OWLAPY

Release 1.3.0

Ontolearn Team

Oct 17, 2024

Contents:

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

1 About owlapy

Version: owlapy 1.3.0

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

License: MIT License

1.1 What is owlapy?

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

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

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

1.2 What does owlapy have to offer?

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

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

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

1.3 How to install?

Installation from source:

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

or using PyPI:

```
pip3 install owlapy
```

2 Basic Usage

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

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

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

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

2.1 Atomic Classes

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

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

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

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

(continues on next page)

[7] https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/class_expression/owl_class/index.html#owlapy.class_expression.owl_class.OWLClass

(continued from previous page)

```
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"*.

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:

```
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]:

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

```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(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/family#','hasChild')),filler=OWLClass(IRI('http://example.com/family#','male')))

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

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

3 Ontologies

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

[13] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples
[14] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-overview/
[15] https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-syntax/#Named_Individuals

3.1 Loading an Ontology

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

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

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

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

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

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

You can get the object properties in the signature:

```
onto.object_properties_in_signature()
```

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

3.2 Modifying an Ontology

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

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

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

Add a new Class

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

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

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

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
onto.add_axiom(child_class_declaration_axiom)
```

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

Add a new Object Property / Data Property

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

```
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty, OWLDataProperty

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

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

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

Add an Assertion Axiom

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

```
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLClassAssertionAxiom

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

class_assertion_axiom = OWLClassAssertionAxiom(heinz, child_class)

onto.add_axiom(class_assertion_axiom)
```

We have used the previous method `individuals_in_signature()` to get all the individuals and converted them to a list, so we can access them by using indexes. In this example, we want to assert a class axiom for the individual `heinz`. We have used the class `OWLClassAssertionAxiom` where the first argument is the ‘individual’ `heinz` and the second argument is the ‘class_expression’. As the class expression, we used the previously defined class `child_Class`. Finally, add the axiom by using `add_axiom` method of the *OWLOntology*.

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

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

literal_17 = OWLLiteral(17)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
dp_assertion_axiom = OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom(heinz, hasAge_dp, literal_17)

onto.add_axiom(dp_assertion_axiom)
```

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

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

Remove an Axiom

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

```
onto.remove_axiom(dp_assertion_axiom)
```

The required argument is the axiom/axioms you want to remove.

3.3 Save an Ontology

If you modified an ontology, you may want to save it as a new file. To do this you can use the `save` method of the *OWLOntology*. It requires one argument, the IRI of the new ontology.

```
onto.save(IRI.create('file:/' + 'test' + '.owl'))
```

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

3.4 Worlds

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

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

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

4 Reasoners

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

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

```
from owlapy.owl_ontology_manager import OntologyManager

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

In our Owlapy library, we provide several **reasoners** to choose from:

- ***OntologyReasoner***

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

  Initialization:

  ```
  from owlapy.owl_reasoner import OntologyReasoner

  structural_reasoner = OntologyReasoner(onto)
  ```

  The structural reasoner requires an ontology (*OWLOntology*).

- ***SyncReasoner***

  Can perform full reasoning in *ALCH* due to the use of reasoners from owlapi like HermiT, Pellet, etc. and provides support for complex class expression instances (when using the method `instances`). SyncReasoner is more useful when your main goal is reasoning over the ontology, and you are familiarized with the java reasoners (HermiT, Pellet, …).

  Initialization:

  ```
  from owlapy.owl_reasoner import SyncReasoner

  sync_reasoner = SyncReasoner(ontology_path="KGs/Mutagenesis/mutagenesis.owl",␣
  ↪reasoner="HermiT")
  ```

  Sync Reasoner is made available by *owlapi adaptor* and requires the ontology path together with a reasoner name from the possible set of reasoners: `"Hermit"`, `"Pellet"`, `"JFact"`, `"Openllet"`.

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

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

  Initialization:

  ```
  from owlapy.owl_reasoner import FastInstanceCheckerReasoner

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

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

4.1 Usage of the Reasoner

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

As mentioned earlier we will use the *father* dataset to give examples.

4.2 Class Reasoning

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

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

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

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

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

> **NOTE**: The extra arguments `direct` and `only_named` are also used in other methods that reason upon the class, object property, or data property hierarchy.
>
> **NOTE**: SyncReasoner implements OWLReasoner where we can specify the `only_named` argument in some methods but in java reasoners there is no use for such argument and therefore this argument is trivial when used in SyncReasoner's methods.

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

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

anna_types = fic_reasoner.types(anna)
```

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

4.3 Object Properties and Data Properties Reasoning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```python
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty

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

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

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

```python
hasChild_domains = fic_reasoner.object_property_domains(hasChild)
hasChild_ranges = fic_reasoner.object_property_ranges(hasChild)
```

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

4.4 Find Instances

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

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

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

In this guide we covered the main functionalities of the reasoners in Owlapy. In the next one, we speak about owlapi adaptor and how can make use of owlapi in owlapy.

5 Owlapi Synchronization

As mentioned earlier, *owlapy* is loosely based in *owlapi*[16], a library for ontology modification in java.

We have created *OWLAPIMapper*, a mapping class that makes possible the conversion of the most important classes from *owlapy* to *owlapi* and vice-versa.

We are able to use owlapi via Jpype[17], a python module that provides access to Java in python. To start executing Java code via Jpype, one needs to start the java virtual machine (JVM). You don't have to worry about it, because if a class is going to use `OWLAPIMapper` the JVM will start automatically. However, there is the function `startJVM` of the `static_functions.py` module if you ever need to start it manually.

5.1 "Sync" Classes

With the addition of the `OWLAPIMapper`, we introduce three new classes:

- *SyncOntologyManager*
- *SyncOntology*
- *SyncReasoner*

All the logic of these three classes is handled by *owlapi* through the mapper. They inherit from abstract classes already present in owlapy (`OWLOntologyManager`, `OWLOntology` and `OWLReasoner` respectively) so the usage is the same as other implementors of these abstract classes. However, there are also some extra methods, like `infer_axioms` of SyncReasoner which infers the missing axioms from the given ontology and returns them as `Iterable[OWLAxiom]`. Make sure to check the API docs to see them all.

To make this guide self-contained, we will go through a simple example showing how to use this above-mentioned classes:

```
from owlapy.owl_ontology_manager import SyncOntologyManager
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLDeclarationAxiom
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLClass
from owlapy.owl_reasoner import SyncReasoner
from owlapy.static_funcs import stopJVM

# (.) Creat a manager and load the 'father' ontology
manager = SyncOntologyManager()
ontology = manager.load_ontology("KGs/Family/father.owl")

# (.) Use your ontology as you usually do
# (..) Add a new class
ontology.add_axiom(OWLDeclarationAxiom(OWLClass("http://example.com/father#some_new_
↪class")))
# (..) Print classes in signature
[print(cls) for cls in ontology.classes_in_signature()]

# (.) Create a reasoner and perform some reasoning
reasoner = SyncReasoner(ontology)

# (..) Check ontology consistency
print(f"Is the ontology consistent? Answer: {reasoner.has_consistent_ontology()}")

# (..) Print all male individuals
```

(continues on next page)

[16] https://github.com/owlcs/owlapi
[17] https://jpype.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

(continued from previous page)

```
[print(ind) for ind in reasoner.instances(OWLClass("http://example.com/father#male"))]

# (.) Stop the JVM if you no longer intend to use "Sync" classes
stopJVM()
```

This was a simple example using the '*father*' ontology to show just a small part of what you can do with "Sync" classes.

Notice that after we are done using them we can stop the JVM by either using `jpype.shutdownJVM()` or the static function from the `static_functions.py` module `stopJVM()`. This will free the resources used by JPype and the java packages. Once you stop the JVM it cannot be restarted so make sure you do that when you are done with the owlapi related classes. Stopping the JVM is not strictly necessary. The resources will be freed once the execution is over, but in case your code is somehow longer and the "Sync" classes only make up a part of your execution then you can stop the JVM after it not being needed anymore.

5.2 Notes

An important thing to keep in mind is that when starting the JVM you are able to import and use java classes as you would do in python (thanks to Jpype). That means that you can play around with owlapi code in python as long as your JVM is started. Isn't that awesome!

`SyncReasoner` uses HermiT reasoner by default. You can choose between: "HermiT", "Pellet", "JFact" and "Openllet". Although no significant difference is noticed between these reasoners, they surely differentiate in specific scenarios. You can check owlapi Wiki[18] for more references.

***owlapi version**: 5.1.9*

5.3 Examples

You can see usage examples in the *examples*[19] folder.

Test cases[20] can also serve as an example, so you can check them out as well.

6 Further Resources

Currently, we are working on our manuscript describing our framework. If you want to attribute our library, please use our GitHub page[21] for reference.

6.1 More Inside the Project

Examples and test cases provide a good starting point to get to know the project better. Find them in the folders examples[22] and tests[23].

[18] https://github.com/owlcs/owlapi/wiki
[19] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples
[20] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/tests
[21] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy
[22] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples
[23] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/tests

6.2 Contribution

Feel free to create a pull request and we will take a look on it. Your commitment is well appreciated!

6.3 Questions

In case you have any question, please contact: `caglardemir8@gmail.com` or open an issue on our GitHub issues page[24].

6.4 Coverage Report

The coverage report is generated using coverage.py[25].

