IntegerOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_ontology.**DoubleOWLDatatype: Final** owlapy.owl_ontology.**BooleanOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_ontology.**StringOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_ontology.**DateOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_ontology.**DateTimeOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_ontology.**DurationOWLDatatype: Final**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract __eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`abstract __hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`abstract __repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`is_anonymous`() → bool

`class` `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**`IRI`**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject`*, *`owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue`*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

`__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')`

`type_index: Final = 0`

`static create`(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

`static create`(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

`static create`(*string: str*) → *IRI*

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`is_nothing`()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

`is_thing`()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

`is_reserved_vocabulary`() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns

True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

`as_iri`() → *IRI*

Returns

if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLThing: Final**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLBooleanClassExpression, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLClassExpression*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual* | *Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns

This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3008`

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction`[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], *OWLObjectRestriction*

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')`

`type_index: Final = 3007`

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[`*`owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral`*`]`, *`OWLDataRestriction`*

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`, `owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]`

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLRestriction**

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataRestriction**

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyExpression*, OWLProperty

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, OWLProperty

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_inverse_property'`

`type_index: Final = 1003`

`get_inverse``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

`get_inverse_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

`get_named_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.owl_ontology.`**`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`**

Bases: `OWLPropertyExpression`

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract get_inverse_property``()` → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

`abstract get_named_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

`is_object_property_expression``()` → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression()

Returns
True if this is a data property.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

owlapy.owl_ontology.**logger**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLOntologyID**(*ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None*, *version_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None*)

An object that identifies an ontology. Since OWL 2, ontologies do not have to have an ontology IRI, or if they have an ontology IRI then they can optionally also have a version IRI. Instances of this OWLOntologyID class bundle identifying information of an ontology together. If an ontology doesn't have an ontology IRI then we say that it is "anonymous".

__slots__ = ('_ontology_iri', '_version_iri')

get_ontology_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the ontology IRI.

Returns
Ontology IRI. If the ontology is anonymous, it will return None.

get_version_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the version IRI.

Returns
Version IRI or None.

get_default_document_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the IRI which is used as a default for the document that contain a representation of an ontology with this ID. This will be the version IRI if there is an ontology IRI and version IRI, else it will be the ontology IRI if there is an ontology IRI but no version IRI, else it will be None if there is no ontology IRI. See Ontology Documents in the OWL 2 Structural Specification.

Returns
the IRI that can be used as a default for an ontology document, or None.

is_anonymous() → bool

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLOntology**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 1

abstract classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

abstract data_properties_in_signature()
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract object_properties_in_signature()
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

abstract equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract data_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract data_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters

property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

abstract get_owl_ontology_manager() → _M

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

abstract get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns

The OWLOntologyID.

is_anonymous() → bool

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**Ontology**(*manager: OntologyManager*, *ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*, *load: bool*)

Bases: `OWLOntology`

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ('_manager', '_iri', '_world', '_onto')

classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns

Classes in the signature of this object.

data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns

Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns

Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns

Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

get_owl_ontology_manager() → *OntologyManager*

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

data_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

data_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

get_original_iri()

Get the IRI argument that was used to create this ontology.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**ToOwlready2**(*world: owlready2.World*)

__slots__ = '_world'

abstract map_object(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*)

Map owlapy object classes.

abstract map_concept(*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass

Map owlapy concept classes.

abstract map_datarange(*p: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | type

Map owlapy data range classes.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**FromOwlready2**

Map owlready2 classes to owlapy model classes.

__slots__ = ()

abstract map_concept(*c: owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Map concept classes.

abstract map_datarange(*p: owlready2.ClassConstruct*)
→ *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Map data range classes.

owlapy.owl_ontology_manager

Attributes

OWLThing

Classes

IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction	Represents a quantified data restriction.
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction	Represents a quantified object restriction.
OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom	An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property
OWLAxiom	Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLSubClassOfAxiom	A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class
OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom	An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 ... CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi,
OWLDisjointUnionAxiom	A disjoint union axiom DisjointUnion(C CE1 ... CEn) states that a class C is a disjoint union of the class
OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom	An annotation assertion AnnotationAssertion(AP as av) states that the annotation subject as — an IRI or an
OWLAnnotationProperty	Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLSubPropertyAxiom	Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.
OWLPropertyRangeAxiom	Base class for Property Range axioms.
OWLClassAssertionAxiom	A class assertion ClassAssertion(CE a) states that the individual a is an instance of the class expression CE.
OWLDeclarationAxiom	Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology.
OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom	A positive object property assertion ObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is

continues on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

OWLSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLPropertyDomainAxiom	Base class for Property Domain axioms.
OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for Functional data property axiom.
OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom	A data property functionality axiom FunctionalDataProperty(DPE) states that
OWLReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom	A positive data property assertion DataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is connected
OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for functional object property axiom.
OWLIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE)
OWLDisjointDataPropertiesAxiom	A disjoint data properties axiom DisjointDataProperties(DPE1 ... DPEn) states that all of the data property
OWLDisjointObjectPropertiesAxiom	A disjoint object properties axiom DisjointObjectProperties(OPE1 ... OPEn) states that all of the object
OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom	An equivalent data properties axiom EquivalentDataProperties(DPE1 ... DPEn) states that all the data property
OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom	An equivalent object properties axiom EquivalentObjectProperties(OPE1 ... OPEn) states that all of the object
OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom	An inverse object properties axiom InverseObjectProperties(OPE1 OPE2) states that the object property
OWLNaryPropertyAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
OWLNaryIndividualAxiom	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom	An individual inequality axiom DifferentIndividuals(a1 ... an) states that all of the individuals ai,
OWLDisjointClassesAxiom	A disjoint classes axiom DisjointClasses(CE1 ... CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n,
OWLSameIndividualAxiom	An individual equality axiom SameIndividual(a1 ... an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n,
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
OWLOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
Ontology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
ToOwlready2	
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.

continues on next page

Table 7 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLProperty	A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties
OWLOntologyChange	Represents an ontology change.
OWLOntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing
OWLImportsDeclaration	Represents an import statement in an ontology.
AddImport	Represents an ontology change where an import statement is added to an ontology.
OntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: ***IRI***

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLThing: Final**

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedRestriction[owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange]`, `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]`, `OWLDataRestriction`

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLBooleanClassExpression, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[OWLClassExpression]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: OWLHasValueRestriction[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], OWLObjectRestriction

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedRestriction[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]`, `OWLObjectRestriction`

Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, range_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLPropertyRangeAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]`

An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if some individual is connected by OPE with an individual x, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Property_Range)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`

Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.

An OWL ontology contains a set of axioms. These axioms can be annotation axioms, declaration axioms, imports axioms or logical axioms.

