
OWLAPY

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Ontolearn Team

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OWLAPY¹: Representation of OWL objects in python.

1 About owlapy

Version: owlapy 1.1.1

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

Publisher and maintainer: DICE² - data science research group of Paderborn University³.

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License: MIT License

1.1 What is owlapy?

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

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

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

1.2 What does owlapy have to offer?

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

¹ <https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy>

² <https://dice-research.org/>

³ <https://www.uni-paderborn.de/en/university>

⁴ <https://github.com/dice-group/Ontolearn>

⁵ <https://github.com/alkidbaci/OntoSample>

⁶ <https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/>

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

1.3 How to install?

Installation from source:

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

or using PyPI:

```
pip3 install owlapy
```

2 Basic Usage

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

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

```

      Thing
      |
    person
    /   |
  male female
```

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

2.1 Atomic Classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Object Property

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

```
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty

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

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

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
)
```

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

⁸ <https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/iri/index.html#owlapy.iri.IRI>

⁹ https://dice-group.github.io/owlapy/autoapi/owlapy/owl_property/index.html#owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty

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

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

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

```
from owlapy.class_expression import OWLObjectIntersectionOf

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

2.4 Convert to SPARQL, DL or Manchester syntax

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

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

print(owl_expression_to_dl(ce))
# Result: male ♂ (> 1 hasChild.person)

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

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

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

```
from owlapy import dl_to_owl_expression, manchester_to_owl_expression

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ <https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples>

3 Ontologies

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

3.1 Loading an Ontology

To load an ontology as well as to manage it, you will need an *OWL ontology manager*. 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 *OWL ontology manager*. 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 *OntologyManager*.

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 *OWL ontology* or the concrete implementation *Ontology*.

3.2 Modifying an Ontology

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

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

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

¹⁴ <https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-overview/>

¹⁵ https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-syntax/#Named_Individuals

Add a new Class

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

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

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

manager.add_axiom(onto, child_class_declaration_axiom)
```

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

Add a new Object Property / Data Property

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

```
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty, OWLDataProperty

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

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

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

Add an Assertion Axiom

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

```
from owlapy.owl_axiom import OWLClassAssertionAxiom

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

class_assertion_axiom = OWLClassAssertionAxiom(heinz, child_class)

manager.add_axiom(onto, class_assertion_axiom)
```

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

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

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

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

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

manager.add_axiom(onto, dp_assertion_axiom)
```

OWLLiteral is a class that represents the literal values in Owlapy. We have stored the integer literal value of ‘17’ in the variable `literal_17`. Then we construct the `OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom` by passing as the first argument, the individual `heinz`, as the second argument the data property `hasAge_dp`, and the third argument the literal value `literal_17`. Finally, add it to the ontology by using `add_axiom` method.

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

Remove an Axiom

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

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

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

3.3 Save an Ontology

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

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

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

3.4 Worlds

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

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

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

4 Reasoners

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

For this guide we will also consider the ‘father’ ontology that we slightly described [here](#):

```
from owlapy.owl_ontology_manager import OntologyManager

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

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

- ***OntologyReasoner***

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

Initialization:

```
from owlapy.owl_reasoner import OntologyReasoner

structural_reasoner = OntologyReasoner(onto)
```

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

- ***SyncReasoner***

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

Initialization:

```
from owlapy.owl_reasoner import SyncReasoner, BaseReasoner

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

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

- ***FastInstanceCheckerReasoner*** (FIC)

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

Initialization:

```

from owlapy.owl_reasoner import FastInstanceCheckerReasoner

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

```

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

4.1 Usage of the Reasoner

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

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

4.2 Class Reasoning

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

anna_types = sync_reasoner.types(anna)

```

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

4.3 Object Properties and Data Properties Reasoning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
from owlapy.owl_property import OWLObjectProperty

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Find Instances

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

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

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

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

5 Reasoning Details

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

5.1 Sync Reasoner

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

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

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

5.2 Isolated World

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

¹⁶ <http://www.hermit-reasoner.com/>

¹⁷ <https://github.com/stardog-union/pellet>

Modifying an isolated ontology

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

5.3 Capabilities

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

- **Sub and Super Classes**

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

- **Equivalent Classes**

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

- **Disjoint Classes**

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

- **Equivalent Properties**

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

- **Sub and Super Properties**

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

¹⁸ <https://owlready2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

- **Disjoint Properties**

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

- **Property values**

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

- **Property domain and range**

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

- **Instances**

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

- **Types**

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

- **Same and Different Individuals**

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

5.4 Concrete Example

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

Note: not every method of the reasoner is used in this example. You can check all the methods at the [API documentation](#).

Method	TBox	ABox	Returns(T = Thing)
<code>Equivalent_classes(A)</code>	$A \equiv B$	-	[B]
<code>Equivalent_classes(B)</code>	$A \equiv B$	-	[A]
<code>Instances(A)</code>	$A \equiv B$	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
<code>Instances(B)</code>	$A \equiv B$	A(a),B(b)	[a,b]
<code>Types(a)</code>	$A \equiv B$	A(a),B(b)	[T, A,B]
<code>Types(b)</code>	$A \equiv B$	A(a),B(b)	[T, A,B]

continues on next page

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

Table 1 – continued from previous page

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

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

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

6 Owlapi Adaptor

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

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

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

6.1 Initialization

To use the adaptor you have to start the JVM via jpype, which is done automatically when you create an *OWLAPIAdaptor* object. After you are finished you can stop the JVM by either using `jpype.shutdownJVM()` or the static method from the adaptor `stopJVM()`. This will free the resources used by JPyype and the java packages.

```
from owlapy.owlapi_adaptor import OWLAPIAdaptor

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

# Stop the JVM
adaptor.stopJVM()
```

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

6.2 Notes

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

OWLAPIAdaptor uses HermiT reasoner by default. You can choose between: "HermiT", "Pellet", "JFact" and "Openllet".

owlapi version: 5.1.9

6.3 Examples

You can check a usage example in the [examples](#)²² folder.

Test cases²³ for the adaptor can also serve as an example, so you can check that out as well.

²⁰ <https://github.com/owlcs/owlapi>

²¹ <https://jpype.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

²² <https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/examples>

²³ <https://github.com/dice-group/owlapy/tree/develop/tests>

7 owlapy

7.1 Subpackages

owlapy.class_expression

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

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

restriction.py: ObjectOneOf, ObjectSomeValuesFrom, ObjectAllValuesFrom, ObjectHas-
Value, ObjectHasSelf, ObjectMinCardinality, ObjectMaxCardinality, ObjectExactCardinality, Data-
SomeValuesFrom, DataAllValuesFrom, DataHasValue, DataMinCardinality, DataMaxCardinality,
DataExactCardinality

Submodules

owlapy.class_expression.class_expression

OWL Base Classes Expressions

Classes

<i>OWLClassExpression</i>	OWL Class expressions represent sets of individuals by formally specifying conditions on the individuals' properties;
<i>OWLANonymousClassExpression</i>	A Class Expression which is not a named Class.
<i>OWLBooleanClassExpression</i>	Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.
<i>OWLObjectComplementOf</i>	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__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(other)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression

OWL nary boolean expressions

Classes

<i>OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression</i>	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
<i>OWLObjectUnionOf</i>	A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
<i>OWLObjectIntersectionOf</i>	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__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

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

Bases: *OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression*

A union class expression ObjectUnionOf(CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances of at least one class expression CEi for $1 \leq i \leq n$. (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 $1 \leq i \leq n$. (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

<i>Literals</i>

Classes

<i>OWLRestriction</i>	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLHasValueRestriction</i>	Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2
<i>OWLObjectRestriction</i>	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLQuantifiedRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified restriction.
<i>OWLCardinalityRestriction</i>	Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.
<i>OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified object restriction.
<i>OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction</i>	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLObjectMinCardinality</i>	A minimum cardinality expression <i>ObjectMinCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an object
<i>OWLObjectMaxCardinality</i>	A maximum cardinality expression <i>ObjectMaxCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an object
<i>OWLObjectExactCardinality</i>	An exact cardinality expression <i>ObjectExactCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an object
<i>OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom</i>	An existential class expression <i>ObjectSomeValuesFrom</i> (OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
<i>OWLObjectAllValuesFrom</i>	A universal class expression <i>ObjectAllValuesFrom</i> (OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
<i>OWLObjectHasSelf</i>	A self-restriction <i>ObjectHasSelf</i> (OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
<i>OWLObjectHasValue</i>	A has-value class expression <i>ObjectHasValue</i> (OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
<i>OWLObjectOneOf</i>	An enumeration of individuals <i>ObjectOneOf</i> (<i>a</i> ₁ ... <i>a</i> _{<i>n</i>}) contains exactly the individuals <i>a</i> _{<i>i</i>} with $1 \leq i \leq n$.
<i>OWLDataRestriction</i>	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
<i>OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified data restriction.
<i>OWLDataCardinalityRestriction</i>	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
<i>OWLDataMinCardinality</i>	A minimum cardinality expression <i>DataMinCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> DPE DR) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , a data
<i>OWLDataMaxCardinality</i>	A maximum cardinality expression <i>ObjectMaxCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an object
<i>OWLDataExactCardinality</i>	An exact cardinality expression <i>ObjectExactCardinality</i> (<i>n</i> OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an
<i>OWLDataSomeValuesFrom</i>	An existential class expression <i>DataSomeValuesFrom</i> (DPE ₁ ... DPE _{<i>n</i>} DR) consists of <i>n</i> data property expressions
<i>OWLDataAllValuesFrom</i>	A universal class expression <i>DataAllValuesFrom</i> (DPE ₁ ... DPE _{<i>n</i>} DR) consists of <i>n</i> data property expressions DPE _{<i>i</i>} ,
<i>OWLDataHasValue</i>	A has-value class expression <i>DataHasValue</i> (DPE <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>}) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} ,
<i>OWLDataOneOf</i>	An enumeration of literals <i>DataOneOf</i> (<i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} ₁ ... <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} _{<i>n</i>}) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} _{<i>i</i>} with
<i>OWLDatatypeRestriction</i>	A datatype restriction <i>DatatypeRestriction</i> (DT F ₁ <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} ₁ ... F _{<i>n</i>} <i>l</i> _{<i>t</i>} _{<i>n</i>}) consists of a unary datatype DT and <i>n</i> pairs
<i>OWLFacetRestriction</i>	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*)

Return `self==value`.

__hash__ ()

Return `hash(self)`.

get_filler() → `_T`

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

Returns

the value

class `owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OWLObjectRestriction`

Bases: `OWLRestriction`

Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

is_object_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns

True if this is an object restriction.

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

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

Represents a quantified restriction.

Parameters

_T – value type

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.

Parameters

_F – Type of filler.

__slots__ = ()

get_cardinality() → int

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns

The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

get_filler() → *_F*

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

Returns

the value

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

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

Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Returns

the value

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

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

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

```
__slots__ = ()
```

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__()
```

Return hash(self).

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

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3008
```

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

Bases: *OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3010
```

```
class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OwlObjectExactCardinality(
    cardinality: int, property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3009
```

```
as_intersection_of_min_max()
```

→ *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OwlObjectIntersectionOf*

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

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form $(= 1 \text{ R } C) = \geq 1 \text{ R } C \text{ and } \leq 1 \text{ R } C$.

```
class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OwlObjectSomeValuesFrom(
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3005
```

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__()
```

Return hash(self).

```
get_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression
```

Returns

Property being restricted.

```
class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OwlObjectAllValuesFrom(
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

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

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

```

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

get_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression

    Returns
        Property being restricted.

```

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

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

```

__slots__ = '_property'

type_index: Final = 3011

get_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression

    Returns
        Property being restricted.