```
Name                                                   Stmts   Miss  Cover   Missing
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
owlapy/__init__.py                                         4      0   100%
owlapy/class_expression/__init__.py                        8      0   100%
owlapy/class_expression/class_expression.py               34      2    94%   58, 62
owlapy/class_expression/nary_boolean_expression.py        24      0   100%
owlapy/class_expression/owl_class.py                      33      1    97%   44
owlapy/class_expression/restriction.py                   313     26    92%   41, 49, 68,
↪ 71, 89, 170, 245-246, 302, 305, 335, 340, 343, 426, 451, 499, 502, 579-580, 616,␣
↪659, 662, 700, 703, 751, 823
owlapy/converter.py                                      397    189    52%   52-68, 75-
↪76, 79, 82, 152, 157, 169, 176, 184, 246-257, 264-282, 294, 304-307, 313-359, 366-
↪387, 394-401, 417-420, 431, 451, 460-481, 489-491, 498-511, 515-521, 525-548, 552-
↪555, 559-560, 564-576, 580-587, 591-592, 620, 624-628
owlapy/iri.py                                             79      7    91%   54, 69, 82,
↪ 97, 128, 133, 150
owlapy/meta_classes.py                                    11      0   100%
owlapy/namespaces.py                                      27      3    89%   36, 40, 43
owlapy/owl_annotation.py                                  17      4    76%   17, 25, 43,
↪ 51
owlapy/owl_axiom.py                                      518    157    70%   36, 39, 42,
↪ 45, 59, 111-113, 116, 136-138, 141, 144, 147-150, 153, 182-184, 187, 190, 193, 196-
↪200, 203, 253-256, 259-261, 264, 288, 291, 294, 332-335, 338-340, 343, 398-401, 404-
↪406, 409, 533-536, 539, 561-563, 566, 569, 572, 575, 578-581, 584, 620-623, 626,␣
↪645-648, 652, 656, 674-675, 683, 692, 695-697, 700, 711, 733-737, 745, 753, 761,␣
↪764-766, 769, 786-788, 791, 794, 797-800, 803, 822-824, 827, 830, 833-836, 839, 858-
↪860, 863, 866, 869-872, 875, 905-908, 911, 982-985, 988, 1018, 1044, 1071-1073,␣
↪1076, 1091, 1103, 1116, 1129, 1142, 1157, 1172, 1185-1187, 1190, 1208, 1227-1230,␣
↪1233, 1254-1257, 1260
owlapy/owl_data_ranges.py                                 40      1    98%   46
owlapy/owl_datatype.py                                    20      2    90%   33-34
owlapy/owl_individual.py                                  20      1    95%   37
owlapy/owl_literal.py                                    286     73    74%   49, 77, 86,
↪ 90, 99, 103, 112, 116, 125, 129, 138, 142, 151, 155, 164, 169, 173, 203, 208, 217,␣
↪221, 244, 247-249, 252, 258, 262, 288, 293, 302, 306, 311, 323, 329, 332-334, 337,␣
↪340, 346, 350, 355, 373, 376-378, 381, 387, 391, 415, 418-420, 423, 429, 433, 454,␣
↪459, 462-464, 467, 473, 477, 489-491, 494, 497-499, 502
owlapy/owl_object.py                                      27      4    85%   24, 79-81
owlapy/owl_ontology.py                                   391     40    90%   86, 97-100,
```

(continues on next page)

[24] https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/issues

[25] https://coverage.readthedocs.io/en/7.6.1/

(continued from previous page)