__slots__ = '_annotations'

annotations() → List[*OWLAnnotation*] | None

is_annotated() → bool

is_logical_axiom() → bool

is_annotation_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLSubClassOfAxiom**(*sub_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *super_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`

A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class expression CE2. Roughly speaking, this states that CE1 is more specific than CE2. Subclass axioms are a fundamental type of axioms in OWL 2 and can be used to construct a class hierarchy. Other kinds of class expression axiom can be seen as syntactic shortcuts for one or more subclass axioms.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Subclass_Axioms)

__slots__ = ('_sub_class', '_super_class')

get_sub_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

get_super_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom**(*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLNaryClassAxiom`

An equivalent classes axiom EquivalentClasses(CE1 … CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each CEi as a synonym for each CEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, CEi can be replaced with CEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Classes)

__slots__ = ()

contains_named_equivalent_class() → bool

contains_owl_nothing() → bool

contains_owl_thing() → bool

named_classes() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDisjointUnionAxiom**(*cls_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*, *class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLClassAxiom`

A disjoint union axiom DisjointUnion(C CE1 … CEn) states that a class C is a disjoint union of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, all of which are pairwise disjoint. Such axioms are sometimes referred to as covering axioms, as they state that the extensions of all CEi exactly cover the extension of C. Thus, each instance of C is an instance of exactly one CEi, and each instance of CEi is an instance of C.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Union_of_Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = ('_cls', '_class_expressions')`

`get_owl_class``()` → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

`get_class_expressions``()` → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

`get_owl_equivalent_classes_axiom``()` → *OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*

`get_owl_disjoint_classes_axiom``()` → *OWLDisjointClassesAxiom*

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`class` `owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.`**`OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom`**`(`*subject: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *annotation: OWLAnnotation*`)`

Bases: `OWLAnnotationAxiom`

An annotation assertion AnnotationAssertion(AP as av) states that the annotation subject as — an IRI or an anonymous individual — is annotated with the annotation property AP and the annotation value av.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation_Assertion)

`__slots__ = ('_subject', '_annotation')`

`get_subject``()` → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*

Gets the subject of this object.

Returns

The subject.

`get_property``()` → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

Gets the property.

Returns

The property.

`get_value``()` → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Gets the annotation value. This is either an IRI, an OWLAnonymousIndividual or an OWLLiteral.

Returns

The annotation value.

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.`**`OWLAnnotationProperty`**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty`*

Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`property iri:` ***`owlapy.iri.IRI`***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

`property str: str`

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class `owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.`**`OWLSubPropertyAxiom`**(*sub_property: _P, super_property: _P, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P]`, `OWLPropertyAxiom`

Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.

`__slots__ = ('_sub_property', '_super_property')`

`get_sub_property`() → _P

`get_super_property`() → _P

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.`**`OWLPropertyRangeAxiom`**(*property_: _P, range_: _R, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_P, _R]`, `OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[_P]`

Base class for Property Range axioms.

`__slots__ = '_range'`

`get_range`() → _R

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLClassAssertionAxiom**(
individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
class_expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLIndividualAxiom`

A class assertion ClassAssertion(CE a) states that the individual a is an instance of the class expression CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Assertions)

`__slots__ = ('_individual', '_class_expression')`

get_individual() → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*

get_class_expression() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDeclarationAxiom**(
entity: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLAxiom*

Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology. It doesn't affect the logical meaning of the ontology.

`__slots__ = '_entity'`

get_entity() → *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom**(
subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
object_: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: `OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom[`*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*`]`

A positive object property assertion ObjectPropertyAssertion(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is connected by the object property expression OPE to the individual a2.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Positive_Object_Property_Assertions)

`__slots__ = ()`

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is symmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y is also connected by OPE to x. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom:

SubObjectPropertyOf(OPE ObjectInverseOf(OPE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expressionOPE is transitive — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y that is connected by OPE to an individual z, then x is also connected by OPE to z. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubObjectPropertyOf(ObjectPropertyChain(OPE OPE) OPE)

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Transitive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: _P*, *domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_P], OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[_P]

Base class for Property Domain axioms.

__slots__ = '_domain'

get_domain() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is asymmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y cannot be connected by OPE to x.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom`[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*], `OWLDataPropertyAxiom`

Base interface for Functional data property axiom.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

A data property functionality axiom FunctionalDataProperty(DPE) states that the data property expression DPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct literal y such that x is connected by DPE with y. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing DataMaxCardinality(1 DPE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Transitive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is reflexive — that is, each individual is connected by OPE to itself. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectHasSelf(OPE))

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Reflexive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom**(*subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*, *property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *object_: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: `OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom`[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

A positive data property assertion DataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is connected by the data property expression DPE to the literal lt.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Positive_Data_Property_Assertions)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct individual y such that x is connected by OPE to y.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Functional_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], OWLObjectPropertyAxiom

Base interface for functional object property axiom.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is irreflexive — that is, no individual is connected by OPE to itself.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Irreflexive_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that the object property expression OPE is inverse-functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one individual y such that y is connected by OPE with x.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse-Functional_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDisjointDataPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*], OWLDataPropertyAxiom

A disjoint data properties axiom DisjointDataProperties(DPE1 … DPEn) states that all of the data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to a literal y by both

DPEi and DPEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Data_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDisjointObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], OWLObjectPropertyAxiom

A disjoint object properties axiom DisjointObjectProperties(OPE1 … OPEn) states that all of the object property expressions OPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to an individual y by both OPEi and OPEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*], OWLDataPropertyAxiom

An equivalent data properties axiom EquivalentDataProperties(DPE1 … DPEn) states that all the data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each DPEi as a synonym for each DPEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, DPEi can be replaced with DPEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Data_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], OWLObjectPropertyAxiom

An equivalent object properties axiom EquivalentObjectProperties(OPE1 … OPEn) states that all of the object property expressions OPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each OPEi as a synonym for each OPEj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, OPEi can be replaced with OPEj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Equivalent_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom**(*first: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *second: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*], OWLObjectPropertyAxiom

An inverse object properties axiom InverseObjectProperties(OPE1 OPE2) states that the object property expression OPE1 is an inverse of the object property expression OPE2. Thus, if an individual x is connected by OPE1 to an individual y, then y is also connected by OPE2 to x, and vice versa.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties_2)

__slots__ = ('_first', '_second')

get_first_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

get_second_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLNaryPropertyAxiom**(*properties: List[_P]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_P], OWLPropertyAxiom, OWLNaryAxiom[_P]

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise property axioms.

__slots__ = '_properties'

properties() → Iterable[_P]

Get all the properties that appear in the axiom.

Returns

Generator containing the properties.

as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[*OWLNaryPropertyAxiom*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLNaryIndividualAxiom**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: OWLIndividualAxiom, OWLNaryAxiom[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise individual axioms.

__slots__ = '_individuals'

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Get the individuals.

Returns
Generator containing the individuals.

as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[*OWLNaryIndividualAxiom*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryIndividualAxiom*

An individual inequality axiom DifferentIndividuals(a1 … an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are different from each other; that is, no individuals ai and aj with i ≠ j can be derived to be equal. This axiom can be used to axiomatize the unique name assumption — the assumption that all different individual names denote different individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Inequality)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDisjointClassesAxiom**(*class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: OWLNaryClassAxiom

A disjoint classes axiom DisjointClasses(CE1 … CEn) states that all of the class expressions CEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual can be at the same time an instance of both CEi and CEj for i ≠ j.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Disjoint_Classes)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLSameIndividualAxiom**(*individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLNaryIndividualAxiom*

An individual equality axiom SameIndividual(a1 … an) states that all of the individuals ai, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are equal to each other. This axiom allows one to use each ai as a synonym for each aj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, ai can be replaced with aj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Equality)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLIndividual*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLOntology**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 1

abstract classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

abstract data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

abstract equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract data_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract data_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract get_owl_ontology_manager() → _M

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

abstract get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

is_anonymous() → bool

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**Ontology**(*manager: OntologyManager, ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI, load: bool*)

Bases: `OWLOntology`

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ('_manager', '_iri', '_world', '_onto')

classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

get_owl_ontology_manager() → *OntologyManager*

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

data_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

data_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
`property` – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

get_original_iri()

Get the IRI argument that was used to create this ontology.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**ToOwlready2**(*world: owlready2.World*)

__slots__ = '_world'

abstract map_object(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*)

Map owlapy object classes.

abstract map_concept(*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass

Map owlapy concept classes.

abstract map_datarange(*p: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | type

Map owlapy data range classes.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_inverse_property'

type_index: Final = 1003

get_inverse() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`, *`OWLProperty`*

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns

The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns

topObjectProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: OWLPropertyExpression, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties are either data properties or object properties.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLOntologyChange**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*)

Represents an ontology change.