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.**OWLObjectHasValue**(
property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual)
Bases: *OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], OWLObjectRestriction*

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

```

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression

    Returns
        Property being restricted.

```

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

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

Returns

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

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OWLObjectOneOf (

values: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual | Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual])

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

An enumeration of individuals ObjectOneOf($a_1 \dots a_n$) contains exactly the individuals a_i with $1 \leq i \leq n$. (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. $\text{simp}(\{a\}) = \{a\}$ $\text{simp}(\{a_0, \dots, \{a_n\}\}) = \text{unionOf}(\{a_0\}, \dots, \{a_n\})$

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OWLDataRestriction

Bases: *OWLRestriction*

Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = **()**

is_data_restriction() → bool

Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns

True if this is a data restriction.

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

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

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler() → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

Returns

the value

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

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

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property() → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__eq__(other)

Return self==value.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

type_index: Final = 3015

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3017
```

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

Bases: *OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

```
type_index: Final = 3016
```

```
as_intersection_of_min_max()
```

→ *owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OWLObjectIntersectionOf*

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

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form $(= 1 \text{ R D}) = \geq 1 \text{ R D}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ R D}$.

```
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`, $1 \leq i \leq n$, 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`, $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that the tuple (lt_1, \dots, lt_n) is in `DR`. A class expression of the form `DataSomeValuesFrom(DPE DR)` can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the class expression `DataMinCardinality(1 DPE DR)`. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Existential_Quantification_2)

```
__slots__ = '_property'
```

```
type_index: Final = 3012
```

```
__repr__()
```

Return `repr(self)`.

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return `self==value`.

```
__hash__()
```

Return `hash(self)`.

get_property () → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

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

are connected by DPE_i only to literals *l_i*, $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that each tuple (*l₁* , ..., *l_n*) is in DR.

A class

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

```
__slots__ = '_property'
```

```
type_index: Final = 3013
```

```
__repr__ ()
```

Return repr(self).

```
__eq__ (other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__ ()
```

Return hash(self).

get_property () → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

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

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

```
__slots__ = '_property'
```

```
type_index: Final = 3014
```

```
__repr__ ()
```

Return repr(self).

```
__eq__ (other)
```

Return self==value.

```

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

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

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

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($l_{t1} \dots l_{tn}$) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals l_{ti} with $1 \leq i \leq n$. The resulting data range has arity one. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Enumeration_of_Literals)

type_index: Final = 4003

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

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns

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

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

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

Returns

The operands.

```

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

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

Bases: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange

A datatype restriction DatatypeRestriction(DT F1 $l_{t1} \dots F_n l_{tn}$) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs (F_i , l_{ti}). The resulting data range is unary and is obtained by restricting the value space of DT according to the semantics of all (F_i , vi) (multiple pairs are interpreted conjunctively), where vi are the data values of the literals l_{ti} . (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Datatype_Restrictions)

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype() → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype

```

get_facet_restrictions () → Sequence[OWLFacetRestriction]

__eq__ (other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__ ()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.restriction.OWLFacetRestriction(
    facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet, literal: Literals)
    Bases: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject
    A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
    __slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')
    type_index: Final = 4007

    get_facet () → owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet

    get_facet_value () → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral

    __eq__ (other)
        Return self==value.

    __hash__ ()
        Return hash(self).

    __repr__ ()
        Return repr(self).

```

Attributes

<i>OWLThing</i>	
<i>OWLNothing</i>	

Classes

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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

<i>OWLClass</i>	An OWL 2 named Class. Classes can be understood as sets of individuals.
<i>OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression</i>	OWLNaryBooleanClassExpression.
<i>OWLObjectUnionOf</i>	A union class expression <i>ObjectUnionOf</i> (CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
<i>OWLObjectIntersectionOf</i>	An intersection class expression <i>ObjectIntersectionOf</i> (CE1 ... CEn) contains all individuals that are instances
<i>OWLRestriction</i>	Represents an Object Property Restriction or Data Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLQuantifiedRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified restriction.
<i>OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified object restriction.
<i>OWLObjectRestriction</i>	Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLHasValueRestriction</i>	Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2
<i>OWLDataRestriction</i>	Represents a Data Property Restriction.
<i>OWLCardinalityRestriction</i>	Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.
<i>OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction</i>	Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLObjectHasSelf</i>	A self-restriction <i>ObjectHasSelf</i> (OPE) consists of an object property expression OPE,
<i>OWLDataOneOf</i>	An enumeration of literals <i>DataOneOf</i> (lt1 ... ltn) contains exactly the explicitly specified literals lti with
<i>OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction</i>	Represents a quantified data restriction.
<i>OWLDataCardinalityRestriction</i>	Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.
<i>OWLObjectSomeValuesFrom</i>	An existential class expression <i>ObjectSomeValuesFrom</i> (OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and
<i>OWLObjectAllValuesFrom</i>	A universal class expression <i>ObjectAllValuesFrom</i> (OPE CE) consists of an object property expression OPE and a
<i>OWLObjectHasValue</i>	A has-value class expression <i>ObjectHasValue</i> (OPE a) consists of an object property expression OPE and an
<i>OWLDatatypeRestriction</i>	A datatype restriction <i>DatatypeRestriction</i> (DT F1 lt1 ... Fn ltn) consists of a unary datatype DT and n pairs
<i>OWLFacet</i>	Enumerations for OWL facets.
<i>OWLFacetRestriction</i>	A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
<i>OWLObjectMinCardinality</i>	A minimum cardinality expression <i>ObjectMinCardinality</i> (n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
<i>OWLObjectMaxCardinality</i>	A maximum cardinality expression <i>ObjectMaxCardinality</i> (n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
<i>OWLObjectExactCardinality</i>	An exact cardinality expression <i>ObjectExactCardinality</i> (n OPE CE) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
<i>OWLDataSomeValuesFrom</i>	An existential class expression <i>DataSomeValuesFrom</i> (DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions
<i>OWLDataAllValuesFrom</i>	A universal class expression <i>DataAllValuesFrom</i> (DPE1 ... DPEn DR) consists of n data property expressions DPEi,
<i>OWLDataHasValue</i>	A has-value class expression <i>DataHasValue</i> (DPE lt) consists of a data property expression DPE and a literal lt,

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

<i>OWLDataMinCardinality</i>	A minimum cardinality expression <code>DataMinCardinality(n DPE DR)</code> consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , a data
<i>OWLDataMaxCardinality</i>	A maximum cardinality expression <code>ObjectMaxCardinality(n OPE CE)</code> consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an object
<i>OWLDataExactCardinality</i>	An exact cardinality expression <code>ObjectExactCardinality(n OPE CE)</code> consists of a nonnegative integer <i>n</i> , an
<i>OWLObjectOneOf</i>	An enumeration of individuals <code>ObjectOneOf(a1 ... an)</code> contains exactly the individuals <i>a_i</i> with $1 \leq i \leq n$.
<i>OWLRDFVocabulary</i>	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

Package Contents

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression

Bases: *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLPropertyRange*

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

__slots__ = ()

abstract is_owl_thing () → bool

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

Returns

Thing.

Return type

True if this expression is owl

abstract is_owl_nothing () → bool

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

abstract get_object_complement_of () → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns

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

abstract get_nnf () → *OWLClassExpression*

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

Returns

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

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression

Bases: *OWLClassExpression*

A Class Expression which is not a named Class.

is_owl_nothing () → bool

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

is_owl_thing () → bool

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

Returns

Thing.

Return type

True if this expression is owl

get_object_complement_of () → *OWLObjectComplementOf*

Gets the object complement of this class expression.

Returns

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

get_nnf () → *OWLClassExpression*

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

Returns

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

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLBooleanClassExpression

Bases: *OWLAnonymousClassExpression*

Represent an anonymous boolean class expression.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Represents an ObjectComplementOf class expression in the OWL 2 Specification.

__slots__ = '_operand'

type_index: Final = 3003

get_operand () → *OWLClassExpression*

Returns

The wrapped expression.

operands () → Iterable[*OWLClassExpression*]

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

Returns

The operands.

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

```

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass(iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str)
    Bases: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity

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

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

    type_index: Final = 1001

    property iri: owlapy.iri.IRI
        Gets the IRI of this object.

        Returns
            The IRI of this object.

    property str
        Gets the string representation of this object

        Returns
            The IRI as string

    property reminder: str
        The reminder of the IRI

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

        Returns
            Thing.

        Return type
            True if this expression is owl

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

OWL Nary Boolean Class Expression.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Returns

The operands.

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

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

Bases: `OWL Nary Boolean Class Expression`

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: `OWL Nary Boolean Class Expression`

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

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 3001

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLRestriction

Bases: `owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLAnonymousClassExpression`

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

__slots__ = ()

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

is_data_restriction() → bool
Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
True if this is a data restriction.

is_object_restriction() → bool
Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedRestriction
Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller[_T]*
Represents a quantified restriction.

Parameters
_T – value type

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction(
filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)
Bases: *OWLQuantifiedRestriction*[*owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*], *OWLObjectRestriction*
Represents a quantified object restriction.

__slots__ = ()

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

Returns
the value

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectRestriction
Bases: *OWLRestriction*
Represents an Object Property Restriction in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = ()

is_object_restriction() → bool
Determines if this is an object restriction.

Returns
True if this is an object restriction.

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

Returns
Property being restricted.

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLHasValueRestriction(*value: _T*)
Bases: Generic[_T], *OWLRestriction*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasFiller[_T]*
Represent a HasValue restriction in the OWL 2

Parameters
_T – The value type.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__ (other)
 Return self==value.

__hash__ ()
 Return hash(self).

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

Returns
 the value

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataRestriction
 Bases: *OWLRestriction*
 Represents a Data Property Restriction.

__slots__ = ()

is_data_restriction () → bool
 Determines if this is a data restriction.

Returns
 True if this is a data restriction.

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLCardinalityRestriction (cardinality: int, filler: _F)
 Bases: *Generic[_F]*, *OWLQuantifiedRestriction[_F]*, *owlapy.meta_classes.HasCardinality*
 Base interface for owl min and max cardinality restriction.

Parameters
_F – Type of filler.

__slots__ = ()

get_cardinality () → int
 Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns
 The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

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

Returns
 the value

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

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

Represents Object Property Cardinality Restrictions in the OWL 2 specification.

`__slots__ = ()`

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

`__repr__()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__(other)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__()`

Return hash(self).

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

Bases: `OWLObjectRestriction`

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

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3011`

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

`__eq__(other)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__()`

Return hash(self).

`__repr__()`

Return repr(self).

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

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

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

`type_index: Final = 4003`

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

Gets the values that are in the oneOf.

Returns

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

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

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

Returns

The operands.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__eq__ (*other*)

Return self==value.

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction (

filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange)

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

Represents a quantified data restriction.

__slots__ = ()

get_filler () → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

Returns

the value

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction (*cardinality: int*,

property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,

filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange)

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

Represents Data Property Cardinality Restrictions.

__slots__ = ()

get_property () → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

```
class owlapy.class_expression.OwlObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,  
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

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

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3005

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

get_property () → *owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

```
class owlapy.class_expression.OwlObjectAllValuesFrom(  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,  
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

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

__slots__ = ('_property', '_filler')

type_index: Final = 3006

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

get_property () → *owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression*

Returns

Property being restricted.

```

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue (
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual)
Bases: OWLHasValueRestriction[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual], OWLObjectRestriction

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

__slots__ = ('_property', '_v')

type_index: Final = 3007

get_property () → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression

Returns
    Property being restricted.

