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 1.0.0

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

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

Contact: onto-learn@lists.uni-paderborn.de

[1] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy
[2] https://dice-research.org/
[3] https://www.uni-paderborn.de/en/university

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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 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?

- Represent every notation in OWL 2 Structural Specification and Functional-Style Syntax[6] including:
  - Entities, Literals, and Anonymous Individuals
  - 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
```

[4] https://github.com/dice-group/Ontolearn
[5] https://github.com/alkidbaci/OntoSample
[6] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/

2 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]:

```
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:

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

2.2 Object Property

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

```
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"*.

[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

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
)
```

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]:

```python
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:

```python
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(expression=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:

```python
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/
```

(continues on next page)

[10] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum_Cardinality

[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

(continued from previous page)

```
↪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.

3 owlapy

3.1 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

Module Contents

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.

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

Bases: *owlapy.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

Module Contents

Classes

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

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

Module Contents

#### Classes

OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.

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)

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

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

type_index: Final = 1001

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

Module Contents

Classes

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

Attributes

Literals

`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.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*`)`

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedRestriction`*[*`owlapy.data_ranges.OWLDataRange`*], *`OWLDataRestriction`*

Represents a quantified data restriction.

`__slots__ = ()`

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

Bases: *`OWLCardinalityRestriction`*[*`owlapy.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.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.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.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.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.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.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.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).

Package Contents

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

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

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,
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

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

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.

Attributes

OWLThing
OWLNothing

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.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)

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

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

type_index: Final = 1001

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.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.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

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

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.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.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLCardinalityRestriction*[*owlapy.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.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`

`MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final = ('minInclusive', '>=')`

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final = ('minExclusive', '>')

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final = ('maxInclusive', '<=')

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final = ('maxExclusive', '<')

LENGTH: Final = ('length', 'length')

MIN_LENGTH: Final = ('minLength', 'minLength')

MAX_LENGTH: Final = ('maxLength', 'maxLength')

PATTERN: Final = ('pattern', 'pattern')

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final = ('totalDigits', 'totalDigits')

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final = ('fractionDigits', 'fractionDigits')

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

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.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.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.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.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.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.data_ranges

OWL data ranges

https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Data_Ranges

DataRange := Datatype | DataIntersectionOf | DataUnionOf | DataComplementOf | DataOneOf | DatatypeRestriction

Package Contents

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

class owlapy.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.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.data_ranges.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.data_ranges.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: *OWLPropertyRange*

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.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.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.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.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.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.

3.2 Submodules

owlapy.converter

Format converter.

Module Contents

Classes

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

Attributes

converter

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.

property modal_depth

property current_variable

__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

convert(*root_variable: str*, *ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *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]

abstract render(*e*)

stack_variable(*var*)

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

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

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*, *count: bool = False*, *values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None*, *named_individuals: bool = False*) → str

root variable: the variable that will be projected ce: the class expression to be transformed to a SPARQL query count: True, counts the results ; False, projects the individuals values: positive or negative examples from a class expression problem named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.converter.**converter**

owlapy.converter.**owl_expression_to_sparql**(*root_variable: str = '?x'*, *expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression = None*, *values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None*, *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 named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.has

Has index

Module Contents

Classes

HasIndex	Interface for types with an index; this is used to group objects by type when sorting.

class owlapy.has.**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.

owlapy.iri

OWL IRI

Module Contents

Classes

IRI	An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

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.

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

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

__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.

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.

Module Contents

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.

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

abstract property iri: *IRI*
: Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
: The IRI of this object.

abstract property str: str
: Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
: The IRI as string

__slots__ = ()

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.

Module Contents

Classes

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

Attributes

OWL
RDFS
RDF
XSD

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

property ns: str

property prefix: str

__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')

__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

Module Contents

Classes

`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.

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

Module Contents

Classes

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.
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 EquivalentObjectProperties(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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

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.
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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

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

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.

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

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_datatype`

OWL Datatype

Module Contents

Classes

`OWLDatatype`	Datatypes are entities that refer to sets of data values. Thus, datatypes are analogous to classes,

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

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

owlapy.owl_individual

OWL Individuals

Module Contents

Classes

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.

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)

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

owlapy.owl_literal

OWL Literals

Module Contents

Classes

OWLLiteral	Literals represent data values such as particular strings or integers. They are analogous to typed RDF

Attributes

Literals
OWLTopObjectProperty
OWLBottomObjectProperty
OWLTopDataProperty
OWLBottomDataProperty
DoubleOWLDatatype
IntegerOWLDatatype
BooleanOWLDatatype
StringOWLDatatype
DateOWLDatatype
DateTimeOWLDatatype
DurationOWLDatatype
TopOWLDatatype
NUMERIC_DATATYPES
TIME_DATATYPES

`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

Module Contents

Classes

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.

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

Module Contents

Classes

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.

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.

owlapy.owl_ontology_manager

Module Contents

Classes

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.

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.

`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

`__slots__ = '_iri'`

`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.

`owlapy.owl_property`

OWL Properties

Module Contents

Classes

`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 marker interface 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.

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**

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

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

__slots__ = ()

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)

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property iri: str

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

__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*)

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)

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

__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

Module Contents

Classes

OWLReasoner	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of

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 is_using_triplestore()

Return True if this reasoner is using a triplestore to retrieve instances.

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.

owlapy.parser

String to OWL parsers.

Module Contents

Classes

ManchesterOWLSyntaxParser	Manchester Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClass-Expressions.
DLSyntaxParser	Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWL-ClassExpressions.

Functions

dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression, names-pace)	
manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_ex ...)	

Attributes

MANCHESTER_GRAMMAR
DL_GRAMMAR
DLparser
ManchesterParser

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.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.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_literal_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataOneOf*

visit_data_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.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.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.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_literal_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataOneOf*

visit_data_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.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.

Module Contents

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.

Attributes

Restriction_Literals

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.

Module Contents

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)	

Attributes

`DLrenderer`
`ManchesterRenderer`

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.util

Owlapy utils.

Module Contents

Classes

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

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(→ owlapy.has.HasIndex)	Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

class owlapy.util.**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.util.`**`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.util.`**`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.util.`**`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.util.`**`combine_nary_expressions`**(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

`owlapy.util.`**`combine_nary_expressions`**(*ce: owlapy.data_ranges.OWLDataRange*) → *owlapy.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.util.**iter_count**(*i: Iterable*) → int

Count the number of elements in an iterable.

owlapy.util.**as_index**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → *owlapy.has.HasIndex*

Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

class owlapy.util.**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.

Module Contents

Classes

OWLRDFVocabulary	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
XSDVocabulary	Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.
OWLFacet	Enumerations for OWL facets.

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`

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final = ('minInclusive', '>=')

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final = ('minExclusive', '>')

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final = ('maxInclusive', '<=')

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final = ('maxExclusive', '<')

LENGTH: Final = ('length', 'length')

MIN_LENGTH: Final = ('minLength', 'minLength')

MAX_LENGTH: Final = ('maxLength', 'maxLength')

PATTERN: Final = ('pattern', 'pattern')

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final = ('totalDigits', 'totalDigits')

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final = ('fractionDigits', 'fractionDigits')

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

3.3 Package Contents

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

Attributes

`__version__`

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**(*root_variable: str = '?x'*, *expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression = None*, *values: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual] | None = None*, *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 named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.**__version__ = '0.1.3'**

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