__slots__ = ()

get_ontology() → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Gets the ontology that the change is/was applied to.

Returns

The ontology that the change is applicable to.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLOntologyManager**

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

abstract create_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Creates a new (empty) ontology that that has the specified ontology IRI (and no version IRI).

Parameters

iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created.

Returns

The newly created ontology, or if an ontology with the specified IRI already exists then this existing ontology will be returned.

abstract load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Loads an ontology that is assumed to have the specified ontology IRI as its IRI or version IRI. The ontology IRI will be mapped to an ontology document IRI.

Parameters
iri – The IRI that identifies the ontology. It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI (although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns
The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

abstract apply_change(*change: OWLOntologyChange*)

A convenience method that applies just one change to an ontology. When this method is used through an OWLOntologyManager implementation, the instance used should be the one that the ontology returns through the get_owl_ontology_manager() call.

Parameters
change – The change to be applied.

Raises
ChangeApplied.UNSUCCESSFULLY – if the change was not applied successfully.

abstract add_axiom(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that adds a single axiom to an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to add the axiom to.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be added.

abstract remove_axiom(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that removes a single axiom from an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to remove the axiom from.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be removed.

abstract save_ontology(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*)

Saves the specified ontology, using the specified document IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to be saved.
- **document_iri** – The document IRI where the ontology should be saved to.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLImportsDeclaration**(*import_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*

Represents an import statement in an ontology.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the import IRI.

Returns

The import IRI that points to the ontology to be imported. The imported ontology might have this IRI as its ontology IRI but this is not mandated. For example, an ontology with a non-resolvable ontology IRI can be deployed at a resolvable URL.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**AddImport**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *import_declaration: OWLImportsDeclaration*)

Bases: *OWLOntologyChange*

Represents an ontology change where an import statement is added to an ontology.

__slots__ = ('_ont', '_declaration')

get_import_declaration() → *OWLImportsDeclaration*

Gets the import declaration that the change pertains to.

Returns

The import declaration.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OntologyManager**(*world_store=None*)

Bases: *OWLOntologyManager*

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

__slots__ = '_world'

create_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Creates a new (empty) ontology that that has the specified ontology IRI (and no version IRI).

Parameters

iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created.

Returns

The newly created ontology, or if an ontology with the specified IRI already exists then this existing ontology will be returned.

load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Loads an ontology that is assumed to have the specified ontology IRI as its IRI or version IRI. The ontology IRI will be mapped to an ontology document IRI.

Parameters

iri – The IRI that identifies the ontology. It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI (although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns

The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

apply_change(*change: OWLOntologyChange*)

A convenience method that applies just one change to an ontology. When this method is used through an OWLOntologyManager implementation, the instance used should be the one that the ontology returns through the get_owl_ontology_manager() call.

Parameters

change – The change to be applied.

Raises

ChangeApplied.UNSUCCESSFULLY – if the change was not applied successfully.

add_axiom(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that adds a single axiom to an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to add the axiom to.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be added.

remove_axiom(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that removes a single axiom from an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to remove the axiom from.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be removed.

save_ontology(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*)

Saves the specified ontology, using the specified document IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to be saved.
- **document_iri** – The document IRI where the ontology should be saved to.

save_world()

Saves the actual state of the quadstore in the SQLite3 file.

owlapy.owl_property

OWL Properties

Classes

OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLDataPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.
OWLProperty	A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLEntity**

Bases: OWLNamedObject

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.owl_property.**IRI**(*namespace: str* | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObjectPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression()

Returns
True if this is a data property.

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties are either data properties or object properties.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *OWLProperty*

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_inverse_property'

type_index: Final = 1003

get_inverse() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *OWLProperty*

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`type_index: Final = 1004`

`is_owl_top_data_property``()` → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

owlapy.owl_reasoner

OWL Reasoner

Attributes

logger	

Classes

OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

continues on next page

Table 8 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLAxiom	Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLSubClassOfAxiom	A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the
OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
Ontology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
ToOwlready2	
OntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLDataPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

continues on next page

Table 8 – continued from previous page

OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
LRUCache	Constants shares by all lru cache instances.
OWLReasoner	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of
BaseReasoner	Enumeration class for base reasoner when calling sync_reasoner.
OWLReasonerEx	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners
OntologyReasoner	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners
FastInstanceCheckerReasoner	Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).
SyncReasoner	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')`

`type_index: Final = 3005`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLObjectUnionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 3002`

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLObjectIntersectionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 3001`

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLObjectComplementOf`**`(`*op: OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: `OWLBooleanClassExpression`, *`owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`*[*`OWLClassExpression`*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

`__slots__ = '_operand'`

`type_index: Final = 3003`

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, ... , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, ... , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]`, `OWLObjectRestriction`

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property:* *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler:* *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLCardinalityRestriction[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

`__slots__ = ()`

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`__repr__``()`
Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`
Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`
Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataSomeValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

`__repr__``()`
Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`
Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`
Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataOneOf`**`(`*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral* | *Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*`)`

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`, `owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`[`owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral`]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

`type_index: Final = 4003`

`values``()` → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]
Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction* | *Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: OWLHasValueRestriction[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*], OWLDataRestriction

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns

The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLDataAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class

expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject`, `owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue`

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLAxiom**(*annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.

An OWL ontology contains a set of axioms. These axioms can be annotation axioms, declaration axioms, imports axioms or logical axioms.

__slots__ = '_annotations'

annotations() → List[*OWLAnnotation*] | None

is_annotated() → bool

is_logical_axiom() → bool

is_annotation_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLSubClassOfAxiom**(
sub_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
super_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: OWLClassAxiom

A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class expression CE2. Roughly speaking, this states that CE1 is more specific than CE2. Subclass axioms are a fundamental type of axioms in OWL 2 and can be used to construct a class hierarchy. Other kinds of class expression axiom can be seen as syntactic shortcuts for one or more subclass axioms.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Subclass_Axioms)

__slots__ = ('_sub_class', '_super_class')

get_sub_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

get_super_class() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataRange`**

Bases: `OWLPropertyRange`

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataComplementOf`**`(`*data_range: OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLDataRange`*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

`type_index: Final = 4002`

`get_data_range``()` → *OWLDataRange*

Returns

The wrapped data range.

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataUnionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4005`

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLDataIntersectionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4004`

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLOntology**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 1

abstract classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

abstract data_properties_in_signature()
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract object_properties_in_signature()
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

abstract equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

abstract data_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract data_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_domain_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract object_property_range_axioms(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

abstract get_owl_ontology_manager() → _M

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

abstract get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

is_anonymous() → bool

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**Ontology**(*manager: OntologyManager*, *ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*, *load: bool*)

Bases: *OWLOntology*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ('_manager', '_iri', '_world', '_onto')

classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

get_owl_ontology_manager() → *OntologyManager*

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

data_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

data_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

get_original_iri()

Get the IRI argument that was used to create this ontology.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**ToOwlready2**(*world: owlready2.World*)

__slots__ = '_world'

abstract map_object(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*)

Map owlapy object classes.

abstract map_concept(*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass

Map owlapy concept classes.

abstract map_datarange(*p: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)
→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | type

Map owlapy data range classes.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OntologyManager**(*world_store=None*)

Bases: OWLOntologyManager

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

__slots__ = '_world'

create_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Creates a new (empty) ontology that that has the specified ontology IRI (and no version IRI).

Parameters
iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created.