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

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

__repr__ ()
    Return repr(self).

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

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

__slots__ = ('_type', '_facet_restrictions')

type_index: Final = 4006

get_datatype () → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype

get_facet_restrictions () → Sequence[OWLFacetRestriction]

__eq__ (other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__ ()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacet (remainder: str, symbolic_form: str,
    operator: Callable[[_X, _X], bool])
Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum

Enumerations for OWL facets.

```

```

property symbolic_form
property operator

static from_str(name: str) → OWLFacet

MIN_INCLUSIVE: Final
MIN_EXCLUSIVE: Final
MAX_INCLUSIVE: Final
MAX_EXCLUSIVE: Final

LENGTH: Final
MIN_LENGTH: Final
MAX_LENGTH: Final

PATTERN: Final

TOTAL_DIGITS: Final

FRACTION_DIGITS: Final

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction(facet: owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet,
    literal: Literals)
    Bases: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject
    A facet restriction is used to restrict a particular datatype.
    __slots__ = ('_facet', '_literal')
    type_index: Final = 4007
    get_facet() → owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet
    get_facet_value() → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
    __eq__(other)
        Return self==value.
    __hash__()
        Return hash(self).
    __repr__()
        Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectMinCardinality(cardinality: int,
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)
    Bases: OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction
    A minimum cardinality expression ObjectMinCardinality( n OPE CE ) consists of a nonnegative integer n, an object
    property expression OPE, and a class expression CE, and it contains all those individuals that are connected by
    OPE to at least n different individuals that are instances of CE. (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Minimum\_Cardinality)
    __slots__ = ('_cardinality', '_filler', '_property')

```

type_index: Final = 3008

```
class owlapy.class_expression.OwlObjectMaxCardinality (cardinality: int,  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,  
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3010

```
class owlapy.class_expression.OwlObjectExactCardinality (cardinality: int,  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,  
    filler: owlapy.class_expression.class_expression.OwlClassExpression)
```

Bases: *OwlObjectCardinalityRestriction*

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

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

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

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

type_index: Final = 3009

```
as_intersection_of_min_max()  
→ owlapy.class_expression.nary_boolean_expression.OwlObjectIntersectionOf
```

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

Returns

The semantically equivalent but structurally simpler form $(= 1 \text{ R C}) = \geq 1 \text{ R C}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ R C}$.

```
class owlapy.class_expression.OwlDataSomeValuesFrom (  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OwlDataPropertyExpression,  
    filler: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OwlDataRange)
```

Bases: *OwlQuantifiedDataRestriction*

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

```
__slots__ = '_property'
```

type_index: Final = 3012

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


`__eq__ (other)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__ ()`

Return hash(self).

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

Bases: *OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

A universal class expression `DataAllValuesFrom(DPE1 ... DPEn DR)` consists of *n* data property expressions `DPEi`, $1 \leq i \leq n$, 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`, $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that each tuple `(lt1 , ..., ltn)` is in `DR`.

A class

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

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3013`

`__repr__ ()`

Return repr(self).

`__eq__ (other)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__ ()`

Return hash(self).

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

Returns

Property being restricted.

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

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

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

`__slots__ = '_property'`

`type_index: Final = 3014`

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

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

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

Returns

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

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 ( $= 1 \text{ R D}$ )  $= \geq 1 \text{ R D}$  and  $\leq 1 \text{ R D}$ .

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(  $a_1 \dots a_n$  ) contains exactly the individuals  $a_i$  with  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . (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.  $\text{simp}(\{a\}) = \{a\}$   $\text{simp}(\{a_0, \dots, \{a_n\}\}) = \text{unionOf}(\{a_0\}, \dots, \{a_n\})$ 

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.class_expression.OwlRDFVocabulary (
    namespace: owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces, remainder: str)
    Bases: _Vocabulary, enum.Enum
    Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.

OWL_THING

OWL_NOthing

```

```

OWL_CLASS
OWL_NAMED_INDIVIDUAL
OWL_TOP_OBJECT_PROPERTY
OWL_BOTTOM_OBJECT_PROPERTY
OWL_TOP_DATA_PROPERTY
OWL_BOTTOM_DATA_PROPERTY
RDFS_LITERAL

```

```

owlapy.class_expression.OWLThing: Final
owlapy.class_expression.OWLNothing: Final

```

owlapy.entities

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

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

7.2 Submodules

owlapy.converter

Format converter.

Attributes

<i>converter</i>

Classes

<i>VariablesMapping</i>	Helper class for owl-to-sparql conversion.
<i>Owl2SparqlConverter</i>	Convert owl (owlapy model class expressions) to SPARQL.

Functions

<code>peek(x)</code>	Peek the last element of an array.
<code>owl_expression_to_sparql(→ str)</code>	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')`

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

`new_individual_variable() → str`

`new_property_variable() → str`

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

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

class `owlapy.converter.Owl2SparqlConverter`

Convert owl (owlapy model class expressions) to SPARQL.

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

`ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression`

`sparql: List[str]`

`variables: List[str]`

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

`parent_var: List[str]`

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

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

`mapping: VariablesMapping`

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

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

cnt: int

for_all_de_morgan: bool

named_individuals: bool

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

Used to convert owl class expression to SPARQL syntax.

Parameters

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

Returns

The SPARQL query.

Return type

list[str]

property modal_depth

abstract render (*e*)

stack_variable (*var*)

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

property current_variable

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

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

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

new_count_var () → str

append_triple (*subject, predicate, object_*)

append (*frag*)

triple (*subject, predicate, object_*)

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

owlapy.converter.**converter**

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

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

values: positive or negative examples from a class expression problem. Unclear for_all_de_morgan: if set to True, the SPARQL mapping will use the mapping containing the nested FILTER NOT EXISTS patterns for the universal quantifier ($\neg(\exists r. \neg C)$), 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

<i>IRI</i>	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__ ()
        Return repr(self).

    __eq__ (other)
        Return self==value.

    __hash__ ()
        Return hash(self).

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

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

is_thing()

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

Returns

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

is_reserved_vocabulary() → bool

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

Gets the short form.

Returns

A string that represents the short form.

get_namespace() → str

Returns

The namespace as string.

get_remainder() → str

Returns

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

owlapy.meta_classes

Meta classes for OWL objects.

Classes

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

Module Contents

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasIRI**

Simple class to access the IRI.

__slots__ = ()

property iri: *IRI*

Abstractmethod

Gets the IRI of this object.

Returns

The IRI of this object.

property str: **str**

Abstractmethod

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasOperands**

Bases: `Generic[_T]`

An interface to objects that have a collection of operands.

Parameters

_T – Operand type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract operands () → `Iterable[_T]`

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

Returns

The operands.

class owlapy.meta_classes.**HasFiller**

Bases: `Generic[_T]`

An interface to objects that have a filler.

Parameters

_T – Filler type.

__slots__ = ()

abstract `get_filler()` \rightarrow `_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()` \rightarrow `int`

Gets the cardinality of a restriction.

Returns

The cardinality. A non-negative integer.

owlapy.namespaces

Namespaces.

Attributes

OWL

RDFS

RDF

XSD

Classes

Namespaces

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

Module Contents

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

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

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

property `ns: str`

property prefix: str

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__eq__(other)

Return self==value.

owlapy.namespaces.OWL: Final

owlapy.namespaces.RDFS: Final

owlapy.namespaces.RDF: Final

owlapy.namespaces.XSD: Final

owlapy.owl_annotation

OWL Annotations

Classes

<i>OWLAnnotationObject</i>	A marker interface for the values (objects) of annotations.
<i>OWLAnnotationSubject</i>	A marker interface for annotation subjects, which can either be IRIs or anonymous individuals
<i>OWLAnnotationValue</i>	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() → *IRI* | None

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() → OWLLiteral | None
```

Returns

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

owlapy.owl_axiom

OWL Axioms

Classes

<i>OWLAxiom</i>	Represents Axioms in the OWL 2 Specification.
<i>OWLLogicalAxiom</i>	A base interface of all axioms that affect the logical meaning of an ontology. This excludes declaration
<i>OWLPropertyAxiom</i>	The base interface for property axioms.
<i>OWLObjectPropertyAxiom</i>	The base interface for object property axioms.
<i>OWLDataPropertyAxiom</i>	The base interface for data property axioms.
<i>OWLIndividualAxiom</i>	The base interface for individual axioms.
<i>OWLClassAxiom</i>	The base interface for class axioms.
<i>OWLDeclarationAxiom</i>	Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology.
<i>OWLDatatypeDefinitionAxiom</i>	A datatype definition <i>DatatypeDefinition(DT DR)</i> defines a new datatype DT as being semantically
<i>OWLHasKeyAxiom</i>	A key axiom <i>HasKey(CE (OPE1 ... OPEm) (DPE1 ... DPEn))</i> states that each
<i>OWLNaryAxiom</i>	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise
<i>OWLNaryClassAxiom</i>	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
<i>OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom</i>	An equivalent classes axiom <i>EquivalentClasses(CE1 ... CEn)</i> states that all of the class expressions CE _i ,
<i>OWLDisjointClassesAxiom</i>	A disjoint classes axiom <i>DisjointClasses(CE1 ... CEn)</i> states that all of the class expressions CE _i , 1 ≤ i ≤ n,
<i>OWLNaryIndividualAxiom</i>	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
<i>OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom</i>	An individual inequality axiom <i>DifferentIndividuals(a1 ... an)</i> states that all of the individuals a _i ,

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

<i>OWLSameIndividualAxiom</i>	An individual equality axiom <i>SameIndividual</i> (<i>a</i> ₁ ... <i>a</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that all of the individuals <i>a</i> _{<i>i</i>} , $1 \leq i \leq n$,
<i>OWLNaryPropertyAxiom</i>	Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with
<i>OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom</i>	An equivalent object properties axiom <i>EquivalentObjectProperties</i> (<i>OPE</i> ₁ ... <i>OPE</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that all of the object
<i>OWLDisjointObjectPropertiesAxiom</i>	A disjoint object properties axiom <i>DisjointObjectProperties</i> (<i>OPE</i> ₁ ... <i>OPE</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that all of the object
<i>OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom</i>	An inverse object properties axiom <i>InverseObjectProperties</i> (<i>OPE</i> ₁ <i>OPE</i> ₂) states that the object property
<i>OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom</i>	An equivalent data properties axiom <i>EquivalentDataProperties</i> (<i>DPE</i> ₁ ... <i>DPE</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that all the data property
<i>OWLDisjointDataPropertiesAxiom</i>	A disjoint data properties axiom <i>DisjointDataProperties</i> (<i>DPE</i> ₁ ... <i>DPE</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that all of the data property
<i>OWLSubClassOfAxiom</i>	A subclass axiom <i>SubClassOf</i> (<i>CE</i> ₁ <i>CE</i> ₂) states that the class expression <i>CE</i> ₁ is a subclass of the class
<i>OWLDisjointUnionAxiom</i>	A disjoint union axiom <i>DisjointUnion</i> (<i>C</i> <i>CE</i> ₁ ... <i>CE</i> _{<i>n</i>}) states that a class <i>C</i> is a disjoint union of the class
<i>OWLClassAssertionAxiom</i>	A class assertion <i>ClassAssertion</i> (<i>CE</i> <i>a</i>) states that the individual <i>a</i> is an instance of the class expression <i>CE</i> .
<i>OWLAnnotationProperty</i>	Represents an <i>AnnotationProperty</i> in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>OWLAnnotation</i>	Annotations are used in the various types of annotation axioms, which bind annotations to their subjects
<i>OWLAnnotationAxiom</i>	A super interface for annotation axioms.
<i>OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom</i>	An annotation assertion <i>AnnotationAssertion</i> (<i>AP</i> <i>as</i> <i>av</i>) states that the annotation subject <i>as</i> — an IRI or an
<i>OWLSubAnnotationPropertyOfAxiom</i>	An annotation subproperty axiom <i>SubAnnotationPropertyOf</i> (<i>AP</i> ₁ <i>AP</i> ₂) states that the annotation property <i>AP</i> ₁ is
<i>OWLAnnotationPropertyDomainAxiom</i>	An annotation property domain axiom <i>AnnotationPropertyDomain</i> (<i>AP</i> <i>U</i>) states that the domain of the annotation
<i>OWLAnnotationPropertyRangeAxiom</i>	An annotation property range axiom <i>AnnotationPropertyRange</i> (<i>AP</i> <i>U</i>)
<i>OWLSubPropertyAxiom</i>	Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.
<i>OWLSubObjectPropertyOfAxiom</i>	Object subproperty axioms are analogous to subclass axioms, and they come in two forms.
<i>OWLSubDataPropertyOfAxiom</i>	A data subproperty axiom <i>SubDataPropertyOf</i> (<i>DPE</i> ₁ <i>DPE</i> ₂) states that the data property expression <i>DPE</i> ₁ is a
<i>OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom</i>	Base class for Property Assertion axioms.
<i>OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom</i>	A positive object property assertion <i>ObjectPropertyAssertion</i> (<i>OPE</i> <i>a</i> ₁ <i>a</i> ₂) states that the individual <i>a</i> ₁ is
<i>OWLNegativeObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom</i>	A negative object property assertion <i>NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion</i> (<i>OPE</i> <i>a</i> ₁ <i>a</i> ₂) states that the individual <i>a</i> ₁
<i>OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom</i>	A positive data property assertion <i>DataPropertyAssertion</i> (<i>DPE</i> <i>a</i> <i>l</i>) states that the individual <i>a</i> is connected