```
↪ 103, 109-111, 249, 292-295, 304, 312, 329, 341, 345, 358, 371, 376, 379-381, 384,␣
↪423, 433, 449-450, 473-474, 553-554, 595, 599, 603, 629, 736, 742, 750
owlapy/owl_ontology_manager.py                          568    167    71%   48, 140,␣
↪151, 155, 168-169, 177, 200, 208-211, 312-318, 341-350, 355-376, 396, 466, 469, 474-
↪496, 501-511, 521-527, 539, 542-543, 583, 588-593, 603, 608, 625, 634-645, 650-665,␣
↪676, 681, 691, 703, 707, 743, 749, 760, 766, 771-795, 800-807, 825-831, 850, 853,␣
↪859-862, 888
owlapy/owl_property.py                                   69     11    84%   17, 24, 32,
↪ 40, 67, 76, 126, 158, 162, 174, 193
owlapy/owl_reasoner.py                                  841    175    79%   452-455,␣
↪572, 584-586, 591-597, 604, 653-659, 665-669, 727-734, 760, 795-799, 825-828, 856-
↪858, 860-862, 871, 884-886, 888-890, 897, 902-904, 924, 928-929, 942-944, 965, 1010-
↪1012, 1113, 1121, 1124, 1127, 1130, 1133, 1136, 1139, 1142, 1145, 1160-1162, 1168,␣
↪1172, 1175, 1178, 1181, 1184, 1187, 1193, 1196, 1210, 1240-1243, 1251-1290, 1305,␣
↪1318-1328, 1353-1356, 1372, 1386, 1456-1460, 1488, 1498-1502, 1510-1514, 1555-1561,␣
↪1573, 1632, 1635, 1638, 1641, 1644, 1647, 1650, 1653, 1657, 1661, 1665, 1668, 1671,␣
↪1674, 1677, 1680, 1683, 1687, 1691, 1694, 1697
owlapy/owlapi_adaptor.py                                130     65    50%   18, 74-76,␣
↪91-96, 110-115, 151-152, 164-165, 179-180, 195-196, 214, 232, 251, 271, 287, 305,␣
↪320, 333, 346, 361, 376, 390, 404, 419, 434, 450, 454-483, 511
owlapy/owlapi_mapper.py                                 103     14    86%   35, 51, 72,
↪ 76, 80, 84, 88, 133-136, 141, 145, 149
owlapy/parser.py                                        371     16    96%   316, 327,␣
↪400-401, 416, 577, 618, 656, 667, 721, 723, 751-752, 763, 779-780
owlapy/providers.py                                      38      3    92%   41, 54, 56
owlapy/render.py                                        290     46    84%   79-114,␣
↪143-158, 176, 180, 186, 206, 222, 231, 236, 241, 375, 379, 386, 405, 421, 430, 435,␣
↪440
owlapy/utils.py                                         766    227    70%   164, 168,␣
↪172, 178, 184-188, 192-196, 200, 204, 208, 214, 218, 222, 226, 230, 236, 242, 248,␣
↪252, 256, 260, 264-267, 271-274, 278, 285, 300-302, 305-314, 317, 320, 323, 326,␣
↪329, 333-339, 343, 354, 358, 362, 366, 370, 374-378, 382-386, 390-394, 398-402, 406,
↪ 410, 414-419, 423-428, 432-437, 441, 445, 449-453, 457-461, 465-469, 473-477, 481-
↪485, 489, 493-497, 501, 505-510, 514-519, 523-528, 532, 536-540, 545, 554, 558, 562,
↪ 566, 570, 574, 578, 582-587, 591-597, 601, 605, 609, 614, 619, 624, 628, 632, 636,␣
↪640, 644-647, 651-654, 658, 662, 666, 671, 676, 681, 685, 736, 740, 746, 748, 751,␣
↪753, 796, 852, 866-868, 877, 919-920, 940, 1039, 1044, 1049, 1071, 1075, 1083, 1087,
↪ 1092, 1164-1182, 1195-1197, 1202-1206
owlapy/vocab.py                                          92      4    96%   32, 35,␣
↪113-114
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TOTAL                                                  5517   1238    78%
```

7 owlapy

7.1 Subpackages

owlapy.abstracts

Submodules

owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology

Classes

AbstractOWLOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

Module Contents

class owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.**AbstractOWLOntology**

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() → _OI

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

is_anonymous() → bool

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

abstract add_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Add the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

abstract remove_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Removes the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

save(*document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None*)

Saves this ontology, using its IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters
document_iri – Whether you want to save in a different location.

owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager

Classes

AbstractOWLOntologyChange	Represents an ontology change.
AbstractOWLOntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing

Module Contents

class owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.**AbstractOWLOntologyChange**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

Represents an ontology change.

__slots__ = ()

get_ontology() → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

Gets the ontology that the change is/was applied to.

Returns
The ontology that the change is applicable to.

class owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.**AbstractOWLOntologyManager**

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

abstract create_ontology(*iri: str* | *owlapy.iri.IRI*)
→ *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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, can also be a string.

Returns
The newly created ontology.

abstract load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *str*)
→ *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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, can also be a string.
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: AbstractOWLOntologyChange*)

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.

owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner

OWL Reasoner

Attributes

logger

Classes

AbstractOWLReasoner	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of
AbstractOWLReasonerEx	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

Module Contents

`owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.`**`logger`**

class `owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.`**`AbstractOWLReasoner`**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

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*) → 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.

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*) → 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.

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(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified entity and data property expression.

Parameters

- **e** – The owl entity (usually an individual) that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified entity.

Note: Can be used to get values, for example, of 'label' property of owl entities such as classes and properties too (not only individuals).

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*) → 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.

Returns
: The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

abstract instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *timeout: int = 1000*) → 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).
- **timeout** – Time limit in seconds until results must be returned, else empty set is returned.

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*) → 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).

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.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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 super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → 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).

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

class owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.**AbstractOWLReasonerEx**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

Bases: `AbstractOWLReasoner`

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

data_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*]

Gets the data ranges that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns:

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

ind_data_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets all data properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose data properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct data properties should be retrieved (True), or if all data properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for atleast one l.

ind_object_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

Gets all object properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose object properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct object properties should be retrieved (True), or if all object properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind ind2) for atleast one ind2.

Classes

AbstractOWLOntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing
AbstractOWLOntologyChange	Represents an ontology change.
AbstractOWLOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
AbstractOWLReasoner	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of
AbstractOWLReasonerEx	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

Package Contents

class owlapy.abstracts.**AbstractOWLOntologyManager**

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

abstract create_ontology(*iri: str* | *owlapy.iri.IRI*) → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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, can also be a string.

Returns

The newly created ontology.

abstract load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI* | *str*) → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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, can also be a string.
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: AbstractOWLOntologyChange*)

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.

class owlapy.abstracts.**AbstractOWLOntologyChange**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

Represents an ontology change.

__slots__ = ()

get_ontology() → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

Gets the ontology that the change is/was applied to.

Returns

The ontology that the change is applicable to.

class owlapy.abstracts.**AbstractOWLOntology**

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() → _OI

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

is_anonymous() → bool

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

abstract add_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Add the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

abstract remove_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Removes the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

save (*document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None*)

Saves this ontology, using its IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters
document_iri – Whether you want to save in a different location.

class owlapy.abstracts.**AbstractOWLReasoner** (*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

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*) → 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.

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*) → 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.

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(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified entity and data property expression.

Parameters

- **e** – The owl entity (usually an individual) that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified entity.

Note: Can be used to get values, for example, of 'label' property of owl entities such as classes and properties too (not only individuals).

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*) → 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.

Returns
The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

abstract instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *timeout: int = 1000*) → 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).
- **timeout** – Time limit in seconds until results must be returned, else empty set is returned.

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*) → 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).

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.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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 super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → 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).

Returns
If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

class owlapy.abstracts.**AbstractOWLReasonerEx**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*)

Bases: `AbstractOWLReasoner`

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

data_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*]

Gets the data ranges that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns:

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

ind_data_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets all data properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose data properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct data properties should be retrieved (True), or if all data properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for atleast one l.

ind_object_properties(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

Gets all object properties for the given individual that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **ind** – The named individual whose object properties are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct object properties should be retrieved (True), or if all object properties should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

All data properties pe where the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind ind2) for atleast one ind2.

owlapy.class_expression

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

owl_class.py: Class nary_boolean_expression.py: ObjectIntersectionOf, ObjectUnionOf class_expression.py: ObjectComplementOf

restriction.py: ObjectOneOf, ObjectSomeValuesFrom, ObjectAllValuesFrom, ObjectHasValue,ObjectHasSelf, ObjectMinCardinality, ObjectMaxCardinality, ObjectExactCardinality, DataSomeValuesFrom, DataAllValuesFrom, DataHasValue, DataMinCardinality, DataMaxCardinality, DataExactCardinality

Submodules

owlapy.class_expression.class_expression

OWL Base Classes Expressions

Classes

OWLClassExpression	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
OWLAnonymousClassExpression	A Class Expression which is not a named Class.
OWLBooleanClassExpression	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
OWLObjectComplementOf	Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

Module Contents

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

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

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

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

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

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

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

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

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

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

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

Bases: *OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

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

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression

OWL nary boolean expressions

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

Module Contents

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

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

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3002

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

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

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

`__slots__ = '_operands'`

`type_index: Final = 3001`

owlapy.class_expression.owl_class

OWL Class

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

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

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

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

`type_index: Final = 1001`

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

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

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

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

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

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

owlapy.class_expression.restriction

OWL Restrictions

Attributes

Literals

Classes

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.

Module Contents

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*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__repr__()

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

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

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

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

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

Returns
the value

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

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

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

type_index: Final = 3015

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

type_index: Final = 3017

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3016

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

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

Returns

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

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

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

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

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3012

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

Bases: `OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`

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

are connected by DPEi only to literals lti, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, such that each tuple (lt1 , …, ltn) is in DR. A class

expression of the form DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR) can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression DataMaxCardinality(0 DPE DataComplementOf(DR)). (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Universal_Quantification_2)

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3013

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

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

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

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 4003

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

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

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

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

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

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

`__eq__`(*other*)

`__repr__`()

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

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

`__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')`

`type_index: Final = 4006`

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

`get_facet_restrictions`() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

`__eq__`(*other*)

`__hash__`()

`__repr__`()

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*)

`__hash__`()

`__repr__`()

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.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

OWLClass	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
OWLObjectUnionOf	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLObjectIntersectionOf	An intersection class expression ObjectIntersectionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
OWLRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLQuantifiedRestriction	Represents a quantified restriction.
OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction	Represents a quantified object restriction.
OWLObjectRestriction	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLHasValueRestriction	Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2
OWLDataRestriction	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
OWLCardinalityRestriction	Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.
OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
OWLObjectHasSelf	A self-restriction ObjectHasSelf(OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
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,

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

OWLDataMinCardinality	A minimum cardinality expression DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer n, a data
OWLDataMaxCardinality	A maximum cardinality expression ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
OWLDataExactCardinality	An exact cardinality expression ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an
OWLObjectOneOf	An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an) contains exactly the individuals ai with 1 ≤ i ≤ n.

Package Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLClassExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

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

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

abstract get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

abstract get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

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

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

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLAnonymousClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of() → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

get_nnf() → *OWLClassExpression*

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

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

class owlapy.class_expression.**OWLBooleanClassExpression**

Bases: *OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand() → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns
The wrapped expression.

operands() → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

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

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 1001

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

property reminder: str

The reminder of the IRI

is_owl_thing() → bool

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

Returns
Thing.

Return type
True if this expression is owl

is_owl_nothing() → bool

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

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

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

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

get_nnf() → *OWLClass*

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

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

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

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

OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Returns
The operands.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 4003

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

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

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

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

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

Returns
The operands.

__hash__()

__eq__(*other*)

__repr__()

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

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

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

Returns
the value

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

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

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns
Property being restricted.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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__()

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

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

get_facet_restrictions() → Sequence[*OWLFacetRestriction*]

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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

Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

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

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

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

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.

__slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')

type_index: Final = 4007

get_facet() → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

get_facet_value() → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

type_index: Final = 3008

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

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3010

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

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3009

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

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

Returns

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

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

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

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

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3012`

`__repr__``()`

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

`__hash__``()`

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

Returns
Property being restricted.

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

Bases: *`OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction`*

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

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

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3013`

`__repr__``()`

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

`__hash__``()`

`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__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

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

Returns

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

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

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

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

type_index: Final = 3015

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

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

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

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

type_index: Final = 3017

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

Bases: `OWLDataCardinalityRestriction`

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3016

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

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

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

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

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

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

__slots__ = '_values'

type_index: Final = 3004

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

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

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

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

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

Returns
The operands.

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

Simplifies this enumeration to a union of singleton nominals.

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

__hash__()

__eq__(*other*)

__repr__()

owlapy.entities

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

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

7.2 Submodules

owlapy.converter

Format converter.

Attributes

converter	

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
owl_expression_to_sparql_with_confusion_ma str)	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query

Module Contents

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')

class_cnt = 0

prop_cnt = 0

ind_cnt = 0

dict

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

new_individual_variable() → str

new_property_variable() → str

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

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

class owlapy.converter.**Owl2SparqlConverter**

Convert owl (owlapy model class expressions) to SPARQL.

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

ce: *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

sparql: List[str]

variables: List[str]

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

parent_var: List[str]

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

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

mapping: *VariablesMapping*

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

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

cnt: int

for_all_de_morgan: bool

named_individuals: bool

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

Used to convert owl class expression to SPARQL syntax.

Parameters

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

Returns

The SPARQL query.

Return type

list[str]

property modal_depth

abstract render(*e*)

stack_variable(*var*)

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

property current_variable

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

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

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

new_count_var() → str

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

append(*frag*)

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

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

as_confusion_matrix_query(*root_variable: str*, *ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *positive_examples: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]*, *negative_examples: Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]*, *for_all_de_morgan: bool = True*, *named_individuals: bool = False*) → str

owlapy.converter.**converter**

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

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