Returns
The newly created ontology, or if an ontology with the specified IRI already exists then this existing ontology will be returned.

load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Loads an ontology that is assumed to have the specified ontology IRI as its IRI or version IRI. The ontology IRI will be mapped to an ontology document IRI.

Parameters
: **`iri`** – The IRI that identifies the ontology. It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI (although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns
: The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

`apply_change`(*change: OWLOntologyChange*)

A convenience method that applies just one change to an ontology. When this method is used through an OWLOntologyManager implementation, the instance used should be the one that the ontology returns through the get_owl_ontology_manager() call.

Parameters
: **`change`** – The change to be applied.

Raises
: **`ChangeApplied.UNSUCCESSFULLY`** – if the change was not applied successfully.

`add_axiom`(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that adds a single axiom to an ontology.

Parameters

- **`ontology`** – The ontology to add the axiom to.
- **`axiom`** – The axiom to be added.

`remove_axiom`(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*)

A convenience method that removes a single axiom from an ontology.

Parameters

- **`ontology`** – The ontology to remove the axiom from.
- **`axiom`** – The axiom to be removed.

`save_ontology`(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*)

Saves the specified ontology, using the specified document IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters

- **`ontology`** – The ontology to be saved.
- **`document_iri`** – The document IRI where the ontology should be saved to.

`save_world`()

Saves the actual state of the quadstore in the SQLite3 file.

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`**

Bases: *`OWLPropertyExpression`*

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

`__slots__ = ()`

abstract `get_inverse_property`() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
: The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyExpression*, OWLProperty

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, OWLProperty

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLObjectInverseOf`**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: *`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`*

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_inverse_property'`

`type_index: Final = 1003`

`get_inverse`() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

`get_inverse_property`() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

`get_named_property`() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLPropertyExpression`**

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

`__slots__ = ()`

`is_data_property_expression`() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

`is_object_property_expression`() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.

`__slots__ = ()`

is_data_property_expression()

Returns
True if this is a data property.

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLIndividual`, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`type_index: Final = 1005`

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

`__slots__ = ()`

`type_index: Final = 4008`

`get_literal``()` → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

`is_boolean``()` → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

`parse_boolean``()` → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

`is_double``()` → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

`parse_double``()` → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

`is_integer``()` → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

`parse_integer``()` → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

`is_string``()` → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

`parse_string``()` → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

`is_date``()` → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

`parse_date``()` → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**LRUCache**(*maxsize: int | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_K, _V]

Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Adapted from functools.lru_cache.

sentinel

Unique object used to signal cache misses.

PREV

Name for the link field 0.

NEXT

Name for the link field 1.

KEY

Name for the link field 2.

RESULT

Name for the link field 3.

sentinel

__contains__(*item: _K*) → bool

__getitem__(*item: _K*) → _V

__setitem__(*key: _K*, *value: _V*)

cache_info()

Report cache statistics.

cache_clear()

Clear the cache and cache statistics.

owlapy.owl_reasoner.**logger**

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OWLReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*)

An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of a particular ontology - the "root" ontology.

__slots__ = ()

abstract data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

abstract object_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

abstract object_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

abstract equivalent_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

abstract disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

abstract different_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

abstract same_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

abstract equivalent_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`op` – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

abstract equivalent_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`dp` – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

abstract data_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified individual and data property expression.

Parameters

- `ind` – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- `pe` – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- `direct` – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

abstract object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

abstract flush() → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

abstract instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose instances are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct instances should be retrieved (True), or if all instances should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

abstract sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

abstract disjoint_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

abstract disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

abstract sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

abstract super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

abstract sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

abstract super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

abstract types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

abstract get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

abstract is_isolated()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

abstract super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **`ce`** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **`direct`** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **`only_named`** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`BaseReasoner`**

Bases: `enum.Enum`

Enumeration class for base reasoner when calling sync_reasoner.

`PELLET`

Pellet base reasoner.

`HERMIT`

HermiT base reasoner.

`PELLET`

`HERMIT`

`class` `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**`OWLReasonerEx`**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*)

Bases: *`OWLReasoner`*

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

`data_property_ranges`(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*]

Gets the data ranges that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **`pe`** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **`direct`** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns:

`all_data_property_values`(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **`pe`** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- **`direct`** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns
A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

ind_data_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets all data properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose data properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct data properties should be retrieved (True), or if all data properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for atleast one l.

ind_object_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

Gets all object properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose object properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct object properties should be retrieved (True), or if all object properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind ind2) for atleast one ind2.

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.`**OntologyReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*, *isolate: bool = False*)

Bases: `OWLReasonerEx`

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

`__slots__ = ('_ontology', '_world')`

update_isolated_ontology(*axioms_to_add: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None*, *axioms_to_remove: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None*)

Add or remove axioms to the isolated ontology that the reasoner is using.

Parameters

- **axioms_to_add** (*List[OWLAxiom]*) – Axioms to add to the isolated ontology.
- **axioms_to_remove** (*List[OWLAxiom]*) – Axioms to remove from the isolated ontology.

data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the
imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

object_property_domains (*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

object_property_ranges (*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

equivalent_classes (*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.

- **`only_named`** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns
All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

`disjoint_classes`(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **`ce`** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **`only_named`** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns
All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

`different_individuals`(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

`same_individuals`(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

`data_property_values`(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified individual and data property expression.

Parameters

- **`ind`** – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- **`pe`** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **`direct`** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

flush() → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose instances are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct instances should be retrieved (True), or if all instances should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **`ce`** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **`direct`** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **`only_named`** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

`super_classes`(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **`ce`** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **`direct`** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **`only_named`** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

`equivalent_object_properties`(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

`op` – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

`equivalent_data_properties`(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

`dp` – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

disjoint_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails

StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

is_isolated()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**FastInstanceCheckerReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*, *base_reasoner: OWLReasoner*, **, *property_cache: bool = True*, *negation_default: bool = True*, *sub_properties: bool = False*)

Bases: *OWLReasonerEx*

Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).

`__slots__ = ('_ontology', '_base_reasoner', '_ind_set', '_cls_to_ind', '_has_prop',...`

reset()

The reset method shall reset any cached state.

is_isolated()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

is_using_triplestore()

data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

data_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*]

Gets the data ranges that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns:

object_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

object_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

equivalent_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns
All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

different_individuals(*ce: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

`ind` – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns

All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

same_individuals(*ce: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

`ind` – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns

All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

data_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified individual and data property expression.

Parameters

- `ind` – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- `pe` – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- `direct` – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- `pe` – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- `direct` – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns
The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

flush() → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose instances are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct instances should be retrieved (True), or if all instances should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns
If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

equivalent_object_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

equivalent_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

disjoint_object_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.

- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**SyncReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*, *base_reasoner: BaseReasoner | None = None*, *infer_property_values: bool = True*, *infer_data_property_values: bool = True*, *isolate: bool = False*)

Bases: `OntologyReasoner`

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

__slots__ = ('_cnt', '_conv', '_base_reasoner')

update_isolated_ontology(*axioms_to_add: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None*, *axioms_to_remove: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None*)

Add or remove axioms to the isolated ontology that the reasoner is using.

Parameters

- **axioms_to_add** (*List*[`OWLAxiom`]) – Axioms to add to the isolated ontology.
- **axioms_to_remove** (*List*[`OWLAxiom`]) – Axioms to remove from the isolated ontology.