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

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

Module Contents

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAxiom** (*annotations: Iterable[OWLAxiom] | 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[OWLAxiom] | None

is_annotated () → bool

is_logical_axiom () → bool

is_annotation_axiom () → bool

```

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLLogicalAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLAxiom

    A base interface of all axioms that affect the logical meaning of an ontology. This excludes declaration axioms
    (including imports declarations) and annotation axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

    is_logical_axiom() → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLPropertyAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLLogicalAxiom

    The base interface for property axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLPropertyAxiom

    The base interface for object property axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLPropertyAxiom

    The base interface for data property axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLIndividualAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLLogicalAxiom

    The base interface for individual axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom (annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLLogicalAxiom

    The base interface for class axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDeclarationAxiom (entity: owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLAxiom

    Represents a Declaration axiom in the OWL 2 Specification. A declaration axiom declares an entity in an ontology.
    It doesn't affect the logical meaning of the ontology.

    __slots__ = '_entity'

    get_entity() → owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity

```

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

__hash__ ()
Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()
Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDatatypeDefinitionAxiom(  
    datatype: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype, datarange: owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange,  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)  
Bases: OWLLogicalAxiom
```

A datatype definition DatatypeDefinition(DT DR) defines a new datatype DT as being semantically equivalent to the data range DR; the latter must be a unary data range. This axiom allows one to use the defined datatype DT as a synonym for DR — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, DT can be replaced with DR without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

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

__slots__ = ('_datatype', '_datarange')

get_datatype () → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype

get_datarange () → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDataRange

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

__hash__ ()
Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()
Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLHasKeyAxiom(  
    class_expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,  
    property_expressions: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression],  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)  
Bases: OWLLogicalAxiom, owlapy.meta_classes.HasOperands[owlapy.owl_property.  
OWLPropertyExpression]
```

A key axiom HasKey(CE (OPE1 ... OPEm) (DPE1 ... DPEn)) states that each (named) instance of the class expression CE is uniquely identified by the object property expressions OPEi and/or the data property expressions DPEj — that is, no two distinct (named) instances of CE can coincide on the values of all object property expressions OPEi and all data property expressions DPEj. In each such axiom in an OWL ontology, m or n (or both) must be larger than zero. A key axiom of the form HasKey(owl:Thing (OPE)) is similar to the axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty(OPE), the main differences being that the former axiom is applicable only to individuals that are explicitly named in an ontology, while the latter axiom is also applicable to anonymous individuals and individuals whose existence is implied by existential quantification.

(<https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Keys>)

__slots__ = ('_class_expression', '_property_expressions')

get_class_expression () → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression

get_property_expressions () → List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression]

operands () → Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLPropertyExpression]

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

Returns

The operands.

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNaryAxiom (annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: Generic[_C], OWLAxiom

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise axioms.

Parameters

_C – Class of contained objects.

__slots__ = ()

abstract as_pairwise_axioms () → Iterable[OWLNaryAxiom[_C]]

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNaryClassAxiom (

class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression],

annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)

Bases: OWLClassAxiom, OWLNaryAxiom[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise axioms.

__slots__ = '_class_expressions'

class_expressions () → Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]

Gets all of the top level class expressions that appear in this axiom.

Returns

Sorted stream of class expressions that appear in the axiom.

as_pairwise_axioms () → Iterable[OWLNaryClassAxiom]

Gets this axiom as a set of pairwise axioms; if the axiom contains only two operands, the axiom itself is returned unchanged, including its annotations.

Returns

This axiom as a set of pairwise axioms.

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom(
    class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLNaryClassAxiom*

An equivalent classes axiom *EquivalentClasses*(CE1 ... CE_n) states that all of the class expressions CE_i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each CE_i as a synonym for each CE_j — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, CE_i can be replaced with CE_j 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 ... CE_n) states that all of the class expressions CE_i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual can be at the same time an instance of both CE_i and CE_j for i ≠ j.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNaryIndividualAxiom(
    individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLIndividualAxiom*, *OWLNaryAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise individual axioms.

```
__slots__ = '_individuals'
```

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

Get the individuals.

Returns

Generator containing the individuals.

```
as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[OWLNaryIndividualAxiom]
```

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__()
```

Return hash(self).

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDifferentIndividualsAxiom(
    individuals: List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLNaryIndividualAxiom*

An individual inequality axiom `DifferentIndividuals(a1 ... an)` states that all of the individuals ai , $1 \leq i \leq n$, are different from each other; that is, no individuals ai and aj with $i \neq j$ 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 , $1 \leq i \leq n$, are equal to each other. This axiom allows one to use each ai as a synonym for each aj — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, ai can be replaced with aj without affecting the meaning of the ontology.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNaryPropertyAxiom(properties: List[_P],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *Generic[_P]*, *OWLPropertyAxiom*, *OWLNaryAxiom[_P]*

Represents an axiom that contains two or more operands that could also be represented with multiple pairwise property axioms.

```
__slots__ = '_properties'
```

```
properties() → Iterable[_P]
```

Get all the properties that appear in the axiom.

Returns

Generator containing the properties.

```
as_pairwise_axioms() → Iterable[OWLNaryPropertyAxiom]
```

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return `self==value`.

```
__hash__()
```

Return `hash(self)`.

```
__repr__()
```

Return `repr(self)`.

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentObjectPropertiesAxiom(
    properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLNaryPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]*, *OWLObjectPropertyAxiom*

An equivalent object properties axiom `EquivalentObjectProperties(OPE1 ... OPEn)` states that all of the object property expressions $OPEi$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each

OPE_i as a synonym for each OPE_j — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, OPE_i can be replaced with OPE_j 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 ... OPE_n) states that all of the object property expressions OPE_i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to an individual y by both OPE_i and OPE_j for i ≠ j.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLInverseObjectPropertiesAxiom(
    first: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    second: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLNaryPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression],
        OWLObjectPropertyAxiom
```

An inverse object properties axiom InverseObjectProperties(OPE₁ OPE₂) states that the object property expression OPE₁ is an inverse of the object property expression OPE₂. Thus, if an individual x is connected by OPE₁ to an individual y, then y is also connected by OPE₂ to x, and vice versa.

(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse_Object_Properties_2)

```
__slots__ = ('_first', '_second')
```

```
get_first_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression
```

```
get_second_property() → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression
```

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLEquivalentDataPropertiesAxiom(
    properties: List[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLNaryPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression],
        OWLDataPropertyAxiom
```

An equivalent data properties axiom EquivalentDataProperties(DPE₁ ... DPE_n) states that all the data property expressions DPE_i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are semantically equivalent to each other. This axiom allows one to use each DPE_i as a synonym for each DPE_j — that is, in any expression in the ontology containing such an axiom, DPE_i can be replaced with DPE_j 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 ... DPE_n) states that all of the data property expressions DPE_i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n, are pairwise disjoint; that is, no individual x can be connected to a literal y by both

DPE_i and DPE_j for i ≠ j.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLSubClassOfAxiom (
    sub_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
    super_class: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLClassAxiom*

A subclass axiom SubClassOf(CE1 CE2) states that the class expression CE1 is a subclass of the class expression CE2. Roughly speaking, this states that CE1 is more specific than CE2. Subclass axioms are a fundamental type of axioms in OWL 2 and can be used to construct a class hierarchy. Other kinds of class expression axiom can be seen as syntactic shortcuts for one or more subclass axioms.

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

```
__slots__ = ('_sub_class', '_super_class')
```

```
get_sub_class() → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

```
get_super_class() → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__()
```

Return hash(self).

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDisjointUnionAxiom (cls_: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass,
    class_expressions: List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression],
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLClassAxiom*

A disjoint union axiom DisjointUnion(C CE1 ... CE_n) states that a class C is a disjoint union of the class expressions CE_i, 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 CE_i exactly cover the extension of C. Thus, each instance of C is an instance of exactly one CE_i, and each instance of CE_i is an instance of C.

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

```
__slots__ = ('_cls', '_class_expressions')
```

```
get_owl_class() → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass
```

```
get_class_expressions() → Iterable[owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression]
```

```

get_owl_equivalent_classes_axiom() → OWLEquivalentClassesAxiom

get_owl_disjoint_classes_axiom() → OWLDisjointClassesAxiom

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAssertionAxiom(
    individual: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
    class_expression: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLIndividualAxiom

A class assertion ClassAssertion( CE a ) states that the individual a is an instance of the class expression CE.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class\_Assertions)

__slots__ = ('_individual', '_class_expression')

get_individual() → owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual

get_class_expression() → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAnnotationProperty(iri: owlapy.iri.IRI | str)
Bases: owlapy.owl_property.OWLProperty

Represents an AnnotationProperty in the OWL 2 specification.

__slots__ = '_iri'

property iri: owlapy.iri.IRI
    Gets the IRI of this object.

    Returns
        The IRI of this object.

property str: str
    Gets the string representation of this object

    Returns
        The IRI as string

```

```

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAnnotation (property: OWLAnnotationProperty,
    value: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue)
    Bases: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject

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

    __slots__ = ('_property', '_value')

    get_property () → OWLAnnotationProperty
        Gets the property that this annotation acts along.

        Returns
            The annotation property.

    get_value () → owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue
        Gets the annotation value. The type of value will depend upon the type of the annotation e.g. whether the annotation is an OWLLiteral, an IRI or an OWLAnonymousIndividual.

        Returns
            The annotation value.

    __eq__ (other)
        Return self==value.

    __hash__ ()
        Return hash(self).

    __repr__ ()
        Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAnnotationAxiom (
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OWLAxiom

    A super interface for annotation axioms.

    __slots__ = ()

    is_annotation_axiom () → bool

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAnnotationAssertionAxiom (
    subject: owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject, annotation: OWLAnnotation)
    Bases: OWLAnnotationAxiom

    An annotation assertion AnnotationAssertion( AP as av ) states that the annotation subject as — an IRI or an anonymous individual — is annotated with the annotation property AP and the annotation value av.

    (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Annotation\_Assertion)

    __slots__ = ('_subject', '_annotation')

    get_subject () → owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationSubject
        Gets the subject of this object.

        Returns
            The subject.