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

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

Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query root variable: the variable that will be projected expression: the class expression to be transformed to a SPARQL query positive_examples: positive examples from a class expression problem negative_examples: positive examples from a class expression problem for_all_de_morgan: if set to True, the SPARQL mapping will use the mapping containing the nested FILTER NOT EXISTS patterns for the universal quantifier (¬(∃r.¬C)), instead of the counting query named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

owlapy.iri

OWL IRI

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

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

An IRI, consisting of a namespace and a remainder.

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

type_index: Final = 0

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

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

static create(*string: str*) → *IRI*

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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 None otherwise.

as_str() → str

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

property str: str

Returns: The string that specifies the IRI.

property reminder: str

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

get_namespace() → str

Returns
The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

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

owlapy.meta_classes

Meta classes for OWL objects.

Classes

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

Module Contents

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

abstract property iri

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasOperands**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters
_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands() → Iterable[_T]

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

Returns

The operands.

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasFiller**

Bases: Generic[_T]

An interface to objects that have a filler.

Parameters

_T – Filler type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_filler() → _T

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

Returns

the value

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasCardinality**

An interface to objects that have a cardinality.

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns

The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

owlapy.namespaces

Namespaces.

Attributes

OWL
RDFS
RDF
XSD

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

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

__slots__ = ('_prefix', '_ns')

property ns: str

property prefix: str

__repr__()

__hash__()

__eq__(*other*)

owlapy.namespaces.**OWL: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**RDFS: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**RDF: Final**

owlapy.namespaces.**XSD: Final**

owlapy.owl_annotation

OWL Annotations

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.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_annotation.**OWLAnnotationObject**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

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

__slots__ = ()

as_iri()

Returns
if the value is an IRI, return it. Return None 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()

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

owlapy.owl_axiom

OWL Axioms

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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

OWLNegativeDataPropertyAssertionAxiom	A negative data property assertion NegativeDataPropertyAssertion(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is not
OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom	Base class for Unary property axiom.
OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for functional object property axiom.
OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE)
OWLIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty(OPE) states that
OWLTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom	An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty(OPE) states that the
OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom	Base interface for Functional data property axiom.
OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom	A data property functionality axiom FunctionalDataProperty(DPE) states that
OWLPropertyDomainAxiom	Base class for Property Domain axioms.
OWLPropertyRangeAxiom	Base class for Property Range axioms.
OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom	An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom	A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the
OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom	An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property
OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom	A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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

Bases: *owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty*

Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotation**(*property: OWLAnnotationProperty, value: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*)

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Annotations are used in the various types of annotation axioms, which bind annotations to their subjects (i.e. axioms or declarations).

__slots__ = ('_property', '_value')

get_property() → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

Gets the property that this annotation acts along.

Returns
The annotation property.

get_value() → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Gets the annotation value. The type of value will depend upon the type of the annotation e.g. whether the annotation is an OWLLiteral, an IRI or an OWLAnonymousIndividual.

Returns
The annotation value.

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

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*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom**(
property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: *OWLPropertyDomainAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

An object property domain axiom ObjectPropertyDomain(OPE CE) states that the domain of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE with some other individual, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(OPE owl:Thing) CE)

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

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyDomainAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*]

A data property domain axiom DataPropertyDomain(DPE CE) states that the domain of the data property expression DPE is the class expression CE — that is, if an individual x is connected by DPE with some literal, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE rdfs:Literal) CE)

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

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *range_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyRangeAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

An object property range axiom ObjectPropertyRange(OPE CE) states that the range of the object property expression OPE is the class expression CE — that is, if some individual is connected by OPE with an individual x, then x is an instance of CE. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing ObjectAllValuesFrom(OPE CE))

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

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom**(*property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *range_: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange*, *annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None*)

Bases: *OWLPropertyRangeAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange]

A data property range axiom DataPropertyRange(DPE DR) states that the range of the data property expression DPE is the data range DR — that is, if some individual is connected by DPE with a literal x, then x is in DR. The arity of DR must be one. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf(owl:Thing DataAllValuesFrom(DPE DR))

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

__slots__ = ()

owlapy.owl_data_ranges

OWL Data Ranges

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

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

Classes

OWLPropertyRange	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
OWLDataRange	Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.
OWLNaryDataRange	OWLNaryDataRange.
OWLDataIntersectionOf	An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained
OWLDataUnionOf	A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
OWLDataComplementOf	A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLPropertyRange**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataRange**

Bases: *OWLPropertyRange*

Represents a DataRange in the OWL 2 Specification.

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLNaryDataRange**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands*[*OWLDataRange*]

OWLNaryDataRange.

__slots__ = ()

operands() → Iterable[*OWLDataRange*]

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

Returns

The operands.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataIntersectionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

An intersection data range DataIntersectionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in each data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

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

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4004

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataUnionOf**(*operands: Iterable[OWLDataRange]*)

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

A union data range DataUnionOf(DR1 … DRn) contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least one data range DRi for 1 ≤ i ≤ n. All data ranges DRi must be of the same arity, and the resulting data range is of that arity as well.

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

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4005

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.**OWLDataComplementOf**(*data_range: OWLDataRange*)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*

A complement data range DataComplementOf(DR) contains all tuples of literals that are not contained in the data range DR. The resulting data range has the arity equal to the arity of DR.

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

type_index: Final = 4002

get_data_range() → *OWLDataRange*

Returns
The wrapped data range.

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

owlapy.owl_datatype

OWL Datatype

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

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

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 4001

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

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

owlapy.owl_hierarchy

Classes representing hierarchy in OWL.

Classes

`AbstractHierarchy`	Representation of an abstract hierarchy which can be used for classes or properties.
`ClassHierarchy`	Representation of a class hierarchy.
`ObjectPropertyHierarchy`	Representation of an objet property hierarchy.
`DatatypePropertyHierarchy`	Representation of a data property hierarchy.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**AbstractHierarchy**(*factory: Type[_S], hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[_S, Iterable[_S]]]*)

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**AbstractHierarchy**(*factory: Type[_S], reasoner: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasoner*)

Bases: `Generic[_S]`

Representation of an abstract hierarchy which can be used for classes or properties.

Parameters

- **hierarchy_down** – A downwards hierarchy given as a mapping of Entities to sub-entities.
- **reasoner** – Alternatively, a reasoner whose root_ontology is queried for entities.

__slots__ = ('_Type', '_ent_set', '_parents_map', '_parents_map_trans', '_children_map',...

classmethod get_top_entity() → _S

Abstractmethod

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → _S

Abstractmethod

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

static restrict(*hierarchy: _U*, ***, *remove: Iterable[_S] = None*, *allow: Iterable[_S] = None*) → _U

Restrict a given hierarchy to a set of allowed/removed entities.

Parameters

- **hierarchy** – An existing Entity hierarchy to restrict.
- **remove** – Set of entities which should be ignored.
- **allow** – Set of entities which should be used.

Returns
The restricted hierarchy.

restrict_and_copy(***, *remove: Iterable[_S] = None*, *allow: Iterable[_S] = None*) → _U

Restrict this hierarchy.

See restrict for more info.

parents(*entity: _S*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[_S]

Parents of an entity.

Parameters

- **entity** – Entity for which to query parent entities.
- **direct** – False to return transitive parents.

Returns
Super-entities.

is_parent_of(*a: _S*, *b: _S*) → bool

if A is a parent of B.

> **Note**
>
> A is always a parent of A.

is_child_of(*a: _S*, *b: _S*) → bool

If A is a child of B.

> **Note**
>
> A is always a child of A.

children(*entity: _S*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[_S]

Children of an entity.

Parameters

- **entity** – Entity for which to query child entities.
- **direct** – False to return transitive children.

Returns
Sub-entities.

siblings(*entity: _S*) → Iterable[_S]

items() → Iterable[_S]

roots(*of: _S | None = None*) → Iterable[_S]

leaves(*of: _S | None = None*) → Iterable[_S]

__contains__(*item: _S*) → bool

__len__()

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ClassHierarchy**(*hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass]]]*)

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ClassHierarchy**(*reasoner: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasoner*)

Bases: *AbstractHierarchy*[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Representation of a class hierarchy.

Parameters

- **hierarchy_down** – A downwards hierarchy given as a mapping of Class to sub-classes.
- **reasoner** – Alternatively, a reasoner whose root_ontology is queried for classes and sub-classes.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_classes(*entity: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

super_classes(*entity: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

is_subclass_of(*subclass: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass, superclass: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → bool

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ObjectPropertyHierarchy**(*hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**ObjectPropertyHierarchy**(*reasoner: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasoner*)

Bases: *AbstractHierarchy*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

Representation of an objet property hierarchy.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_object_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

super_object_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

more_general_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

more_special_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

is_sub_property_of(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*) → bool

most_general_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

most_special_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**DatatypePropertyHierarchy**(*hierarchy_down: Iterable[Tuple[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]]]*

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.**DatatypePropertyHierarchy**(*reasoner: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasoner*)

Bases: *AbstractHierarchy*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Representation of a data property hierarchy.

classmethod get_top_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

classmethod get_bottom_entity() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

sub_data_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)

super_data_properties(*entity: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*)

more_general_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

more_special_roles(*role: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

is_sub_property_of(*sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → bool

most_general_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

most_special_roles() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

owlapy.owl_individual

OWL Individuals

Classes

OWLIndividual	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
OWLNamedIndividual	Named individuals are identified using an IRI. Since they are given an IRI, named individuals are entities.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_individual.**OWLIndividual**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a named or anonymous individual.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1005

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

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns
The IRI of this object.

property str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns
The IRI as string

owlapy.owl_literal

OWL Literals

Attributes

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

Classes

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

Module Contents

owlapy.owl_literal.**Literals**

class owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLLiteral**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

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

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

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 4008

get_literal() → str

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

Returns
The lexical value of this literal.

is_boolean() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as boolean.

parse_boolean() → bool

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

Returns
A bool value that is represented by this literal.

is_double() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as double.

parse_double() → float

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

Returns
A double value that is represented by this literal.

is_integer() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as integer.

parse_integer() → int

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

Returns
An integer value that is represented by this literal.

is_string() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as string.

parse_string() → str

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

Returns
A string value that is represented by this literal.

is_date() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as date.

parse_date() → datetime.date

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

Returns
A date value that is represented by this literal.

is_datetime() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as dateTime.

parse_datetime() → datetime.datetime

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

Returns
A datetime value that is represented by this literal.

is_duration() → bool

Whether this literal is typed as duration.

parse_duration() → pandas.Timedelta

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

Returns
A Timedelta value that is represented by this literal.

is_literal() → bool

Returns
true if the annotation value is a literal

as_literal() → *OWLLiteral*

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

to_python() → Literals

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

Gets the OWLDatatype which types this literal.

Returns
The OWLDatatype that types this literal.

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLTopObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLBottomObjectProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLTopDataProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**OWLBottomDataProperty: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DoubleOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**IntegerOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**BooleanOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**StringOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DateOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DateTimeOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**DurationOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**TopOWLDatatype: Final**

owlapy.owl_literal.**NUMERIC_DATATYPES: Final[Set[*owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*]]**

owlapy.owl_literal.**TIME_DATATYPES: Final[Set[*owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*]]**

owlapy.owl_object

OWL Base classes

Classes

OWLObject	Base interface for OWL objects
OWLObjectRenderer	Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.
OWLObjectParser	Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.
OWLNamedObject	Represents a named object for example, class, property, ontology etc. - i.e. anything that has an
OWLEntity	Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_object.**OWLObject**

Base interface for OWL objects

__slots__ = ()

abstract __eq__(*other*)

abstract __hash__()

abstract __repr__()

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*)

__lt__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

class owlapy.owl_object.**OWLEntity**

Bases: *OWLNamedObject*

Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

owlapy.owl_ontology

OWL Ontology

Attributes

logger	
OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS	

Classes

OWLOntologyID	An object that identifies an ontology. Since OWL 2, ontologies do not have to have an ontology IRI, or if they
Ontology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
SyncOntology	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
ToOwlready2	
FromOwlready2	Map owlready2 classes to owlapy model classes.

Module Contents

owlapy.owl_ontology.**logger**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLOntologyID**(*ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None, version_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | None = None*)

An object that identifies an ontology. Since OWL 2, ontologies do not have to have an ontology IRI, or if they have an ontology IRI then they can optionally also have a version IRI. Instances of this OWLOntologyID class bundle identifying information of an ontology together. If an ontology doesn't have an ontology IRI then we say that it is "anonymous".

__slots__ = ('_ontology_iri', '_version_iri')

get_ontology_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the ontology IRI.

Returns

Ontology IRI. If the ontology is anonymous, it will return None.

get_version_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the version IRI.

Returns

Version IRI or None.

get_default_document_iri() → *owlapy.iri.IRI* | None

Gets the IRI which is used as a default for the document that contain a representation of an ontology with this ID. This will be the version IRI if there is an ontology IRI and version IRI, else it will be the ontology IRI if there is an ontology IRI but no version IRI, else it will be None if there is no ontology IRI. See Ontology Documents in the OWL 2 Structural Specification.

Returns

the IRI that can be used as a default for an ontology document, or None.

is_anonymous() → bool

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**Ontology**(*manager: _OM, ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI, load: bool*)

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

An OWLOntology consists of a possibly empty set of OWLAxioms and a possibly empty set of OWLAnnotations. An ontology can have an ontology IRI which can be used to identify the ontology. If it has an ontology IRI then it may also have an ontology version IRI. Since OWL 2, an ontology need not have an ontology IRI. (See the OWL 2 Structural Specification).

An ontology cannot be modified directly. Changes must be applied via its OWLOntologyManager.

__slots__ = ('_manager', '_iri', '_world', '_onto')

onto

__len__() → int

classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
Classes in the signature of this object.

data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty*]

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 tbox_axioms() → Iterable

abstract abox_axioms_between_individuals() → Iterable

abstract abox_axioms_between_individuals_and_classes() → Iterable

equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

get_owl_ontology_manager() → _OM

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

data_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

data_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_domain_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

object_property_range_axioms(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom*]

Gets the OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom objects where the property is equal to the specified property.

Parameters
property – The property which is equal to the property of the retrieved axioms.

Returns
The axioms matching the search.

add_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Add the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

remove_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Removes the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

save(*path: str | owlapy.iri.IRI = None, inplace: bool = False, rdf_format='rdfxml'*)

Saves this ontology, using its IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters
: **document_iri** – Whether you want to save in a different location.

get_original_iri()

Get the IRI argument that was used to create this ontology.

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**SyncOntology**(*manager: _SM*, *path: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*, *new: bool = False*)

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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.

manager

path

new

mapper

classes_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns
: Classes in the signature of this object.

data_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Get the data properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
: Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

object_properties_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

A convenience method that obtains the object properties that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
: Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

individuals_in_signature() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

A convenience method that obtains the individuals that are in the signature of this object.

Returns
: Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

equivalent_classes_axioms(*c: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom*]

Gets all of the equivalent axioms in this ontology that contain the specified class as an operand.

Parameters
c – The class for which the EquivalentClasses axioms should be retrieved.

Returns
EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

general_class_axioms() → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom*]

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression
as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns
General class axioms contained in this ontology.

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.

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.

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.

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.

get_signature(*include_imports_closure: bool = True*)

Gets the entities that are in the signature of this ontology.

Parameters
include_imports_closure – Whether to include/exclude imports from searches.

Returns
Entities in signature.

get_abox_axioms(*include_imports_closure: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*]

Get all ABox axioms.

Parameters
include_imports_closure – Whether to include/exclude imports from searches.

Returns
ABox axioms.

get_tbox_axioms(*include_imports_closure: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*]

Get all TBox axioms.

Parameters
include_imports_closure – Whether to include/exclude imports from searches.

Returns
TBox axioms.

get_owl_ontology_manager() → _M

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_owlapi_ontology()

get_ontology_id() → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns
The OWLOntologyID.

add_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Add the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

remove_axiom(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom | Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]*)

Removes the specified axiom/axioms to the ontology.

Parameters
axiom – Can be a single axiom or a collection of axioms.

Returns
Nothing.

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

__repr__()

owlapy.owl_ontology.**OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS**

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**ToOwlready2**(*world: owlready2.World*)

__slots__ = '_world'

abstract map_object (*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*)

Map owlapy object classes.

abstract map_concept (*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass

Map owlapy concept classes.

abstract map_datarange (*p: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*) → owlready2.ClassConstruct | type

Map owlapy data range classes.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.**FromOwlready2**

Map owlready2 classes to owlapy model classes.

__slots__ = ()

abstract map_concept (*c: owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Map concept classes.