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose instances are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct instances should be retrieved (True), or if all instances should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

`__del__``()`

owlapy.owlapi_adaptor

Classes

`OWLClassExpression`	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
`IRI`	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
`OWLNamedIndividual`	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
`OWLAPIAdaptor`	

Functions

`manchester_to_owl_expression`(manchester_ex ...)
`owl_expression_to_manchester`(→ str)

Module Contents

`owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.`**`manchester_to_owl_expression`**`(`*manchester_expression: str*, *namespace: str*`)`

`class` `owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.`**`OWLClassExpression`**

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange`*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract is_owl_thing``()` → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns

Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.**IRI**(*namespace: str* | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: OWLIndividual, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.**owl_expression_to_manchester**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*)
→ str

class owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.**OWLAPIAdaptor**(*path: str*)

`__enter__`()

Initialization via the *with* statement

`convert_to_owlapi`(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Converts an owlapy ce to an owlapi ce.

Parameters
`ce` (`OWLClassExpression`) – class expression in owlapy format to be converted.

Returns
Class expression in owlapi format.

`convert_from_owlapi`(*ce*, *namespace: str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Converts an owlapi ce to an owlapy ce.

Parameters

- **`ce`** – Class expression in owlapi format.
- **`namespace`** – Ontology's namespace where class expression belongs.

Returns
Class expression in owlapy format.

`instances`(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Get the instances for a given class expression using HermiT. :param ce: Class expression in owlapy format.

Returns
Individuals which are classified by the given class expression.

`has_consistent_ontology`() → bool

Check if the used ontology is consistent.

`__exit__`(*exc_type*, *exc_val*, *exc_tb*)

Shuts down the java virtual machine hosted by jpype.

owlapy.parser

String to OWL parsers.

Attributes

IntegerOWLDatatype
BooleanOWLDatatype
DoubleOWLDatatype
StringOWLDatatype
DateOWLDatatype
DateTimeOWLDatatype
DurationOWLDatatype
MANCHESTER_GRAMMAR
DL_GRAMMAR
DLparser
ManchesterParser

Classes

IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLObjectPropertyExpression	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLObjectParser	Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.
Namespaces	Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,

continues on next page

Table 9 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction	Represents a quantified data restriction.
OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction	Represents a quantified object restriction.
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLDataCardinalityRestriction	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a

continues on next page

Table 9 – continued from previous page

OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
ManchesterOWLSyntaxParser	Manchester Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.
DLSyntaxParser	Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

Functions

dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression, namespace)	
manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_ex ...)	

Module Contents

class owlapy.parser.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str, remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: OWLIndividual, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

owlapy.parser.**IntegerOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**BooleanOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**DoubleOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**StringOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**DateOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**DateTimeOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.parser.**DurationOWLDatatype: Final**

class owlapy.parser.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectPropertyExpression**

Bases: `OWLPropertyExpression`

A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, `OWLProperty`

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns

The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns

topObjectProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns

topDataProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectParser**

Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.

abstract parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *OWLObject*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (`str`) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

class owlapy.parser.**Namespaces**(*prefix: str*, *ns: str*)

Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language documents by associating them with namespaces identified by URI references

__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')

property ns: str

property prefix: str

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.parser.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.parser.**OWLRDFVocabulary**(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectHasSelf**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectRestriction`

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.parser.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectOneOf**(
values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual])

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns
The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns
This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns

A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns

A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLBooleanClassExpression`, `owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`[`OWLClassExpression`]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns

The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: OWLQuantifiedRestriction[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*], OWLDataRestriction

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.parser.**OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction**(*filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLQuantifiedRestriction[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], OWLObjectRestriction

Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.parser.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3012

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns
The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: OWLHasValueRestriction[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], OWLObjectRestriction

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')`

`type_index: Final = 3007`

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`as_some_values_from``()` → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLDataMaxCardinality`**`(`*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3017`

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLObjectMaxCardinality`**`(`*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: *`OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3010`

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLDataMinCardinality`**`(`*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`*

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3015`

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction`[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*], `OWLDataRestriction`

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3014`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`as_some_values_from`() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

`type_index: Final = 4003`

`values`() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns
The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

`operands`() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]`, `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction[owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange]`, `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`, `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , ..., ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3013`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLDataIntersectionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4004`

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLDataUnionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*`)`

Bases: `OWLNaryDataRange`

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4005`

`class` `owlapy.parser.`**`OWLDataComplementOf`**`(`*data_range: OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLDataRange`*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

`type_index: Final = 4002`

get_data_range() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns
The wrapped data range.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

class owlapy.parser.**OWLDataRange**
Bases: `OWLPropertyRange`

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

owlapy.parser.**MANCHESTER_GRAMMAR**

class owlapy.parser.**ManchesterOWLSyntaxParser**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces | None = None, grammar=None*)
Bases: `parsimonious.nodes.NodeVisitor`, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectParser*

Manchester Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions. Following: https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-manchester-syntax.

slots = ('ns', 'grammar')

ns: str | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces* | None

parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*
Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters
expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns
The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_intersection(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_primary(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_some_only_res(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

visit_cardinality_res(*node, children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

visit_value_res(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue*

visit_has_self(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf*

visit_object_property(*node, children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

visit_class_expression(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_individual_list(*node, children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf*

visit_data_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_some_only_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

visit_data_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

visit_data_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue*

visit_data_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_literal_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataOneOf*

visit_data_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_datatype_restriction(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

visit_facet_restrictions(*node*, *children*)
→ List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*]

visit_facet_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*

visit_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_typed_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

abstract visit_string_literal_language(*node*, *children*)

visit_string_literal_no_language(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_quoted_string(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_float_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_decimal_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_integer_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_boolean_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_datetime_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_duration_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_date_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_non_negative_integer(*node*, *children*) → int

visit_datatype_iri(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_datatype(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

visit_facet(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

visit_class_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

visit_individual_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*

visit_object_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

visit_data_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

visit_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_full_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

abstract visit_abbreviated_iri(*node*, *children*)

visit_simple_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

generic_visit(*node*, *children*)

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we're visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I'm not sure there's an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

owlapy.parser.**DL_GRAMMAR**

class owlapy.parser.**DLSyntaxParser**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces | None = None*, *grammar=None*)

Bases: `parsimonious.nodes.NodeVisitor`, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectParser*

Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

slots = ('ns', 'grammar')

ns: str | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces* | None

parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_some_only_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

visit_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

visit_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue*

visit_has_self(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf*

visit_object_property(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

visit_class_expression(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_individual_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf*

visit_data_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_some_only_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

visit_data_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

visit_data_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue*

visit_data_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_literal_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataOneOf*

visit_data_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_datatype_restriction(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

visit_facet_restrictions(*node*, *children*)
→ List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*]

visit_facet_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*

visit_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_typed_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

abstract visit_string_literal_language(*node*, *children*)

visit_string_literal_no_language(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_quoted_string(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_float_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_decimal_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_integer_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_boolean_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_datetime_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_duration_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_date_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_non_negative_integer(*node*, *children*) → int

visit_datatype_iri(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_datatype(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

visit_facet(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

visit_class_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

visit_individual_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*

visit_object_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

visit_data_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

visit_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_full_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

abstract visit_abbreviated_iri(*node*, *children*)

visit_simple_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

generic_visit(*node*, *children*)

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we're visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I'm not sure there's an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

owlapy.parser.**DLparser**

owlapy.parser.**ManchesterParser**

owlapy.parser.**dl_to_owl_expression**(*dl_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.parser.**manchester_to_owl_expression**(*manchester_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.providers

OWL Datatype restriction constructors.

Attributes

Restriction_Literals

Classes

OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

Functions

owl_datatype_max_exclusive_restriction	Create a max exclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_min_exclusive_restriction	Create a min exclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_max_inclusive_restriction	Create a max inclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_min_inclusive_restriction	Create a min inclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_min_max_exclusive_restric	Create a min-max exclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_min_max_inclusive_restric	Create a min-max inclusive restriction.