```

get_property () → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

Gets the property.

Returns

The property.

get_value () → *owlapy.owl_annotation.OWLAnnotationValue*

Gets the annotation value. This is either an IRI, an OWLAnonymousIndividual or an OWLLiteral.

Returns

The annotation value.

__eq__ (*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLSubAnnotationPropertyOfAxiom (  
    sub_property: OWLAnnotationProperty, super_property: OWLAnnotationProperty,  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLAnnotationAxiom*

An annotation subproperty axiom SubAnnotationPropertyOf(AP1 AP2) states that the annotation property AP1 is a subproperty of the annotation property AP2.

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

__slots__ = ('_sub_property', '_super_property')

get_sub_property () → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

get_super_property () → *OWLAnnotationProperty*

__eq__ (*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAnnotationPropertyDomainAxiom (  
    property_: OWLAnnotationProperty, domain: owlapy.iri.IRI,  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLAnnotationAxiom*

An annotation property domain axiom AnnotationPropertyDomain(AP U) states that the domain of the annotation property AP is the IRI U.

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

__slots__ = ('_property', '_domain')

get_property () → *OWLAnnotationProperty*


```

get_domain() → owlapy.iri.IRI

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLAnnotationPropertyRangeAxiom**(
 property_: *OWLAnnotationProperty*, *range_*: *owlapy.iri.IRI*,
 annotations: *Iterable[OWLAnnotation]* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: *OWLAnnotationAxiom*

An annotation property range axiom `AnnotationPropertyRange(AP U)` states that the range of the annotation property AP is the IRI U.

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

```

__slots__ = ('_property', '_range')

get_property() → OWLAnnotationProperty

get_range() → owlapy.iri.IRI

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

class owlapy.owl_axiom.**OWLSubPropertyAxiom**(*sub_property*: *_P*, *super_property*: *_P*,
 annotations: *Iterable[OWLAnnotation]* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: *Generic[_P]*, *OWLPropertyAxiom*

Base interface for object and data sub-property axioms.

```

__slots__ = ('_sub_property', '_super_property')

get_sub_property() → _P

get_super_property() → _P

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLSubObjectPropertyOfAxiom (
    sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: `OWLSubPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]`,
`OWLObjectPropertyAxiom`

Object subproperty axioms are analogous to subclass axioms, and they come in two forms. The basic form is `SubObjectPropertyOf(OPE1 OPE2)`. This axiom states that the object property expression OPE1 is a subproperty of the object property expression OPE2 — that is, if an individual *x* is connected by OPE1 to an individual *y*, then *x* is also connected by OPE2 to *y*. The more complex form is `SubObjectPropertyOf(ObjectPropertyChain(OPE1 ... OPEn) OPE)` but `ObjectPropertyChain` is not represented in owlapy yet.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLSubDataPropertyOfAxiom (
    sub_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
    super_property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: `OWLSubPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression]`,
`OWLDataPropertyAxiom`

A data subproperty axiom `SubDataPropertyOf(DPE1 DPE2)` states that the data property expression DPE1 is a subproperty of the data property expression DPE2 — that is, if an individual *x* is connected by DPE1 to a literal *y*, then *x* is connected by DPE2 to *y* as well.

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom (
    subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual, property_: _P, object_: _C,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: `Generic[_P, _C]`, `OWLIndividualAxiom`

Base class for Property Assertion axioms.

```
__slots__ = ('_subject', '_property', '_object')
```

```
get_subject () → owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual
```

```
get_property () → _P
```

```
get_object () → _C
```

```
__eq__ (other)
```

Return self==value.

```
__hash__ ()
```

Return hash(self).

```
__repr__ ()
```

Return repr(self).

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom (
    subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    object_: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

A positive object property assertion *ObjectPropertyAssertion*(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is connected by the object property expression OPE to the individual a2.

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

__slots__ = ()

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNegativeObjectPropertyAssertionAxiom(  
    subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,  
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,  
    object_: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual*]

A negative object property assertion *NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion*(OPE a1 a2) states that the individual a1 is not connected by the object property expression OPE to the individual a2.

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

__slots__ = ()

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyAssertionAxiom(  
    subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,  
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,  
    object_: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

A positive data property assertion *DataPropertyAssertion*(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is connected by the data property expression DPE to the literal lt.

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

__slots__ = ()

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLNegativeDataPropertyAssertionAxiom(  
    subject: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLIndividual,  
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,  
    object_: owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral, annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLPropertyAssertionAxiom*[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*]

A negative data property assertion *NegativeDataPropertyAssertion*(DPE a lt) states that the individual a is not connected by the data property expression DPE to the literal lt.

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

__slots__ = ()

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom(property_: _P,  
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *Generic[_P]*, *OWLPropertyAxiom*

Base class for Unary property axiom.

```

__slots__ = '_property'

get_property() → _P

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression],
        OWLObjectPropertyAxiom
Base interface for functional object property axiom.

__slots__ = ()

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom
An object property functionality axiom FunctionalObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expression
OPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct individual y such that x is
connected by OPE to y.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Functional\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAsymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom
An object property asymmetry axiom AsymmetricObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expression
OPE is asymmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y cannot be connected
by OPE to x.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLInverseFunctionalObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
Bases: OWLObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom
An object property inverse functionality axiom InverseFunctionalObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object
property expression OPE is inverse-functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one individual
y such that y is connected by OPE with x.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Inverse-Functional\_Object\_Properties)

```

```

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OwlIrreflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OwlAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OwlObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom

    An object property irreflexivity axiom IrreflexiveObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expression
    OPE is irreflexive — that is, no individual is connected by OPE to itself.

    (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Irreflexive\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OwlReflexiveObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OwlAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OwlObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom

    An object property reflexivity axiom ReflexiveObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expression
    OPE is reflexive — that is, each individual is connected by OPE to itself. Each such axiom can be seen as a
    syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: SubClassOf( owl:Thing ObjectHasSelf( OPE ) )

    (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Reflexive\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OwlSymmetricObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OwlAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OwlObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom

    An object property symmetry axiom SymmetricObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expression
    OPE is symmetric — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y, then y is also connected by
    OPE to x. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom:

        SubObjectPropertyOf( OPE ObjectInverseOf( OPE ) )

    (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Symmetric\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OwlTransitiveObjectPropertyAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OwlObjectPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OwlAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OwlObjectPropertyCharacteristicAxiom

    An object property transitivity axiom TransitiveObjectProperty( OPE ) states that the object property expres-
    sion OPE is transitive — that is, if an individual x is connected by OPE to an individual y that is connected by OPE
    to an individual z, then x is also connected by OPE to z. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for
    the following axiom: SubObjectPropertyOf( ObjectPropertyChain( OPE OPE ) OPE )

    (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Transitive\_Object\_Properties)

__slots__ = ()

class owlapy.owl_axiom.OwlDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom(
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OwlDataPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OwlAnnotation] | None = None)
    Bases: OwlUnaryPropertyAxiom[owlapy.owl_property.OwlDataPropertyExpression],
    OwlDataPropertyAxiom

```

Base interface for Functional data property axiom.

```
__slots__ = ()

__eq__ (other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__ ()
    Return hash(self).

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

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLFunctionalDataPropertyAxiom (
    property_: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataPropertyExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyCharacteristicAxiom*

A data property functionality axiom *FunctionalDataProperty* (DPE) states that the data property expression DPE is functional — that is, for each individual x, there can be at most one distinct literal y such that x is connected by DPE with y. Each such axiom can be seen as a syntactic shortcut for the following axiom: *SubClassOf*(owl:Thing *DataMaxCardinality*(1 DPE))

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLPropertyDomainAxiom (property_: _P,
    domain: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *Generic[_P]*, *OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[_P]*

Base class for Property Domain axioms.

```
__slots__ = '_domain'

get_domain () → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression

__eq__ (other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__ ()
    Return hash(self).

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

```
class owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLPropertyRangeAxiom (property_: _P, range_: _R,
    annotations: Iterable[OWLAnnotation] | None = None)
```

Bases: *Generic[_P, _R]*, *OWLUnaryPropertyAxiom[_P]*

Base class for Property Range axioms.

```
__slots__ = '_range'

get_range () → _R

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

```

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

```

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

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

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

```

__slots__ = ()

```

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

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

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

```

__slots__ = ()

```

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

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

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

```

__slots__ = ()

```

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

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

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

```
__slots__ = ()
```

owlapy.owl_data_ranges

OWL Data Ranges

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

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

Classes

<i>OWLPropertyRange</i>	OWL Objects that can be the ranges of properties.
<i>OWLDataRange</i>	Represents a <code>DataRange</code> in the OWL 2 Specification.
<i>OWLNaryDataRange</i>	<code>OWLNaryDataRange</code> .
<i>OWLDataIntersectionOf</i>	An intersection data range <code>DataIntersectionOf(DR1 ... DRn)</code> contains all tuples of literals that are contained
<i>OWLDataUnionOf</i>	A union data range <code>DataUnionOf(DR1 ... DRn)</code> contains all tuples of literals that are contained in the at least
<i>OWLDataComplementOf</i>	A complement data range <code>DataComplementOf(DR)</code> 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 `equivalentClasses` axiom.

Returns

The operands.


```

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

```

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

Bases: *OWLNaryDataRange*

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

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

```

__slots__ = '_operands'

type_index: Final = 4005

```

class owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataComplementOf (data_range: OWLDataRange)

Bases: *OWLDataRange*

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

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

```

type_index: Final = 4002

get_data_range() → OWLDataRange

```

Returns

The wrapped data range.

```

__repr__()
    Return repr(self).

__eq__(other)
    Return self==value.

__hash__()
    Return hash(self).

```

owlapy.owl_datatype

OWL Datatype

Classes

<i>OWLDatatype</i>	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

<i>AbstractHierarchy</i>	Representation of an abstract hierarchy which can be used for classes or properties.
<i>ClassHierarchy</i>	Representation of a class hierarchy.
<i>ObjectPropertyHierarchy</i>	Representation of an object property hierarchy.
<i>DatatypePropertyHierarchy</i>	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.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner)
```

Bases: Generic[_S]

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

Parameters

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

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

```
classmethod get_top_entity() → _S
```

Abstractmethod

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

```
classmethod get_bottom_entity() → _S
```

Abstractmethod

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The restricted hierarchy.

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

Restrict this hierarchy.

See restrict for more info.

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

Parents of an entity.

Parameters

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

Returns

Super-entities.

is_parent_of (*a*: *_S*, *b*: *_S*) → bool
if A is a parent of B.

Note

A is always a parent of A.

is_child_of (*a*: *_S*, *b*: *_S*) → bool
If A is a child of B.

Note

A is always a child of A.

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Sub-entities.

siblings (*entity*: *_S*) → Iterable[_S]

items () → Iterable[_S]

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

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

__contains__ (*item*: *_S*) → bool

__len__ ()

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

```
class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.ClassHierarchy (reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner)
```

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

Representation of a class hierarchy.

Parameters

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

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

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

```

classmethod get_bottom_entity () → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass
    The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

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

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

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

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

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.ObjectPropertyHierarchy (
    reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner)
    Bases: AbstractHierarchy[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty]
    Representation of an object property hierarchy.

    classmethod get_top_entity () → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty
        The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

    classmethod get_bottom_entity () → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty
        The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

class owlapy.owl_hierarchy.DatatypePropertyHierarchy (
    reasoner: owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner)
    Bases: AbstractHierarchy[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]
    Representation of a data property hierarchy.

    classmethod get_top_entity () → owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty
        The most general entity in this hierarchy, which contains all the entities.

```

```

classmethod get_bottom_entity () → owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty
    The most specific entity in this hierarchy, which contains none of the entities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

owlapy.owl_individual

OWL Individuals

Classes

<i>OWLIndividual</i>	Represents a named or anonymous individual.
<i>OWLNamedIndividual</i>	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

<i>Literals</i>
<i>OWLTopObjectProperty</i>
<i>OWLBottomObjectProperty</i>
<i>OWLTopDataProperty</i>
<i>OWLBottomDataProperty</i>
<i>DoubleOWLDatatype</i>
<i>IntegerOWLDatatype</i>
<i>BooleanOWLDatatype</i>
<i>StringOWLDatatype</i>
<i>DateOWLDatatype</i>
<i>DateTimeOWLDatatype</i>
<i>DurationOWLDatatype</i>
<i>TopOWLDatatype</i>
<i>NUMERIC_DATATYPES</i>
<i>TIME_DATATYPES</i>

Classes

<i>OWLLiteral</i>	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

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

Module Contents

```

class owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject
    Base interface for OWL objects
    __slots__ = ()
    abstract __eq__(other)
        Return self==value.