abstract map_datarange (*p: owlready2.ClassConstruct*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Map data range classes.

owlapy.owl_ontology_manager

Classes

OWLImportsDeclaration	Represents an import statement in an ontology.
AddImport	Represents an ontology change where an import statement is added to an ontology.
OntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing
SyncOntologyManager	Create OWLManager in Python

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OWLImportsDeclaration** (*import_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI*)

Bases: *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*

Represents an import statement in an ontology.

__slots__ = '_iri'

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

Gets the import IRI.

Returns

The import IRI that points to the ontology to be imported. The imported ontology might have this IRI as its ontology IRI but this is not mandated. For example, an ontology with a non-resolvable ontology IRI can be deployed at a resolvable URL.

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**AddImport**(
ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology,
import_declaration: OWLImportsDeclaration)

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyChange*

Represents an ontology change where an import statement is added to an ontology.

__slots__ = ('_ont', '_declaration')

get_import_declaration() → *OWLImportsDeclaration*

Gets the import declaration that the change pertains to.

Returns
The import declaration.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**OntologyManager**(*world_store=None*)

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyManager*

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

__slots__ = '_world'

create_ontology(*iri: str | owlapy.iri.IRI = None*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Creates a new (empty) ontology that that has the specified ontology IRI (and no version IRI).

Parameters
iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created, can also be a string.

Returns
The newly created ontology.

load_ontology(*path: owlapy.iri.IRI | str = None*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Loads an ontology that is assumed to have the specified ontology IRI as its IRI or version IRI. The ontology IRI will be mapped to an ontology document IRI.

Parameters
iri –

The IRI that identifies the ontology, can also be a string.
It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI

(although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns
The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

apply_change(*change: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyChange*)

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.

save_world()

Saves the actual state of the quadstore in the SQLite3 file.

class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.**SyncOntologyManager**

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyManager*

Create OWLManager in Python https://owlcs.github.io/owlapi/apidocs_5/org/semanticweb/owlapi/apibinding/OWLManager.html

owlapi_manager

create_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.SyncOntology*

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, can also be a string.

Returns
The newly created ontology.

load_ontology(*iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.SyncOntology*

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, can also be a string.
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.

get_owlapi_manager()

abstract apply_change(*change: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyChange*)

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.

owlapy.owl_property

OWL Properties

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 base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties
OWLObjectProperty	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
OWLObjectInverseOf	Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression
OWLDataProperty	Represents a Data Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Data properties connect individuals with literals.

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLPropertyExpression**

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is a data property.

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns
True if this is an object property.

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns
topObjectProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns
topDataProperty.

Return type
True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObjectPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

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

__slots__ = ()

abstract get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

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

Returns

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

abstract get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns

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

is_object_property_expression() → bool

Returns

True if this is an object property.

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLDataPropertyExpression**

Bases: *OWLPropertyExpression*

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

__slots__ = ()

is_data_property_expression()

Returns

True if this is a data property.

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

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

property str: str

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

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

Bases: *OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *OWLProperty*

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1002

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns

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

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectInverseOf*

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

Returns

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

is_owl_top_object_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topObjectProperty.

Returns

topObjectProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

class owlapy.owl_property.**OWLObjectInverseOf**(*property: OWLObjectProperty*)

Bases: `OWLObjectPropertyExpression`

Represents the inverse of a property expression (ObjectInverseOf). An inverse object property expression ObjectInverseOf(P) connects an individual I1 with I2 if and only if the object property P connects I2 with I1. This can be used to refer to the inverse of a property, without actually naming the property. For example, consider the property hasPart, the inverse property of hasPart (isPartOf) can be referred to using this interface inverseOf(hasPart), which can be used in restrictions e.g. inverseOf(hasPart) some Car refers to the set of things that are part of at least one car.

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

__slots__ = '_inverse_property'

type_index: Final = 1003

get_inverse() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Gets the property expression that this is the inverse of.

Returns

The object property expression such that this object property expression is an inverse of it.

get_inverse_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

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

Returns

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

get_named_property() → *OWLObjectProperty*

Get the named object property used in this property expression.

Returns

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

__repr__()

__eq__(*other*)

__hash__()

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

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *OWLProperty*

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

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

__slots__ = '_iri'

type_index: Final = 1004

is_owl_top_data_property() → bool

Determines if this is the owl:topDataProperty.

Returns

topDataProperty.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

owlapy.owl_reasoner

OWL Reasoner

Attributes

logger

Classes

OntologyReasoner	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners
FastInstanceCheckerReasoner	Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).
SyncReasoner	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

Module Contents

owlapy.owl_reasoner.**logger**

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**OntologyReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*)

Bases: *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasonerEx*

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

__slots__ = ('_ontology', '_world')

data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

object_property_domains (*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

object_property_ranges (*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

equivalent_classes (*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ce – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ce – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

different_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ind – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

same_individuals(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ind – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

data_property_values(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified entity and data property expression.

Parameters

- **e** – The owl entity (usually an individual) that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified entity.

Note: Can be used to get values, for example, of 'label' property of owl entities such as classes and properties too (not only individuals).

Returns
A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved

- **direct** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns
A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.

Returns
The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *timeout: int = 1000*)

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).
- **timeout** – Time limit in seconds until results must be returned, else empty set is returned.

Returns
If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

equivalent_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

equivalent_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

disjoint_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.

- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**FastInstanceCheckerReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*, *base_reasoner: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasoner*, *, *property_cache: bool = True*, *negation_default: bool = True*, *sub_properties: bool = False*)

Bases: `owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasonerEx`

Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).

__slots__ = ('_ontology', '_base_reasoner', '_ind_set', '_cls_to_ind', '_has_prop',...

reset()

The reset method shall reset any cached state.

data_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

data_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*]

Gets the data ranges that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns:

object_property_domains(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect domains of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

object_property_ranges(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are the direct or indirect ranges of this property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **pe** – The property expression whose ranges are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct ranges should be retrieved (True), or if all ranges should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(ObjectInverseOf(pe) owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

equivalent_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ce` – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
All class expressions C where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentClasses(ce C). If ce is not a class name (i.e. it is an anonymous class expression) and there are no such classes C then there will be no result. If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:Nothing, i.e. the bottom node, will be returned.

disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the class expressions that are disjoint with specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ce` – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails EquivalentClasses(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)) or StrictSubClassOf(D ObjectComplementOf(ce)).

different_individuals(*ce: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

same_individuals(*ce: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`ind` – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

data_property_values(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets the data property values for the specified entity and data property expression.

Parameters

- `e` – The owl entity (usually an individual) that is the subject of the data property values.
- `pe` – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified entity.

Note: Can be used to get values, for example, of 'label' property of owl entities such as classes and properties too (not only individuals).

Returns
A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l).

all_data_property_values(*pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

Gets all values for the given data property expression that appear in the knowledge base.

Parameters

- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved
- **direct** – Specifies if only the direct values of the data property pe should be retrieved (True), or if the values of sub properties of pe should be taken into account (False).

Returns

A set of OWLLiterals containing literals such that for each literal l in the set, the set of reasoner axioms entails DataPropertyAssertion(pe ind l) for any ind.

object_property_values(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *direct: bool = True*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.

Returns

The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *timeout: int = 1000*)

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).
- **timeout** – Time limit in seconds until results must be returned, else empty set is returned.

Returns

If direct is True, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(ce, j). If direct is False, each named individual j where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(ce, j). If ce is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then nothing returned.

sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) subclasses of the specified class expression with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(C, ce). If direct is False, each class C where reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(C, ce). If ce is equivalent to owl:Nothing then nothing will be returned.

super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct: bool = False*, *only_named: bool = True*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the stream of named classes that are the strict (potentially direct) super classes of the specified class expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubClassOf(ce, C). If direct is False, each class C where set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubClassOf(ce, C). If ce is equivalent to owl:Thing then nothing will be returned.

types(*ind: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*]

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct types should be retrieved (True), or if all types should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectClassAssertion(C, ind). If direct is False, each named class C where the set of reasoner axioms entails ClassAssertion(C, ind).

equivalent_object_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

op – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

equivalent_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are equivalent to the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters

dp – The data property whose equivalent data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

disjoint_object_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
op – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

disjoint_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the data properties that are disjoint with the specified data property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
dp – The data property whose disjoint data properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentDataProperties(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)) or StrictSubDataPropertyOf(e DataPropertyComplementOf(dp)).

sub_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the set of named data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified data property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

super_data_properties(*dp: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*) → Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of data properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified data property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **dp** (`OWLDataProperty`) – The data property whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns
Iterable of super properties.

super_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = False*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

Gets the stream of object properties that are the strict (potentially direct) super properties of the specified object property with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

sub_object_properties(*op: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, direct: bool = False*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*]

Gets the stream of simplified object property expressions that are the strict (potentially direct) subproperties of the specified object property expression with respect to the imports closure of the root ontology.

Parameters

- **op** – The object property expression whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, simplified object property expressions, such that for each simplified object property expression, P, the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomObjectProperty then nothing will be returned.

get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

Gets the "root" ontology that is loaded into this reasoner. The reasoner takes into account the axioms in this ontology and its import's closure.

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.**SyncReasoner**(*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.SyncOntology | str, reasoner='HermiT'*)

Bases: `owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_reasoner.AbstractOWLReasonerEx`

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

mapper

inference_types_mapping

reasoner

instances(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, direct: bool = False, timeout: int = 1000*)

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).
- **timeout** – Time limit in seconds until results must be returned, else empty set is returned.

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.

equivalent_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the set of named classes that are equivalent to the specified class expression with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ce (`OWLClassExpression`) – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
Equivalent classes of the given class expression.

disjoint_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*]

Gets the classes that are disjoint with the specified class expression.

Parameters
ce (`OWLClassExpression`) – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.

Returns
Disjoint classes of the given class expression.

sub_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct=False*) → List[*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.

Args:
ce (OWLClassExpression): The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved. direct (bool, optional): Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if

all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False). Defaults to False.

Returns
The subclasses of the given class expression depending on *direct* field.

super_classes(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*, *direct=False*) → List[*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** (`OWLClassExpression`) – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*`bool, optional`*) – Specifies if the direct superclasses should be retrieved (True) or if all superclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False). Defaults to False.

Returns
The subclasses of the given class expression depending on *direct* field.

data_property_domains (*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(DataSomeValuesFrom(pe rdfs:Literal), false) together with N if N is non-empty. (Note, rdfs:Literal is the top datatype).

object_property_domains (*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** – The property expression whose domains are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct domains should be retrieved (True), or if all domains should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Let N = equivalent_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing)). If direct is True: then if N is not empty then the return value is N, else the return value is the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), true). If direct is False: then the result of super_classes(ObjectSomeValuesFrom(pe owl:Thing), false) together with N if N is non-empty.

object_property_ranges (*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** – 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.

sub_object_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** – 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.

super_object_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*, *direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** (`OWLObjectPropertyExpression`) – The object property expression whose super properties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** (*bool*) – Specifies if the direct super properties should be retrieved (True) or if the all super properties (ancestors) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

sub_data_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** – The data property whose strict (direct) subproperties are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subproperties should be retrieved (True) or if the all subproperties (descendants) should be retrieved (False).

Returns

If direct is True, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails DirectSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If direct is False, each property P where the set of reasoner axioms entails StrictSubDataPropertyOf(P, pe). If pe is equivalent to owl:bottomDataProperty then nothing will be returned.

super_data_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct: bool = False*)

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

- **p** (`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.

different_individuals(*i: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*)

Gets the individuals that are different from the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`i` – The individual whose different individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the set of reasoner axioms entails DifferentIndividuals(ind x).

same_individuals(*i: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*)

Gets the individuals that are the same as the specified individual with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`i` – The individual whose same individuals are to be retrieved.

Returns
All individuals x where the root ontology imports closure entails SameIndividual(ind x).

equivalent_object_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)

Gets the simplified object properties that are equivalent to the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
`p` – The object property whose equivalent object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(op e). If op is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

equivalent_data_properties(*p: 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
`p` – 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.

object_property_values(*i: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)

Gets the object property values for the specified individual and object property expression.

Parameters

- `i` – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- `p` – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.

Returns
The named individuals such that for each individual j, the set of reasoner axioms entails ObjectPropertyAssertion(pe ind j).

data_property_values(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity, p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)

Gets the data property values for the specified entity and data property expression.

Parameters

- **e** – The entity (usually an individual) that is the subject of the data property values.
- **p** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.

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).

disjoint_object_properties(*p: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*)

Gets the simplified object properties that are disjoint with the specified object property with respect to the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
p – The object property whose disjoint object properties are to be retrieved.

Returns
All simplified object properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails EquivalentObjectProperties(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)) or StrictSubObjectPropertyOf(e ObjectPropertyComplementOf(op)).

disjoint_data_properties(*p: 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
p – 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)).

types(*i: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual, direct: bool = False*)

Gets the named classes which are (potentially direct) types of the specified named individual.

Parameters

- **i** – 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).

has_consistent_ontology() → bool

Check if the used ontology is consistent.

Returns
True if the ontology used by this reasoner is consistent, False otherwise.

Return type
bool

infer_axioms(*inference_types: list[str]*) → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom]

Infer the specified inference type of axioms for the ontology managed by this instance's reasoner and return them.

Parameters
inference_types – Axiom inference types: Avaliable options (can set

more than 1): ["InferredClassAssertionAxiomGenerator", "InferredSubClassAxiomGenerator", "InferredDisjointClassesAxiomGenerator", "InferredEquivalentClassAxiomGenerator", "InferredEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiomGenerator","InferredEquivalentObjectPropertyAxiomGenerator", "InferredInverseObjectPropertiesAxiomGenerator","InferredSubDataPropertyAxiomGenerator", "InferredSubObjectPropertyAxiomGenerator","InferredDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiomGenerator", "InferredObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiomGenerator"]

Returns

Iterable of inferred axioms.

infer_axioms_and_save(*output_path: str = None*, *output_format: str = None*, *inference_types: list[str] = None*)

Generates inferred axioms for the ontology managed by this instance's reasoner and saves them to a file. This function uses the OWL API to generate inferred class assertion axioms based on the ontology and reasoner associated with this instance. The inferred axioms are saved to the specified output file in the desired format.

Parameters

- **output_path** – The name of the file where the inferred axioms will be saved.
- **output_format** – The format in which to save the inferred axioms. Supported formats are: - "ttl" or "turtle" for Turtle format - "rdf/xml" for RDF/XML format - "owl/xml" for OWL/XML format If not specified, the format of the original ontology is used.
- **inference_types** – Axiom inference types: Avaliable options (can set more than 1): ["InferredClassAssertionAxiomGenerator", "InferredSubClassAxiomGenerator", "InferredDisjointClassesAxiomGenerator", "InferredEquivalentClassAxiomGenerator", "InferredEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiomGenerator","InferredEquivalentObjectPropertyAxiomGenerator", "InferredInverseObjectPropertiesAxiomGenerator","InferredSubDataPropertyAxiomGenerator", "InferredSubObjectPropertyAxiomGenerator","InferredDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiomGenerator", "InferredObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiomGenerator"]

Returns

None (the file is saved to the specified directory)

generate_and_save_inferred_class_assertion_axioms(*output='temp.ttl'*, *output_format: str = None*)

Generates inferred class assertion axioms for the ontology managed by this instance's reasoner and saves them to a file. This function uses the OWL API to generate inferred class assertion axioms based on the ontology and reasoner associated with this instance. The inferred axioms are saved to the specified output file in the desired format. Parameters: ——— output : str, optional

The name of the file where the inferred axioms will be saved. Default is "temp.ttl".

output_format

[str, optional] The format in which to save the inferred axioms. Supported formats are: - "ttl" or "turtle" for Turtle format - "rdf/xml" for RDF/XML format - "owl/xml" for OWL/XML format If not specified, the format of the original ontology is used.

Notes:

- The function supports saving in multiple formats: Turtle, RDF/XML, and OWL/XML.
- The inferred axioms are generated using the reasoner associated with this instance and the OWL API's InferredClassAssertionAxiomGenerator.
- The inferred axioms are added to a new ontology which is then saved in the specified format.

Example:

```
>>> instance.generate_and_save_inferred_class_assertion_axioms(output=
↪"inferred_axioms.ttl", format="ttl")
This will save the inferred class assertion axioms to the file "inferred_
↪axioms.ttl" in Turtle format.
```

is_entailed(*axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom*) → bool

A convenience method that determines if the specified axiom is entailed by the set of reasoner axioms.

Parameters
axiom – The axiom to check for entailment.

Returns
True if the axiom is entailed by the reasoner axioms and False otherwise.

is_satisfiable(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → bool

A convenience method that determines if the specified class expression is satisfiable with respect to the reasoner axioms.

Parameters
ce – The class expression to check for satisfiability.

Returns
True if the class expression is satisfiable by the reasoner axioms and False otherwise.

unsatisfiable_classes()

A convenience method that obtains the classes in the signature of the root ontology that are unsatisfiable.

get_root_ontology() → *owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology.AbstractOWLOntology*

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.

owlapy.owlapi_mapper

Classes

OWLAPIMapper

Functions

init(the_class)

Module Contents

owlapy.owlapi_mapper.**init**(*the_class*)

class owlapy.owlapi_mapper.**OWLAPIMapper**(*ontology: _SO*)

manager

ontology

namespace

ontology_set

bidi_provider

entity_checker

parser

renderer

map_(*e*)

(owlapy <–> owlapi) entity mapping.

Parameters

e – OWL entity/expression.

static to_list(*stream_obj*)

Converts Java Stream object to Python list

owlapy.parser

String to OWL parsers.

Attributes

MANCHESTER_GRAMMAR
DL_GRAMMAR
DLparser
ManchesterParser

Classes

ManchesterOWLSyntaxParser	Manchester Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.
DLSyntaxParser	Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

Functions

dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression, namespace)
manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_expres ...)

Module Contents

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**

grammar

parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_some_only_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

visit_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

visit_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue*

visit_has_self(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf*

visit_object_property(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

visit_class_expression(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_individual_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf*

visit_data_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_some_only_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

visit_data_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

visit_data_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue*

visit_data_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

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

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

visit_datatype_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

visit_facet_restrictions(*node*, *children*) → List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*]

visit_facet_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*

visit_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_typed_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

abstract visit_string_literal_language(*node*, *children*)

visit_string_literal_no_language(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_quoted_string(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_float_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_decimal_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_integer_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_boolean_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_datetime_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_duration_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_date_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_non_negative_integer(*node*, *children*) → int

visit_datatype_iri(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_datatype(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

visit_facet(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

visit_class_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

visit_individual_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*

visit_object_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

visit_data_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

visit_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_full_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

abstract visit_abbreviated_iri(*node*, *children*)

visit_simple_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

generic_visit(*node*, *children*)

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we're visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I'm not sure there's an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

owlapy.parser.**DL_GRAMMAR**

class owlapy.parser.**DLSyntaxParser**(*namespace: str* | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces* | *None = None*, *grammar=None*)

Bases: parsimonious.nodes.NodeVisitor, *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectParser*

Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

slots = ('ns', 'grammar')

ns: str | *owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces* | None

grammar

parse_expression(*expression_str: str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_intersection(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_some_only_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

visit_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

visit_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue*

visit_has_self(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf*

visit_object_property(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

visit_class_expression(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_individual_list(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf*

visit_data_primary(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_some_only_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

visit_data_cardinality_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

visit_data_value_res(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue*

visit_data_union(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

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

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

visit_datatype_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

visit_facet_restrictions(*node*, *children*) → List[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*]

visit_facet_restriction(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*

visit_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_typed_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

abstract visit_string_literal_language(*node*, *children*)

visit_string_literal_no_language(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_quoted_string(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_float_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_decimal_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_integer_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_boolean_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_datetime_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_duration_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_date_literal(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_non_negative_integer(*node*, *children*) → int

visit_datatype_iri(*node*, *children*) → str

visit_datatype(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype*

visit_facet(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet*

visit_class_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass*

visit_individual_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*

visit_object_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*

visit_data_property_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*

visit_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_full_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

abstract visit_abbreviated_iri(*node*, *children*)

visit_simple_iri(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.iri.IRI*

visit_parentheses(*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

generic_visit(*node*, *children*)

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we're visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I'm not sure there's an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

owlapy.parser.**DLparser**

owlapy.parser.**ManchesterParser**

owlapy.parser.**dl_to_owl_expression**(*dl_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.parser.**manchester_to_owl_expression**(*manchester_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.providers

OWL Datatype restriction constructors.

Attributes

Restriction_Literals

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_restriction(	Create a min-max exclusive restriction.
owl_datatype_min_max_inclusive_restriction(	Create a min-max inclusive restriction.

Module Contents

owlapy.providers.**Restriction_Literals**

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_max_exclusive_restriction**(*max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a max exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_exclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_max_inclusive_restriction**(*max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a max inclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_inclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min inclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_max_exclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*, *max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min-max exclusive restriction.

owlapy.providers.**owl_datatype_min_max_inclusive_restriction**(*min_: Restriction_Literals*, *max_: Restriction_Literals*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

Create a min-max inclusive restriction.

owlapy.render

Renderers for different syntax.

Attributes

mapper
DLrenderer
ManchesterRenderer

Classes

DLSyntaxObjectRenderer	DL Syntax renderer for OWL Objects.
ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer	Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects

Functions

translating_short_form_provider(→ str)	e: entity.
translating_short_form_endpoint(→ str)	Translates an OWLEntity to a short form string using provided rules and an endpoint.
owl_expression_to_dl(→ str)	
owl_expression_to_manchester(→ str)	

Module Contents

owlapy.render.**mapper**

owlapy.render.**translating_short_form_provider**(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *reasoner*, *rules: dict[str:str] = None*) → str

e: entity. reasoner: OWLReasoner or Triplestore(from Ontolearn) rules: A mapping from OWLEntity to predicates,

Keys in rules can be general or specific iris, e.g., IRI to IRI s.t. the second IRI must be a predicate leading to literal

owlapy.render.**translating_short_form_endpoint**(*e: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity*, *endpoint: str*, *rules: dict[abc.ABCMeta:str] = None*) → str

Translates an OWLEntity to a short form string using provided rules and an endpoint.

Parameters: e (OWLEntity): The OWL entity to be translated. endpoint (str): The endpoint of a triple store to query against. rules (dict[abc.ABCMeta:str], optional): A dictionary mapping OWL classes to string IRIs leading to a literal.

Returns: str: The translated short form of the OWL entity. If no matching rules are found, a simple short form is returned.

This function iterates over the provided rules to check if the given OWL entity is an instance of any specified class. If a match is found, it constructs a SPARQL query to retrieve the literal value associated with the entity and predicate. If a literal is found, it is returned as the short form. If no literals are found, the SPARQL query and entity information are printed for debugging purposes. If no matching rules are found, a warning is issued and a simple short form is returned.

Example: >>> e = OWLEntity("http://example.org/entity") >>> endpoint = "http://example.org/sparql" >>> rules = {SomeOWLClass: "http://example.org/predicate"} >>> translating_short_form_endpoint(e, endpoint, rules)

class owlapy.render.**DLSyntaxObjectRenderer**(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str] = _simple_short_form_provider*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer`

DL Syntax renderer for OWL Objects.

`__slots__ = '_sfp'`

set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str]*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters
short_form_provider – Short form provider.

render(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters
o – OWL Object.

Returns
String rendition of OWL object.

class owlapy.render.**ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer**(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str] = _simple_short_form_provider*, *no_render_thing=False*)

Bases: `owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer`

Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects `__slots__ = ('_sfp', '_no_render_thing')`

set_short_form_provider(*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str]*) → None

Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

Parameters
short_form_provider – Short form provider.

render(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters
o – OWL Object.

Returns
String rendition of OWL object.

owlapy.render.**DLrenderer**

owlapy.render.**ManchesterRenderer**

owlapy.render.**owl_expression_to_dl**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.render.**owl_expression_to_manchester**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.static_funcs

Static functions for general purposes.

Functions

move(*args)	"Move" an imported class to the current module by setting the classes __module__ attribute.
download_external_files(ftp_link)	
startJVM()	Start the JVM with jar dependencies. This method is called automatically on object initialization, if the
stopJVM(→ None)	Detaches the thread from Java packages and shuts down the java virtual machine hosted by jpype.

Module Contents

owlapy.static_funcs.**move**(**args*)

"Move" an imported class to the current module by setting the classes __module__ attribute.

This is useful for documentation purposes to hide internal packages in sphinx.

Parameters
args – List of classes to move.

owlapy.static_funcs.**download_external_files**(*ftp_link: str*)

owlapy.static_funcs.**startJVM**()

Start the JVM with jar dependencies. This method is called automatically on object initialization, if the JVM is not started yet.

`owlapy.static_funcs.stopJVM()` → None

Detaches the thread from Java packages and shuts down the java virtual machine hosted by jpype.

owlapy.utils

Owlapy utils.

Attributes

measurer

Classes

OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric	Length calculation of OWLClassExpression
EvaluatedDescriptionSet	Abstract base class for generic types.
ConceptOperandSorter	
OperandSetTransform	
HasIndex	Interface for types with an index; this is used to group objects by type when sorting.
OrderedOWLObject	Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.
NNF	This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.
TopLevelCNF	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.
TopLevelDNF	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.
LRUCache	Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Functions

run_with_timeout(func, timeout[, args])	
concept_reducer(concepts, opt)	Reduces a set of concepts by applying a binary operation to each pair of concepts.
concept_reducer_properties(...)	Map a set of owl concepts and a set of properties into OWL Restrictions
get_expression_length(→ int)	
combine_nary_expressions(…)	Shortens an OWLClassExpression or OWLDataRange by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type.
iter_count(→ int)	Count the number of elements in an iterable.
as_index(→ HasIndex)	Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

Module Contents

owlapy.utils.**run_with_timeout**(*func*, *timeout*, *args=()*, ***kwargs*)

owlapy.utils.**concept_reducer**(*concepts: Iterable*, *opt: Callable*)

Reduces a set of concepts by applying a binary operation to each pair of concepts.

Parameters

- **concepts** (*set*) – A set of concepts to be reduced.
- **opt** (*function*) – A binary function that takes a pair of concepts and returns a single concept.

Returns

A set containing the results of applying the binary operation to each pair of concepts.

Return type

set

Example