Module Contents

class owlapy.providers.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.providers.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.providers.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.providers.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

owlapy.providers.**Restriction_Literals**

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_max_exclusive_restriction**(*max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a max exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_exclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_max_inclusive_restriction**(*max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a max inclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_inclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min inclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_max_exclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*, *max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min-max exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_max_inclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*, *max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min-max inclusive restriction.

owlapy.render

Renderers for different syntax.

Attributes

DLrenderer
ManchesterRenderer

Classes

IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLObjectRenderer	Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLPropertyExpression	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLBooleanClassExpression	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a

continues on next page

Table 10 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.
OWLNaryDataRange	OWLNaryDataRange.
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the
OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.

continues on next page

Table 10 – continued from previous page

OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
DLSyntaxObjectRenderer	DL Syntax renderer for OWL Objects.
ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer	Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects

Functions

owl_expression_to_dl(→ str)
owl_expression_to_manchester(→ str)

Module Contents

class owlapy.render.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns

True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.render.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLIndividual`, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.render.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectRenderer**

Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.

abstract set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters
short_form_provider – Short form provider.

abstract render(*o: OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters
: **o** – OWL Object.

Returns
: String rendition of OWL object.

class owlapy.render.**OWLEntity**

Bases: `OWLNamedObject`

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

`__slots__ = ()`

`to_string_id`() → str

`is_anonymous`() → bool

class owlapy.render.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

`__slots__ = ()`

abstract `__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract `__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

abstract `__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`is_anonymous`() → bool

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_inverse_property'`

`type_index: Final = 1003`

`get_inverse`() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
: The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

`get_inverse_property`() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
: The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.render.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.render.**OWLBooleanClassExpression**

Bases: `OWLAnonymousClassExpression`

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.render.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')`

`type_index: Final = 3006`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLObjectUnionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*`)`

Bases: *`OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`*

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 3002`

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLObjectIntersectionOf`**`(`*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*`)`

Bases: *`OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`*

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 3001`

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLObjectComplementOf`**`(`*op: OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: *`OWLBooleanClassExpression`*, *`owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`*[*`OWLClassExpression`*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

`__slots__ = '_operand'`

`type_index: Final = 3003`

`get_operand``()` → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max()

→ *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

`type_index: Final = 3010`

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLObjectHasSelf`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: `OWLObjectRestriction`

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3011`

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLDataSomeValuesFrom`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataAllValuesFrom**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class
expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataHasValue**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]`, `OWLDataRestriction`

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3014

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns

The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns

The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLRestriction**

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

class owlapy.render.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.render.**OWLNaryDataRange**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: `OWLDataRange`, *`owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands`*[`OWLDataRange`]

OWLNaryDataRange.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*OWLDataRange*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataComplementOf**(*data_range: OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLDataRange`

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

type_index: Final = 4002

get_data_range() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns
The wrapped data range.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4005

class owlapy.render.**OWLDataIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 4004`

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLObjectHasValue`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]`, `OWLObjectRestriction`

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')`

`type_index: Final = 3007`

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

`as_some_values_from`() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLFacetRestriction`**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet, literal: Literals*)

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

`__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')`

`type_index: Final = 4007`

`get_facet`() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

`get_facet_value`() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

class `owlapy.render.`**`OWLDatatypeRestriction`**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype, facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction | Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: *`owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`*

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns

The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns

This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.render.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity`, `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.render.**DLSyntaxObjectRenderer**(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str] = _simple_short_form_provider*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer`

DL Syntax renderer for OWL Objects.

__slots__ = '_sfp'

set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str]*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters
short_form_provider – Short form provider.

render(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters
o – OWL Object.

Returns
String rendition of OWL object.

class owlapy.render.**ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer**(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str] = _simple_short_form_provider, no_render_thing=False*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer`

Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects

__slots__ = ('_sfp', '_no_render_thing')

set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str]*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters

short_form_provider – Short form provider.

render(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters

o – OWL Object.

Returns

String rendition of OWL object.

owlapy.render.**DLrenderer**

owlapy.render.**ManchesterRenderer**

owlapy.render.**owl_expression_to_dl**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.render.**owl_expression_to_manchester**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.static_funcs

Static functions for general purposes.

Functions

move(*args)	"Move" an imported class to the current module by setting the classes __module__ attribute.
download_external_files(ftp_link)	

Module Contents

owlapy.static_funcs.**move**(**args*)

"Move" an imported class to the current module by setting the classes __module__ attribute.

This is useful for documentation purposes to hide internal packages in sphinx.

Parameters

args – List of classes to move.

owlapy.static_funcs.**download_external_files**(*ftp_link: str*)

owlapy.utils

Owlapy utils.

Attributes

OWLNothing
OWLThing
measurer

Classes

OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.
HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
HasFiller	An interface to objects that have a filler.
HasCardinality	An interface to objects that have a cardinality.
HasOperands	An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.
OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.
OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
OWLObjectMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

continues on next page

Table 11 – continued from previous page

OWLObjectMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLDataHasValue	A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,
OWLDataAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
OWLDataSomeValuesFrom	An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
OWLObjectAllValuesFrom	A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
OWLDataOneOf	An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLDataCardinalityRestriction	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectHasValue	A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
OWLDatatypeRestriction	A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
OWLFacetRestriction	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the
OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLNaryDataRange	OWLNaryDataRange.
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLPropertyRange	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLDatatype	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,
OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric	Length calculation of OWLClassExpression

continues on next page

Table 11 – continued from previous page

EvaluatedDescriptionSet	Abstract base class for generic types.
ConceptOperandSorter	
OperandSetTransform	
HasIndex	Interface for types with an index; this is used to group objects by type when sorting.
OrderedOWLObject	Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.
NNF	This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.
TopLevelCNF	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.
TopLevelDNF	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.
LRUCache	Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Functions

get_expression_length(→ int)	
combine_nary_expressions(...)	Shortens an OWLClassExpression or OWLDataRange by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type.
iter_count(→ int)	Count the number of elements in an iterable.
as_index(→ HasIndex)	Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

Module Contents

class owlapy.utils.**OWLNamedIndividual**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: OWLIndividual, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities. IRIs from the reserved vocabulary must not be used to identify named individuals in an OWL 2 DL ontology.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Named_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.utils.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: *IRI*

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.utils.**HasFiller**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a filler.

Parameters
_T – Filler type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_filler() → _T

Gets the filler for this restriction. In the case of an object restriction this will be an individual, in the case of a data restriction this will be a constant (data value). For quantified restriction this will be a class expression or a data range.

Returns
the value

class owlapy.utils.**HasCardinality**

An interface to objects that have a cardinality.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns
The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

class owlapy.utils.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters
_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF literals and can also be understood as individuals denoting data values. Each literal consists of a lexical form, which is a string, and a datatype.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literals)

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

Gets the lexical value of this literal. Note that the language tag is not included.

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a bool. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the boolean datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean").

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a double. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the double datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double").

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

Parses the lexical value of this literal into an integer. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the integer datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer").

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a string. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the string datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string").

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a date. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the date datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date").

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a datetime. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the dateTime datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime").

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

Parses the lexical value of this literal into a Timedelta. The lexical value of this literal should be in the lexical space of the duration datatype ("http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#duration").