```

```

abstract __hash__ ()
    Return hash(self).

abstract __repr__ ()
    Return repr(self).

is_anonymous () → bool

class owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer
    Abstract class with a render method to render an OWL Object into a string.

    abstract set_short_form_provider (short_form_provider) → None
        Configure a short form provider that shortens the OWL objects during rendering.

        Parameters
            short_form_provider – Short form provider.

    abstract render (o: OWLObject) → str
        Render OWL Object to string.

        Parameters
            o – OWL Object.

        Returns
            String rendition of OWL object.

class owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectParser
    Abstract class with a parse method to parse a string to an OWL Object.

    abstract parse_expression (expression_str: str) → OWLObject
        Parse a string to an OWL Object.

        Parameters
            expression_str (str) – Expression string.

        Returns
            The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

class owlapy.owl_object.OWLNamedObject
    Bases: OWLObject, owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI
    Represents a named object for example, class, property, ontology etc. - i.e. anything that has an IRI as its name.

    __slots__ = ()

    __eq__ (other)
        Return self==value.

    __lt__ (other)
        Return self<value.

    __hash__ ()
        Return hash(self).

    __repr__ ()
        Return repr(self).

class owlapy.owl_object.OWLEntity
    Bases: OWLNamedObject
    Represents Entities in the OWL 2 Specification.

```

```

__slots__ = ()

to_string_id() → str

is_anonymous() → bool

```

owlapy.owl_ontology

OWL Ontology

Attributes

<i>logger</i>
<i>OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS</i>

Classes

<i>OWLOntologyID</i>	An object that identifies an ontology. Since OWL 2, ontologies do not have to have an ontology IRI, or if they
<i>OWLOntology</i>	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>Ontology</i>	Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.
<i>ToOwlready2</i>	
<i>FromOwlready2</i>	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__ ()

Return repr(self).

__eq__ (other)

Return self==value.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology

Bases: *owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

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

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

__slots__ = ()

type_index: Final = 1

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

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns

Classes in the signature of this object.

abstract data_properties_in_signature ()

→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*]

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

Returns

Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

abstract object_properties_in_signature ()

→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty*]

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

Returns

Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

```
abstract individuals_in_signature ()
    → Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]
```

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

Returns

Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

```
abstract general_class_axioms () → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLClassAxiom]
```

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression

as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns

General class axioms contained in this ontology.

```
abstract data_property_domain_axioms (property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty)
    → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyDomainAxiom]
```

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

```
abstract data_property_range_axioms (property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty)
    → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLDataPropertyRangeAxiom]
```

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

```
abstract object_property_domain_axioms (
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty)
    → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyDomainAxiom]
```

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

```
abstract object_property_range_axioms (  
    property: owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty)  
    → Iterable[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLObjectPropertyRangeAxiom]
```

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

```
abstract get_owl_ontology_manager () → _M
```

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

```
abstract get_ontology_id () → OWLOntologyID
```

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns

The OWLOntologyID.

```
is_anonymous () → bool
```

Check whether this ontology does contain an IRI or not.

```
class owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology (manager: OntologyManager, ontology_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI,  
    load: bool)
```

Bases: *OWLOntology*

Represents an OWL 2 Ontology in the OWL 2 specification.

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

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

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

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

Gets the classes in the signature of this object.

Returns

Classes in the signature of this object.

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

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

Returns

Data properties that are in the signature of this object.

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

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

Returns

Object properties that are in the signature of this object.

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

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

Returns

Individuals that are in the signature of this object.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

EquivalentClasses axioms contained in this ontology.

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

Get the general class axioms of this ontology. This includes SubClass axioms with a complex class expression

as the sub class and EquivalentClass axioms and DisjointClass axioms with only complex class expressions.

Returns

General class axioms contained in this ontology.

get_owl_ontology_manager () → *OntologyManager*

Gets the manager that manages this ontology.

get_ontology_id () → *OWLOntologyID*

Gets the OWLOntologyID belonging to this object.

Returns

The OWLOntologyID.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

The axioms matching the search.

get_original_iri ()

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

__eq__ (*other*)

Return self==value.

__hash__ ()

Return hash(self).

__repr__ ()

Return repr(self).

owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLREADY2_FACET_KEYS

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

__slots__ = '_world'

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

Map owlapy object classes.

abstract map_concept (*o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass

Map owlapy concept classes.

abstract map_datarange (*p: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)

→ owlready2.ClassConstruct | type

Map owlapy data range classes.

class owlapy.owl_ontology.FromOwlready2

Map owlready2 classes to owlapy model classes.

__slots__ = ()

abstract map_concept (*c: owlready2.ClassConstruct | owlready2.ThingClass*)

→ owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression

Map concept classes.

abstract map_datarange (*p: owlready2.ClassConstruct*)

→ owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange

Map data range classes.

owlapy.owl_ontology_manager

Classes

<i>OWLontologyChange</i>	Represents an ontology change.
<i>OWLontologyManager</i>	An OWLontologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing
<i>OWLImportsDeclaration</i>	Represents an import statement in an ontology.
<i>AddImport</i>	Represents an ontology change where an import statement is added to an ontology.
<i>OntologyManager</i>	An OWLontologyManager manages a set of ontologies. It is the main point for creating, loading and accessing

Module Contents

```
class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.OWLontologyChange (  
    ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology)
```

Represents an ontology change.

```
__slots__ = ()
```

```
get_ontology () → owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology
```

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

Returns

The ontology that the change is applicable to.

```
class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.OWLontologyManager
```

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

```
abstract create_ontology (iri: owlapy.iri.IRI) → owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology
```

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

Parameters

iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created.

Returns

The newly created ontology, or if an ontology with the specified IRI already exists then this existing ontology will be returned.

```
abstract load_ontology (iri: owlapy.iri.IRI) → owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology
```

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

Parameters

iri – The IRI that identifies the ontology. It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI (although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns

The OWLontology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

abstract apply_change (*change: OWLOntologyChange*)

A convenience method that applies just one change to an ontology. When this method is used through an OWLOntologyManager implementation, the instance used should be the one that the ontology returns through the get_owl_ontology_manager() call.

Parameters

change – The change to be applied.

Raises

ChangeApplied.UNSUCCESSFULLY – if the change was not applied successfully.

abstract add_axiom (*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*,
axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom)

A convenience method that adds a single axiom to an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to add the axiom to.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be added.

abstract remove_axiom (*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*,
axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom)

A convenience method that removes a single axiom from an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to remove the axiom from.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be removed.

abstract save_ontology (*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*,
document_iri: owlapy.iri.IRI)

Saves the specified ontology, using the specified document IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to be saved.
- **document_iri** – The document IRI where the ontology should be saved to.

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

Bases: *owlapy.meta_classes.HasIRI*

Represents an import statement in an ontology.

__slots__ = **'_iri'**

property iri: *owlapy.iri.IRI*

Gets the import IRI.

Returns

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

property str: **str**

Gets the string representation of this object

Returns

The IRI as string

```
class owlapy.owl_ontology_manager.AddImport (ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology,  
import_declaration: OWLImportsDeclaration)
```

Bases: *OWLOntologyChange*

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

```
__slots__ = ('_ont', '_declaration')
```

```
get_import_declaration () → OWLImportsDeclaration
```

Gets the import declaration that the change pertains to.

Returns

The import declaration.

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

Bases: *OWLOntologyManager*

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

```
__slots__ = '_world'
```

```
create_ontology (iri: owlapy.iri.IRI) → owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology
```

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

Parameters

iri – The IRI of the ontology to be created.

Returns

The newly created ontology, or if an ontology with the specified IRI already exists then this existing ontology will be returned.

```
load_ontology (iri: owlapy.iri.IRI) → owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology
```

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

Parameters

iri – The IRI that identifies the ontology. It is expected that the ontology will also have this IRI (although the OWL API should tolerate situations where this is not the case).

Returns

The OWLOntology representation of the ontology that was loaded.

```
apply_change (change: OWLOntologyChange)
```

A convenience method that applies just one change to an ontology. When this method is used through an OWLOntologyManager implementation, the instance used should be the one that the ontology returns through the get_owl_ontology_manager() call.

Parameters

change – The change to be applied.

Raises

ChangeApplied.UNSUCCESSFULLY – if the change was not applied successfully.

```
add_axiom (ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology, axiom: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAXiom)
```

A convenience method that adds a single axiom to an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to add the axiom to.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be added.

remove_axiom (*ontology*: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology, *axiom*: owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom)

A convenience method that removes a single axiom from an ontology.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to remove the axiom from.
- **axiom** – The axiom to be removed.

save_ontology (*ontology*: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology, *document_iri*: owlapy.iri.IRI)

Saves the specified ontology, using the specified document IRI to determine where/how the ontology should be saved.

Parameters

- **ontology** – The ontology to be saved.
- **document_iri** – The document IRI where the ontology should be saved to.

save_world ()

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

owlapy.owl_property

OWL Properties

Classes

<i>OWLPropertyExpression</i>	Represents a property or possibly the inverse of a property.
<i>OWLObjectPropertyExpression</i>	A high level interface to describe different types of object properties.
<i>OWLObjectPropertyExpression</i>	A high level interface to describe different types of data properties.
<i>OWLProperty</i>	A base class for properties that aren't expression i.e. named properties. By definition, properties
<i>OWLObjectProperty</i>	Represents an Object Property in the OWL 2 Specification. Object properties connect pairs of individuals.
<i>OWLObjectInverseOf</i>	Represents the inverse of a property expression (Object-InverseOf). An inverse object property expression
<i>OWLObjectProperty</i>	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__()
```

Return `repr(self)`.

```
__eq__(other)
```

Return `self==value`.