```
>>> concepts = {1, 2, 3}
>>> opt = lambda x: x[0] + x[1]
>>> concept_reducer(concepts, opt)
{2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
```

> **Note**
>
> The operation *opt* should be commutative and associative to ensure meaningful reduction in the context of set operations.

owlapy.utils.**concept_reducer_properties**(*concepts: Iterable*, *properties*, *cls: Callable = None*, *cardinality: int = 2*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction* | *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestrict*

Map a set of owl concepts and a set of properties into OWL Restrictions

Parameters

- **concepts**
- **properties**
- **cls** (*Callable*) – An owl Restriction class
- **cardinality** – A positive Integer

Returns: List of OWL Restrictions

class owlapy.utils.**OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric**(*, *class_length: int*, *object_intersection_length: int*, *object_union_length: int*, *object_complement_length: int*, *object_some_values_length: int*, *object_all_values_length: int*, *object_has_value_length: int*, *object_cardinality_length: int*, *object_has_self_length: int*, *object_one_of_length: int*, *data_some_values_length: int*, *data_all_values_length: int*, *data_has_value_length: int*, *data_cardinality_length: int*, *object_property_length: int*, *object_inverse_length: int*, *data_property_length: int*, *datatype_length: int*, *data_one_of_length: int*, *data_complement_length: int*, *data_intersection_length: int*, *data_union_length: int*)

Length calculation of OWLClassExpression

Parameters

- **class_length** – Class: "C"
- **object_intersection_length** – Intersection: A ⊓ B
- **object_union_length** – Union: A ⊔ B
- **object_complement_length** – Complement: ¬ C
- **object_some_values_length** – Obj. Some Values: ∃ r.C
- **object_all_values_length** – Obj. All Values: ∀ r.C
- **object_has_value_length** – Obj. Has Value: ∃ r.{I}
- **object_cardinality_length** – Obj. Cardinality restriction: ≤n r.C
- **object_has_self_length** – Obj. Self restriction: ∃ r.Self
- **object_one_of_length** – Obj. One of: ∃ r.{X,Y,Z}
- **data_some_values_length** – Data Some Values: ∃ p.t
- **data_all_values_length** – Data All Values: ∀ p.t
- **data_has_value_length** – Data Has Value: ∃ p.{V}
- **data_cardinality_length** – Data Cardinality restriction: ≤n r.t
- **object_property_length** – Obj. Property: ∃ r.C
- **object_inverse_length** – Inverse property: ∃ r⁻.C
- **data_property_length** – Data Property: ∃ p.t
- **datatype_length** – Datatype: ^^datatype
- **data_one_of_length** – Data One of: ∃ p.{U,V,W}
- **data_complement_length** – Data Complement: ¬datatype
- **data_intersection_length** – Data Intersection: datatype ⊓ datatype
- **data_union_length** – Data Union: datatype ⊔ datatype

__slots__ = ('class_length', 'object_intersection_length', 'object_union_length',...

class_length: int

object_intersection_length: int

object_union_length: int

object_complement_length: int

object_some_values_length: int

object_all_values_length: int

object_has_value_length: int

object_cardinality_length: int

object_has_self_length: int

object_one_of_length: int

data_some_values_length: int

data_all_values_length: int

data_has_value_length: int

data_cardinality_length: int

object_property_length: int

object_inverse_length: int

data_property_length: int

datatype_length: int

data_one_of_length: int

data_complement_length: int

data_intersection_length: int

data_union_length: int

static get_default() → *OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric*

abstract length(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → int

owlapy.utils.**measurer**

owlapy.utils.**get_expression_length**(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → int

class owlapy.utils.**EvaluatedDescriptionSet**(*ordering: Callable[[_N], _O], max_size: int = 10*)

Bases: `Generic[_N, _O]`

Abstract base class for generic types.

A generic type is typically declared by inheriting from this class parameterized with one or more type variables. For example, a generic mapping type might be defined as:

```
class Mapping(Generic[KT, VT]):
    def __getitem__(self, key: KT) -> VT:
        ...
    # Etc.
```

This class can then be used as follows:

```
def lookup_name(mapping: Mapping[KT, VT], key: KT, default: VT) -> VT:
    try:
        return mapping[key]
    except KeyError:
        return default
```

__slots__ = ('items', '_max_size', '_Ordering')

items: SortedSet[_N]

maybe_add(*node: _N*)

clean()

worst()

best()

best_quality_value() → float

__iter__() → Iterable[_N]

class owlapy.utils.**ConceptOperandSorter**

abstract sort(*o: _O*) → _O

class owlapy.utils.**OperandSetTransform**

simplify(*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

class owlapy.utils.**HasIndex**

Bases: Protocol

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

type_index: ClassVar[int]

__eq__(*other*)

class owlapy.utils.**OrderedOWLObject**(*o: _HasIndex*)

Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.

The Ordering is dependent on the type_index of the impl. classes recursively followed by all components of the OWL Object.

o

OWL object.

__slots__ = ('o', '_chain')

o: _HasIndex

__lt__(*other*)

__eq__(*other*)

class owlapy.utils.**NNF**

This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.

abstract get_class_nnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, negated: bool = False*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a Class Expression to Negation Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters

- **ce** – Class Expression.
- **negated** – Whether the result should be negated.

Returns

Class Expression in Negation Normal Form.

class owlapy.utils.**TopLevelCNF**

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

get_top_level_cnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters
ce – Class Expression.

Returns
Class Expression in Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

class owlapy.utils.**TopLevelDNF**

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

get_top_level_dnf(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters
ce – Class Expression.

Returns
Class Expression in Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

owlapy.utils.**combine_nary_expressions**(*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

owlapy.utils.**combine_nary_expressions**(*ce: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Shortens an OWLClassExpression or OWLDataRange by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type. Operands will be sorted.

E.g. OWLObjectUnionOf(A, OWLObjectUnionOf(C, B)) -> OWLObjectUnionOf(A, B, C).

owlapy.utils.**iter_count**(*i: Iterable*) → int

Count the number of elements in an iterable.

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

Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

class owlapy.utils.**LRUCache**(*maxsize: int | None = None*)

Bases: Generic[_K, _V]

Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Adapted from functools.lru_cache.

sentinel

Unique object used to signal cache misses.

PREV

Name for the link field 0.

NEXT

Name for the link field 1.

KEY

Name for the link field 2.

RESULT

Name for the link field 3.

sentinel

cache

full = False

cache_get

cache_len

lock

root = []

maxsize

__contains__(*item: _K*) → bool

__getitem__(*item: _K*) → _V

__setitem__(*key: _K*, *value: _V*)

cache_info()

Report cache statistics.

cache_clear()

Clear the cache and cache statistics.

owlapy.vocab

Enumerations.

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOTHING

OWL_CLASS

OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL

OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY

OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY

OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY

RDFS_LITERAL

class owlapy.vocab.**XSDVocabulary**(*remainder: str*)

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.

DECIMAL: Final = 'decimal'

INTEGER: Final = 'integer'

LONG: Final = 'long'

DOUBLE: Final = 'double'

FLOAT: Final = 'float'

BOOLEAN: Final = 'boolean'

STRING: Final = 'string'

DATE: Final = 'date'

DATE_TIME: Final = 'dateTime'

DATE_TIME_STAMP: Final = 'dateTimeStamp'

DURATION: Final = 'duration'

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

Bases: `_Vocabulary`, `enum.Enum`

Enumerations for OWL facets.

property symbolic_form

property operator

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

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final

MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final

MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final

MIN_LENGTH: Final

MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

7.3 Attributes

__version__

7.4 Classes

OntologyManager	An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing

7.5 Functions

owl_expression_to_dl(→ str)	
owl_expression_to_manchester(→ str)	
dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression, namespace)	
manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_expres ...)	
owl_expression_to_sparql(→ str)	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query
owl_expression_to_sparql_with_confusion_ma str)	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query

7.6 Package Contents

owlapy.**owl_expression_to_dl**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.**owl_expression_to_manchester**(*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlapy.**dl_to_owl_expression**(*dl_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

owlapy.**manchester_to_owl_expression**(*manchester_expression: str*, *namespace: str*)

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

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

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

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

Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query root variable: the variable that will be projected expression: the class expression to be transformed to a SPARQL query positive_examples: positive examples from a class expression problem negative_examples: positive examples from a class expression problem for_all_de_morgan: if set to True, the SPARQL mapping will use the mapping containing the nested FILTER NOT EXISTS patterns for the universal quantifier (¬(∃r.¬C)), instead of the counting query named_individuals: if set to True, the generated SPARQL query will return only entities that are instances of owl:NamedIndividual

class owlapy.**OntologyManager**(*world_store=None*)

Bases: `owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyManager`

An OWLOntologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing ontologies.

__slots__ = '_world'

create_ontology(*iri: str | owlapy.iri.IRI = None*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Creates a new (empty) ontology that that has the specified ontology IRI (and no version IRI).

Parameters
iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created, can also be a string.

Returns
The newly created ontology.

load_ontology(*path: owlapy.iri.IRI | str = None*) → *owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology*

Loads an ontology that is assumed to have the specified ontology IRI as its IRI or version IRI. The ontology IRI will be mapped to an ontology document IRI.

Parameters
iri –

The IRI that identifies the ontology, can also be a string.
It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI

(although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns
The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

apply_change(*change: owlapy.abstracts.abstract_owl_ontology_manager.AbstractOWLOntologyChange*)

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.

save_world()

Saves the actual state of the quadstore in the SQLite3 file.

owlapy.**__version__ = '1.3.1'**

Python Module Index

O

Index

Non-alphabetical

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

X