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

Returns
if the value is a literal, returns it. Return None otherwise

to_python() → Literals

abstract get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_inverse_property'`

`type_index: Final = 1003`

`get_inverse``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns
The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

`get_inverse_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

`get_named_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

class `owlapy.utils.`**`OWLObjectProperty`**`(`*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*`)`

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Object_Properties)

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`type_index: Final = 1002`

`get_named_property``()` → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns
P if this expression is either inv(P) or P.

`get_inverse_property``()` → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

Obtains the property that corresponds to the inverse of this property.

Returns
The inverse of this property. Note that this property will not necessarily be in the simplest form.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataProperty**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*)

Bases: `OWLDataPropertyExpression`, `OWLProperty`

Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals. In some knowledge representation systems, functional data properties are called attributes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Properties)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.utils.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties; individuals satisfying these conditions are said to be instances of the respective class expressions. In the structural specification of OWL 2, class expressions are represented by ClassExpression. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLClass**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *str*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*

An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Classes)

__slots__ = ('_iri', '_is_nothing', '_is_thing')

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Thing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Thing.

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

Determines if this expression is the built in class owl:Nothing. This method does not determine if the class is equivalent to owl:Nothing.

get_object_complement_of()
→ *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns
A class expression that is the complement of this class expression.

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

Gets the negation normal form of the complement of this expression.

Returns
A expression that represents the NNF of the complement of this expression.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLCardinalityRestriction[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectComplementOf**(*op: OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: OWLBooleanClassExpression, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLClassExpression*]

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]
Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

owlapy.utils.**OWLNothing: Final**

class owlapy.utils.**OWLRestriction**

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

`__slots__ = ()`

`abstract get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression*

> **Returns**
> Property being restricted.

`is_data_restriction``()` → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

> **Returns**
> True if this is a data restriction.

`is_object_restriction``()` → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

> **Returns**
> True if this is an object restriction.

`owlapy.utils.`**`OWLThing: Final`**

`class` `owlapy.utils.`**`OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom`**`(`*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

An existential class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to an individual that is an instance of CE.

`__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')`

`type_index: Final = 3005`

`__repr__``()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__``(`*other*`)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__``()`

Return hash(self).

`get_property``()` → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

> **Returns**
> Property being restricted.

`class` `owlapy.utils.`**`OWLObjectMinCardinality`**`(`*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*`)`

Bases: *`OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction`*

A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

`__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')`

type_index: Final = 3008

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE

to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3010

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object

property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3009

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R C) = >= 1 R C and <= 1 R C.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectHasSelf**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

Bases: OWLObjectRestriction

A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to themselves. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Self-Restriction)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataMaxCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to at most n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Maximum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3017

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataMinCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data property expression DPE, and a unary data range DR, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to at least n different literals in DR. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3015

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataExactCardinality**(*cardinality: int*, *property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected

by OPE to exactly n different individuals that are instances of CE (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Exact_Cardinality)

__slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

type_index: Final = 3016

as_intersection_of_min_max() → *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

Obtains an equivalent form that is a conjunction of a min cardinality and max cardinality restriction.

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form (= 1 R D) = >= 1 R D and <= 1 R D.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *value: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*)

Bases: `OWLHasValueRestriction[`*`owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral`*`]`, `OWLDataRestriction`

A has-value class expression DataHasValue(DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by DPE to lt. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DataOneOf(lt)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Literal_Value_Restriction)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3014`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

`as_some_values_from`() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns

The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

`get_property`() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

class `owlapy.utils.`**`OWLDataAllValuesFrom`**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

A universal class expression DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class

expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3013`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__`()

Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataSomeValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

An existential class expression DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE1 … DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, and a data range DR whose arity must be n. Such a class expression contains all those individuals that are connected by DPEi to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that the tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class expression of the form DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3012

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectAllValuesFrom**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction`

A universal class expression ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE only to individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()
Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral | Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`, `owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]`

An enumeration of literals DataOneOf(lt1 … ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

values() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns

The values of this {@code DataOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: `OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression`

An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of all class expressions CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataCardinalityRestriction**(*cardinality: int, property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression, filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: `OWLCardinalityRestriction[owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange]`, `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`, `OWLDataRestriction`

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 … CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Class_Expressions)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectHasValue**(*property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*)

Bases: OWLHasValueRestriction[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*], OWLObjectRestriction

A has-value class expression ObjectHasValue(OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an individual a, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by OPE to a. Each such class expression can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE ObjectOneOf(a)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Individual_Value_Restriction)

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

as_some_values_from() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

A convenience method that obtains this restriction as an existential restriction with a nominal filler.

Returns
The existential equivalent of this value restriction. simp(HasValue(p a)) = some(p {a}).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDatatypeRestriction**(*type_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*, *facet_restrictions: OWLFacetRestriction* | *Iterable[OWLFacetRestriction]*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange`

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 lt1 … Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (Fi , lti). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (Fi , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals lti. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLFacetRestriction**(*facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*, *literal: Literals*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject`

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObjectOneOf**(*values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual* | *Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual]*)

Bases: *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 … an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Individuals)

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

individuals() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are in the oneOf. These individuals represent the exact instances (extension) of this class expression.

Returns

The individuals that are the values of this {@code ObjectOneOf} class expression.

operands() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

as_object_union_of() → *owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

Returns

This enumeration in a more standard DL form. simp({a}) = {a} simp({a0, … , {an}) = unionOf({a0}, … , {an})

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataComplementOf**(*data_range: OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Complement_of_Data_Ranges)

type_index: Final = 4002

get_data_range() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns

The wrapped data range.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Union_of_Data_Ranges)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4005

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Intersection_of_Data_Ranges)

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4004

class owlapy.utils.**OWLNaryDataRange**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLDataRange*]

OWLNaryDataRange.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*OWLDataRange*]

Gets the operands - e.g., the individuals in a sameAs axiom, or the classes in an equivalent classes axiom.

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: *OWLPropertyRange*

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.utils.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

abstract __hash__()

Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__()

Return repr(self).

is_anonymous() → bool

class owlapy.utils.**OWLDatatype**(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes, the main difference being that the former contain data values such as strings and numbers, rather than individuals. Datatypes are a kind of data range, which allows them to be used in restrictions. Each data range is associated with an arity; for datatypes, the arity is always one. The built-in datatype rdfs:Literal denotes any set of data values that contains the union of the value spaces of all datatypes.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatypes)

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

property iri: ***owlapy.iri.IRI***

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class owlapy.utils.**OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric**(**, class_length: int, object_intersection_length: int, object_union_length: int, object_complement_length: int, object_some_values_length: int, object_all_values_length: int, object_has_value_length: int, object_cardinality_length: int, object_has_self_length: int, object_one_of_length: int, data_some_values_length: int, data_all_values_length: int, data_has_value_length: int, data_cardinality_length: int, object_property_length: int, object_inverse_length: int, data_property_length: int, datatype_length: int, data_one_of_length: int, data_complement_length: int, data_intersection_length: int, data_union_length: int*)

Length calculation of OWLClassExpression

Parameters

- **class_length** – Class: “C”
- **object_intersection_length** – Intersection: A ⊓ B
- **object_union_length** – Union: A ⊔ B
- **object_complement_length** – Complement: ¬ C
- **object_some_values_length** – Obj. Some Values: ∃ r.C
- **object_all_values_length** – Obj. All Values: ∀ r.C
- **object_has_value_length** – Obj. Has Value: ∃ r.{I}
- **object_cardinality_length** – Obj. Cardinality restriction: ≤n r.C
- **object_has_self_length** – Obj. Self restriction: ∃ r.Self
- **object_one_of_length** – Obj. One of: ∃ r.{X,Y,Z}
- **data_some_values_length** – Data Some Values: ∃ p.t
- **data_all_values_length** – Data All Values: ∀ p.t
- **data_has_value_length** – Data Has Value: ∃ p.{V}
- **data_cardinality_length** – Data Cardinality restriction: ≤n r.t
- **object_property_length** – Obj. Property: ∃ r.C
- **object_inverse_length** – Inverse property: ∃ r^-.C
- **data_property_length** – Data Property: ∃ p.t
- **datatype_length** – Datatype: ^^datatype
- **data_one_of_length** – Data One of: ∃ p.{U,V,W}
- **data_complement_length** – Data Complement: ¬datatype
- **data_intersection_length** – Data Intersection: datatype ⊓ datatype
- **data_union_length** – Data Union: datatype ⊔ datatype