```
__hash__()
```

Return `hash(self)`.

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

Bases: *OWLDataPropertyExpression*, *OWLProperty*

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

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

```
__slots__ = '_iri'
```

```
type_index: Final = 1004
```

```
is_owl_top_data_property() → bool
```

Determines if this is the `owl:topDataProperty`.

Returns

`topDataProperty`.

Return type

True if this property is the owl

owlapy.owl_reasoner

OWL Reasoner

Attributes

<i>logger</i>

Classes

<i>OWLReasoner</i>	An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of
<i>BaseReasoner</i>	Enumeration class for base reasoner when calling sync_reasoner.
<i>OWLReasonerEx</i>	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners
<i>OntologyReasoner</i>	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners
<i>FastInstanceCheckerReasoner</i>	Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).
<i>SyncReasoner</i>	Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

Module Contents

owlapy.owl_reasoner.logger

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasoner (ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology)

An OWLReasoner reasons over a set of axioms (the set of reasoner axioms) that is based on the imports closure of a particular ontology - the “root” ontology.

__slots__ = ()

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

All data properties e where the root ontology imports closure entails *EquivalentDataProp-*

erties(dp e). If dp is unsatisfiable with respect to the set of reasoner axioms then owl:bottomDataProperty will be returned.

abstract data_property_values (*ind*: owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual,
pe: owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty, *direct*: bool = True)
→ Iterable[owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral]

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

abstract flush () → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

abstract instances (*ce*: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, *direct*: bool = False)
→ Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

abstract `get_root_ontology()` → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology*

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

abstract `is_isolated()`

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.BaseReasoner`

Bases: `enum.Enum`

Enumeration class for base reasoner when calling `sync_reasoner`.

PELLET

Pellet base reasoner.

HERMIT

HermiT base reasoner.

PELLET

HERMIT

class `owlapy.owl_reasoner.OWLReasonerEx(ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLontology)`

Bases: *OWLReasoner*

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns:

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

class owlapy.owl_reasoner.OntologyReasoner (*ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.Ontology, isolate: bool = False*)

Bases: *OWLReasonerEx*

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

__slots__ = ('_ontology', '_world')

update_isolated_ontology (*axioms_to_add*: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAXiom] = None,
axioms_to_remove: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAXiom] = None)

Add or remove axioms to the isolated ontology that the reasoner is using.

Parameters

- **axioms_to_add** (List [OWLAxiom]) – Axioms to add to the isolated ontology.
- **axioms_to_remove** (List [OWLAxiom]) – Axioms to remove from the isolated ontology.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

All class expressions D where the set of reasoner axioms entails $\text{EquivalentClasses}(D \ \text{ObjectComplementOf}(ce))$ or $\text{StrictSubClassOf}(D \ \text{ObjectComplementOf}(ce))$.

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 $\text{DifferentIndividuals}(\text{ind} \ x)$.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

flush () → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

instances (*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, direct: bool = False*)
→ *Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]*

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

equivalent_data_properties (*dp*: *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)

→ `Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]`

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

disjoint_object_properties (*op*: *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*)

→ `Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression]`

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

disjoint_data_properties (*dp*: *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*)

→ `Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]`

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

super_data_properties (*dp*: *owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty*, *direct*: *bool = False*)

→ `Iterable[owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty]`

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual whose types are to be retrieved.

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

Returns

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

get_root_ontology () → *owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

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

is_isolated ()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

```
class owlapy.owl_reasoner.FastInstanceCheckerReasoner (
    ontology: owlapy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology, base_reasoner: OWLReasoner, *,
    property_cache: bool = True, negation_default: bool = True, sub_properties: bool = False)
```

Bases: *OWLReasonerEx*

Tries to check instances fast (but maybe incomplete).

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

reset ()

The reset method shall reset any cached state.

is_isolated ()

Return True if this reasoner is using an isolated ontology.

is_using_triplestore ()

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns:

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose equivalent classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named equivalent classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose disjoint classes are to be retrieved.
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named disjoint classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the data property values.
- **pe** – The data property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ind** – The individual that is the subject of the object property values.
- **pe** – The object property expression whose values are to be retrieved for the specified individual.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct values should be retrieved (True), or if all values should be retrieved (False), so that sub properties are taken into account.

Returns

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

flush () → None

Flushes any changes stored in the buffer, which causes the reasoner to take into consideration the changes the current root ontology specified by the changes.

instances (*ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, direct: bool = False*)
→ Iterable[*owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual*]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) subclasses are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct subclasses should be retrieved (True) or if the all subclasses (descendant) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named sub-classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression whose strict (direct) super classes are to be retrieved.
- **direct** – Specifies if the direct super classes should be retrieved (True) or if the all super classes (ancestors) classes should be retrieved (False).
- **only_named** – Whether to only retrieve named super classes or also complex class expressions.

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

Iterable of super properties.

super_object_properties (*op: owlpy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty, direct: bool = False*)
 → *Iterable[owlpy.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: owlpy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression, direct: bool = False*) → *Iterable[owlpy.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 () → *owlpy.owl_ontology.OWLOntology*

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

```
class owlpy.owl_reasoner.SyncReasoner (ontology: owlpy.owl_ontology.Ontology,
    base_reasoner: BaseReasoner | None = None, infer_property_values: bool = True,
    infer_data_property_values: bool = True, isolate: bool = False)
```

Bases: *OntologyReasoner*

Extra convenience methods for OWL Reasoners

```
__slots__ = ('_cnt', '_conv', '_base_reasoner')
```

update_isolated_ontology (*axioms_to_add*: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None,
axioms_to_remove: List[owlapy.owl_axiom.OWLAxiom] = None)

Add or remove axioms to the isolated ontology that the reasoner is using.

Parameters

- **axioms_to_add** (List [OWLAxiom]) – Axioms to add to the isolated ontology.
- **axioms_to_remove** (List [OWLAxiom]) – Axioms to remove from the isolated ontology.

instances (*ce*: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression, *direct*: bool = False)
 → Iterable[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]

Gets the individuals which are instances of the specified class expression.

Parameters

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

Returns

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

__del__ ()

owlapy.owlapi_adaptor

Classes

OWLAPIAdaptor

A class to interface with the OWL API using the HermiT reasoner, enabling ontology management,

Module Contents

class owlapy.owlapi_adaptor.OWLAPIAdaptor (*path*: str, *name_reasoner*: str = 'HermiT')

A class to interface with the OWL API using the HermiT reasoner, enabling ontology management, reasoning, and parsing class expressions in Manchester OWL Syntax.

path

The file path to the ontology.

Type

str

name_reasoner

The reasoner to be used, default is “HermiT”.

Type

str

manager

The OWL ontology manager.

ontology

The loaded OWL ontology.

reasoner

Choose from (case-sensitive): ["HermiT", "Pellet", "JFact", "Openllet"]. Default: "HermiT".

parser

The Manchester OWL Syntax parser.

renderer

The Manchester OWL Syntax renderer.

stopJVM (*args, **kwargs) → None

Detaches the thread from Java packages and shuts down the java virtual machine hosted by jpype.

infer_and_save (output_path: str = None, output_format: str = None, inference_types: list[str] = None)

generate_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_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.

convert_to_owlapi (*ce*: *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

Converts an OWLAPY class expression to an OWLAPI class expression.

Parameters

ce (*OWLClassExpression*) – The class expression in OWLAPY format to be converted.

Returns

The class expression in OWLAPI format.

convert_from_owlapi (*ce*, *namespace*: *str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Converts an OWLAPI class expression to an OWLAPY class expression.

Parameters

- **ce** – The class expression in OWLAPI format.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The ontology’s namespace where the class expression belongs.

Returns

The class expression in OWLAPY format.

Return type

OWLClassExpression

instances (*ce*: *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*)

→ *List[owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual]*

Get the instances for a given class expression using HermiT.

Parameters

ce (*OWLClassExpression*) – The class expression in OWLAPY format.

Returns

A list of individuals classified by the given class expression.

Return type

list

has_consistent_ontology () → *bool*

Check if the used ontology is consistent.

Returns

True if the ontology is consistent, False otherwise.

Return type

bool

owlapy.parser

String to OWL parsers.

Attributes

<i>MANCHESTER_GRAMMAR</i>
<i>DL_GRAMMAR</i>
<i>DLparser</i>
<i>ManchesterParser</i>

Classes

<i>ManchesterOWLSyntaxParser</i>	Manchester Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.
<i>DLSyntaxParser</i>	Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

Functions

<i>dl_to_owl_expression</i> (dl_expression, namespace)
<i>manchester_to_owl_expression</i> (manchester_ex ...)

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
```

parse_expression (*expression_str*: *str*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

Parse a string to an OWL Object.

Parameters

expression_str (*str*) – Expression string.

Returns

The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_intersection (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_primary (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_some_only_res (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction*

visit_cardinality_res (*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction*

visit_value_res (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue*

visit_has_self (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf*

visit_object_property (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression*

visit_class_expression (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression*

visit_individual_list (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf*

visit_data_primary (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

visit_data_some_only_res (*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction*

visit_data_cardinality_res (*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction*

visit_data_value_res (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue*

visit_data_union (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

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

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

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

visit_datatype_restriction (*node*, *children*)
→ *owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction*

visit_facet_restrictions (*node*, *children*)
→ *List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction]*

visit_facet_restriction (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction*

visit_literal (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

visit_typed_literal (*node*, *children*) → *owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral*

abstract_visit_string_literal_language (*node*, *children*)

```

visit_string_literal_no_language (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_quoted_string (node, children) → str
visit_float_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_decimal_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_integer_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_boolean_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_datetime_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_duration_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_date_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_non_negative_integer (node, children) → int
visit_datatype_iri (node, children) → str
visit_datatype (node, children) → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype
visit_facet (node, children) → owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet
visit_class_iri (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass
visit_individual_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual
visit_object_property_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty
visit_data_property_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty
visit_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
visit_full_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
abstract visit_abbreviated_iri (node, children)
visit_simple_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
visit_parentheses (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
generic_visit (node, children)

```

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we’re visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I’m not sure there’s an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

```
owlapy.parser.DL_GRAMMAR
```

```

class owlapy.parser.DLSyntaxParser (
    namespace: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces | None = None, grammar=None)
    Bases: parsimonious.nodes.NodeVisitor, owlapy.owl_object.OWLObjectParser
    Description Logic Syntax parser to parse strings to OWLClassExpressions.

```

```

slots = ('ns', 'grammar')

ns: str | owlapy.namespaces.Namespaces | None

parse_expression (expression_str: str) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
    Parse a string to an OWL Object.

    Parameters
        expression_str (str) – Expression string.

    Returns
        The OWL Object which is represented by the string.

visit_union (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
visit_intersection (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
visit_primary (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
visit_some_only_res (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedObjectRestriction
visit_cardinality_res (node, children)
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectCardinalityRestriction
visit_value_res (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasValue
visit_has_self (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectHasSelf
visit_object_property (node, children) → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectPropertyExpression
visit_class_expression (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
visit_individual_list (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLObjectOneOf
visit_data_primary (node, children) → owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange
visit_data_some_only_res (node, children)
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLQuantifiedDataRestriction
visit_data_cardinality_res (node, children)
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataCardinalityRestriction
visit_data_value_res (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataHasValue
visit_data_union (node, children) → owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange
visit_data_intersection (node, children) → owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange
visit_literal_list (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLDataOneOf
visit_data_parentheses (node, children) → owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange
visit_datatype_restriction (node, children)
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLDatatypeRestriction
visit_facet_restrictions (node, children)
    → List[owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction]
visit_facet_restriction (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLFacetRestriction
visit_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral

```

```

visit_typed_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
abstract visit_string_literal_language (node, children)
visit_string_literal_no_language (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_quoted_string (node, children) → str
visit_float_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_decimal_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_integer_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_boolean_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_datetime_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_duration_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_date_literal (node, children) → owlapy.owl_literal.OWLLiteral
visit_non_negative_integer (node, children) → int
visit_datatype_iri (node, children) → str
visit_datatype (node, children) → owlapy.owl_datatype.OWLDatatype
visit_facet (node, children) → owlapy.vocab.OWLFacet
visit_class_iri (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClass
visit_individual_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_individual.OWLNamedIndividual
visit_object_property_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_property.OWLObjectProperty
visit_data_property_iri (node, children) → owlapy.owl_property.OWLDataProperty
visit_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
visit_full_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
abstract visit_abbreviated_iri (node, children)
visit_simple_iri (node, children) → owlapy.iri.IRI
visit_parentheses (node, children) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
generic_visit (node, children)

```

Default visitor method

Parameters

- **node** – The node we’re visiting
- **visited_children** – The results of visiting the children of that node, in a list

I’m not sure there’s an implementation of this that makes sense across all (or even most) use cases, so we leave it to subclasses to implement for now.

```
owlapy.parser.DLparser
```

owlapy.parser.**ManchesterParser**

owlapy.parser.**dl_to_owl_expression** (*dl_expression: str, namespace: str*)

owlapy.parser.**manchester_to_owl_expression** (*manchester_expression: str, namespace: str*)

owlapy.providers

OWL Datatype restriction constructors.