__slots__ = ('class_length', 'object_intersection_length', 'object_union_length',...

class_length: int

object_intersection_length: int

object_union_length: int

object_complement_length: int

object_some_values_length: int

object_all_values_length: int

object_has_value_length: int

object_cardinality_length: int

object_has_self_length: int

object_one_of_length: int

data_some_values_length: int

data_all_values_length: int

data_has_value_length: int

data_cardinality_length: int

object_property_length: int

object_inverse_length: int

data_property_length: int

datatype_length: int

data_one_of_length: int

data_complement_length: int

data_intersection_length: int

data_union_length: int

static get_default() → *OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric*

abstract length(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → int

owlapy.utils.**measurer**

owlapy.utils.**get_expression_length**(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → int

class owlapy.utils.**EvaluatedDescriptionSet**(*ordering: Callable[[_N], _O], max_size: int = 10*)

Bases: `Generic`[_N, _O]

Abstract base class for generic types.

A generic type is typically declared by inheriting from this class parameterized with one or more type variables. For example, a generic mapping type might be defined as:

```
class Mapping(Generic[KT, VT]):
    def __getitem__(self, key: KT) -> VT:
        ...
    # Etc.
```

This class can then be used as follows:

```
def lookup_name(mapping: Mapping[KT, VT], key: KT, default: VT) -> VT:
    try:
        return mapping[key]
    except KeyError:
        return default
```

__slots__ = ('items', '_max_size', '_Ordering')

items: SortedSet[_N]

maybe_add(*node: _N*)

clean()

worst()

best()

best_quality_value() → float

__iter__() → Iterable[_N]

class owlapy.utils.**ConceptOperandSorter**

abstract sort(*o: _O*) → _O

class owlapy.utils.**OperandSetTransform**

simplify(*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

class owlapy.utils.**HasIndex**

Bases: Protocol

Interface for types with an index; this is used to group objects by type when sorting.

type_index: ClassVar[int]

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.utils.**OrderedOWLObject**(*o: _HasIndex*)

Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.

The Ordering is dependent on the type_index of the impl. classes recursively followed by all components of the OWL Object.

o

OWL object.

__slots__ = ('o', '_chain')

o: _HasIndex

__lt__(*other*)

Return self<value.

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.utils.**NNF**

This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.

abstract get_class_nnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*,
negated: bool = False) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a Class Expression to Negation Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters

- **ce** – Class Expression.
- **negated** – Whether the result should be negated.

Returns
Class Expression in Negation Normal Form.

class owlapy.utils.**TopLevelCNF**

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

get_top_level_cnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters
ce – Class Expression.

Returns
Class Expression in Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

class owlapy.utils.**TopLevelDNF**

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

get_top_level_dnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters
ce – Class Expression.

Returns
Class Expression in Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

owlapy.utils.**combine_nary_expressions**(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

owlapy.utils.**combine_nary_expressions**(*ce: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Shortens an OWLClassExpression or OWLDataRange by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type. Operands will be sorted.

E.g. OWLObjectUnionOf(A, OWLObjectUnionOf(C, B)) -> OWLObjectUnionOf(A, B, C).

owlapy.utils.**iter_count**(*i: Iterable*) → int

Count the number of elements in an iterable.

owlapy.utils.**as_index**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → *HasIndex*

Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

class owlapy.utils.**LRUCache**(*maxsize: int | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_K, _V]

Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Adapted from functools.lru_cache.

sentinel

Unique object used to signal cache misses.

PREV

Name for the link field 0.

NEXT

Name for the link field 1.

KEY

Name for the link field 2.

RESULT

Name for the link field 3.

sentinel

__contains__(*item: _K*) → bool

__getitem__(*item: _K*) → _V

__setitem__(*key: _K*, *value: _V*)

cache_info()

Report cache statistics.

cache_clear()

Clear the cache and cache statistics.

owlapy.vocab

Enumerations.

Classes

HasIRI	Simple class to access the IRI.
IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.
Namespaces	Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup
OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
XSDVocabulary	Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.

Module Contents

class owlapy.vocab.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: *IRI*

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.vocab.**IRI**(*namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject*, *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

__slots__ = ('_namespace', '_remainder', '__weakref__')

type_index: Final = 0

static create(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*namespace: str*, *remainder: str*) → *IRI*

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

is_nothing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Nothing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Nothing> and otherwise False.

is_thing()

Determines if this IRI is equal to the IRI that owl:Thing is named with.

Returns
True if this IRI is equal to <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing> and otherwise False.

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

Determines if this IRI is in the reserved vocabulary. An IRI is in the reserved vocabulary if it starts with <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> or <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> or <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.

Returns
True if the IRI is in the reserved vocabulary, otherwise False.

as_iri() → *IRI*

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return Mone otherwise.

as_str() → str

CD: Should be deprecated. :returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

Returns: The string corresponding to the reminder of the IRI.

get_short_form() → str

Gets the short form.

Returns
A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns
The remainder (coincident with NCName usually) for this IRI.

class owlapy.vocab.**Namespaces**(*prefix: str*, *ns: str*)

Namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language documents by associating them with namespaces identified by URI references

__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')

property ns: str

property prefix: str

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.vocab.**OWLRDFVocabulary**(*namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces*, *remainder: str*)

Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

class owlapy.vocab.**XSDVocabulary**(*remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.

DECIMAL: Final = 'decimal'

INTEGER: Final = 'integer'

LONG: Final = 'long'

DOUBLE: Final = 'double'

FLOAT: Final = 'float'

BOOLEAN: Final = 'boolean'

STRING: Final = 'string'

DATE: Final = 'date'

DATE_TIME: Final = 'dateTime'

DATE_TIME_STAMP: Final = 'dateTimeStamp'

DURATION: Final = 'duration'

class owlapy.vocab.**OWLFacet**(*remainder: str*, *symbolic_form: str*, *operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool]*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

static from_str(*name: str*) → *OWLFacet*

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

7.3 Attributes

`__version__`	

7.4 Functions

`owl_expression_to_dl`(→ str)	
`owl_expression_to_manchester`(→ str)	
`dl_to_owl_expression`(dl_expression, namespace)	
`manchester_to_owl_expression`(manchester_ex ...)	
`owl_expression_to_sparql`(→ str)	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query

7.5 Package Contents

owlapy.**owl_expression_to_dl**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.**owl_expression_to_manchester**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.**dl_to_owl_expression**(*dl_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.**manchester_to_owl_expression**(*manchester_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.**owl_expression_to_sparql**(
expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression = None, *root_variable: str = '?x'*,
values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None,
for_all_de_morgan: bool = True, *named_individuals: bool = False*) → str

Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query root variable: the variable that will be projected expression: the class expression to be transformed to a SPARQL query

values: positive or negative examples from a class expression problem. Unclear for_all_de_morgan: if set to True, the SPARQL mapping will use the mapping containing the nested FILTER NOT EXISTS patterns for the universal quantifier (¬(∃r.¬C)), instead of the counting query named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.**__version__ = '1.1.0'**

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