Attributes

Restriction_Literals

Functions

<i>owl_datatype_max_exclusive_restriction</i>	Create a max exclusive restriction.
<i>owl_datatype_min_exclusive_restriction</i>	Create a min exclusive restriction.
<i>owl_datatype_max_inclusive_restriction</i>	Create a max inclusive restriction.
<i>owl_datatype_min_inclusive_restriction</i>	Create a min inclusive restriction.
<i>owl_datatype_min_max_exclusive_restric</i>	Create a min-max exclusive restriction.
<i>owl_datatype_min_max_inclusive_restric</i>	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

DLrenderer

ManchesterRenderer

Classes

DLSyntaxObjectRenderer

DL Syntax renderer for OWL Objects.

ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer

Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects

Functions

owl_expression_to_dl(→ str)

owl_expression_to_manchester(→ str)

Module Contents

```
class owlapy.render.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: owlpy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters

o – OWL Object.

Returns

String rendition of OWL object.

```
class owlpy.render.ManchesterOWLSyntaxOWLObjectRenderer (
    short_form_provider: Callable[[owlpy.owl_object.OWLEntity], str] = _simple_short_form_provider,
    no_render_thing=False)
```

Bases: *owlpy.owl_object.OWLObjectRenderer*

Manchester Syntax renderer for OWL Objects

__slots__ = ('_sfp', '_no_render_thing')

set_short_form_provider (*short_form_provider: Callable[[owlpy.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: owlpy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

Render OWL Object to string.

Parameters

o – OWL Object.

Returns

String rendition of OWL object.

owlpy.render.DLrenderer

owlpy.render.ManchesterRenderer

owlpy.render.owl_expression_to_dl (*o: owlpy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlpy.render.owl_expression_to_manchester (*o: owlpy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → str

owlpy.static_funcs

Static functions for general purposes.

Functions

move(*args)

"Move" an imported class to the current module by setting the classes `__module__` attribute.

download_external_files(ftp_link)

Module Contents

`owlapy.static_funcs.move(*args)`

“Move” an imported class to the current module by setting the classes `__module__` attribute.

This is useful for documentation purposes to hide internal packages in sphinx.

Parameters

args – List of classes to move.

`owlapy.static_funcs.download_external_files(ftp_link: str)`

owlapy.utils

Owlapy utils.

Attributes

<i>measurer</i>

Classes

<i>OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric</i>	Length calculation of OWLClassExpression
<i>EvaluatedDescriptionSet</i>	Abstract base class for generic types.
<i>ConceptOperandSorter</i>	
<i>OperandSetTransform</i>	
<i>HasIndex</i>	Interface for types with an index; this is used to group objects by type when sorting.
<i>OrderedOWLObject</i>	Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.
<i>NNF</i>	This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.
<i>TopLevelCNF</i>	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.
<i>TopLevelDNF</i>	This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.
<i>LRUCache</i>	Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Functions

<code>get_expression_length(→ int)</code>	
<code>combine_nary_expressions(...)</code>	Shortens an OWLClassExpression or OWLDataRange by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type.
<code>iter_count(→ int)</code>	Count the number of elements in an iterable.
<code>as_index(→ HasIndex)</code>	Cast OWL Object to HasIndex.

Module Contents

```
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: $A \sqcap B$
- **object_union_length** – Union: $A \sqcup B$
- **object_complement_length** – Complement: $\neg C$
- **object_some_values_length** – Obj. Some Values: $\exists r.C$
- **object_all_values_length** – Obj. All Values: $\forall r.C$
- **object_has_value_length** – Obj. Has Value: $\exists r.\{I\}$
- **object_cardinality_length** – Obj. Cardinality restriction: $\leq n r.C$
- **object_has_self_length** – Obj. Self restriction: $\exists r.\text{Self}$
- **object_one_of_length** – Obj. One of: $\exists r.\{X,Y,Z\}$
- **data_some_values_length** – Data Some Values: $\exists p.t$
- **data_all_values_length** – Data All Values: $\forall p.t$
- **data_has_value_length** – Data Has Value: $\exists p.\{V\}$
- **data_cardinality_length** – Data Cardinality restriction: $\leq n r.t$
- **object_property_length** – Obj. Property: $\exists r.C$
- **object_inverse_length** – Inverse property: $\exists r^{-}.C$
- **data_property_length** – Data Property: $\exists p.t$
- **datatype_length** – Datatype: $^{\wedge}\text{datatype}$
- **data_one_of_length** – Data One of: $\exists p.\{U,V,W\}$

- **data_complement_length** – Data Complement: \neg datatype
- **data_intersection_length** – Data Intersection: datatype \sqcap datatype
- **data_union_length** – Data Union: datatype \sqcup datatype

```
__slots__ = ('class_length', 'object_intersection_length',
             'object_union_length', ...)
```

```
class_length: int
```

```
object_intersection_length: int
```

```
object_union_length: int
```

```
object_complement_length: int
```

```
object_some_values_length: int
```

```
object_all_values_length: int
```

```
object_has_value_length: int
```

```
object_cardinality_length: int
```

```
object_has_self_length: int
```

```
object_one_of_length: int
```

```
data_some_values_length: int
```

```
data_all_values_length: int
```

```
data_has_value_length: int
```

```
data_cardinality_length: int
```

```
object_property_length: int
```

```
object_inverse_length: int
```

```
data_property_length: int
```

```
datatype_length: int
```

```
data_one_of_length: int
```

```
data_complement_length: int
```

```
data_intersection_length: int
```

```
data_union_length: int
```

```
static get_default() → OWLClassExpressionLengthMetric
```

```
abstract length(o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject) → int
```

```
owlapy.utils.measurer
```

```
owlapy.utils.get_expression_length(ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression) → int
```

```
class owlapy.utils.EvaluatedDescriptionSet (ordering: Callable[[_N], _O],  
      max_size: int = 10)
```

Bases: Generic[_N, _O]

Abstract base class for generic types.

A generic type is typically declared by inheriting from this class parameterized with one or more type variables. For example, a generic mapping type might be defined as:

```
class Mapping(Generic[KT, VT]):  
    def __getitem__(self, key: KT) -> VT:  
        ...  
    # Etc.
```

This class can then be used as follows:

```
def lookup_name(mapping: Mapping[KT, VT], key: KT, default: VT) -> VT:  
    try:  
        return mapping[key]  
    except KeyError:  
        return default
```

```
__slots__ = ('items', '_max_size', '_Ordering')
```

```
items: SortedSet[_N]
```

```
maybe_add(node: _N)
```

```
clean()
```

```
worst()
```

```
best()
```

```
best_quality_value() -> float
```

```
__iter__() -> Iterable[_N]
```

```
class owlapy.utils.ConceptOperandSorter
```

```
    abstract sort(o: _O) -> _O
```

```
class owlapy.utils.OperandSetTransform
```

```
    simplify (o: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)  
              -> owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

```
class owlapy.utils.HasIndex
```

Bases: Protocol

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

```
type_index: ClassVar[int]
```

```
__eq__ (other)
```

Return self==value.

```
class owlapy.utils.OrderedOWLObject (o: _HasIndex)
```

Holder of OWL Objects that can be used for Python sorted.

The Ordering is dependent on the type_index of the impl. classes recursively followed by all components of the OWL Object.

o

OWL object.

```
__slots__ = ('o', '_chain')
```

```
o: _HasIndex
```

```
__lt__ (other)
```

Return self<value.

```
__eq__ (other)
```

Return self==value.

```
class owlapy.utils.NNF
```

This class contains functions to transform a Class Expression into Negation Normal Form.

```
abstract get_class_nnf (ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression,  
    negated: bool = False) → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

Convert a Class Expression to Negation Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters

- **ce** – Class Expression.
- **negated** – Whether the result should be negated.

Returns

Class Expression in Negation Normal Form.

```
class owlapy.utils.TopLevelCNF
```

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

```
get_top_level_cnf (ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)  
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters

ce – Class Expression.

Returns

Class Expression in Top-Level Conjunctive Normal Form.

```
class owlapy.utils.TopLevelDNF
```

This class contains functions to transform a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

```
get_top_level_dnf (ce: owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression)  
    → owlapy.class_expression.OWLClassExpression
```

Convert a class expression into Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form. Operands will be sorted.

Parameters

ce – Class Expression.

Returns

Class Expression in Top-Level Disjunctive Normal Form.

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

`owlapy.utils.combine_nary_expressions` (*ce: owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*)
→ *owlapy.owl_data_ranges.OWLDataRange*

Shortens an `OWLClassExpression` or `OWLDataRange` by combining all nested nary expressions of the same type. Operands will be sorted.

E.g. `OWLObjectUnionOf(A, OWLObjectUnionOf(C, B))` -> `OWLObjectUnionOf(A, B, C)`.

`owlapy.utils.iter_count` (*i: Iterable*) → int

Count the number of elements in an iterable.

`owlapy.utils.as_index` (*o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject*) → *HasIndex*

Cast OWL Object to `HasIndex`.

class `owlapy.utils.LRUCache` (*maxsize: int | None = None*)

Bases: `Generic[_K, _V]`

Constants shares by all lru cache instances.

Adapted from `functools.lru_cache`.

sentinel

Unique object used to signal cache misses.

PREV

Name for the link field 0.

NEXT

Name for the link field 1.

KEY

Name for the link field 2.

RESULT

Name for the link field 3.

sentinel

`__contains__` (*item: _K*) → bool

`__getitem__` (*item: _K*) → *_V*

`__setitem__` (*key: _K, value: _V*)

`cache_info` ()

Report cache statistics.

`cache_clear` ()

Clear the cache and cache statistics.

owlapy.vocab

Enumerations.

Classes

<i>OWLRDFVocabulary</i>	Enumerations for OWL/RDF vocabulary.
<i>XSDVocabulary</i>	Enumerations for XSD vocabulary.
<i>OWLFacet</i>	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 Functions

<code>owl_expression_to_dl(→ str)</code>	
<code>owl_expression_to_manchester(→ str)</code>	
<code>dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression, namespace)</code>	
<code>manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_ex ...)</code>	
<code>owl_expression_to_sparql(→ str)</code>	Convert an OWL Class Expression (https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#Class_Expressions) into a SPARQL query

7.5 Package Contents

`owlapy.owl_expression_to_dl(o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject) → str`

`owlapy.owl_expression_to_manchester(o: owlapy.owl_object.OWLObject) → str`

`owlapy.dl_to_owl_expression(dl_expression: str, namespace: str)`

`owlapy.manchester_to_owl_expression(manchester_expression: str, namespace: str)`

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

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

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

`owlapy.__version__ = '1.1.1'`

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