Representación de Conocimientos: Lógica descriptiva

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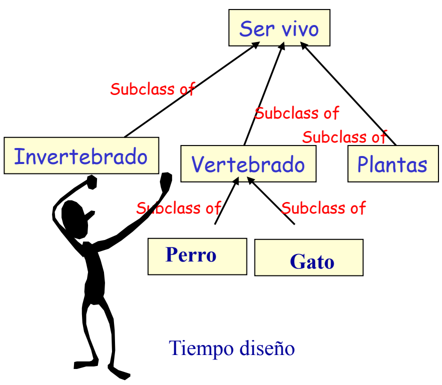
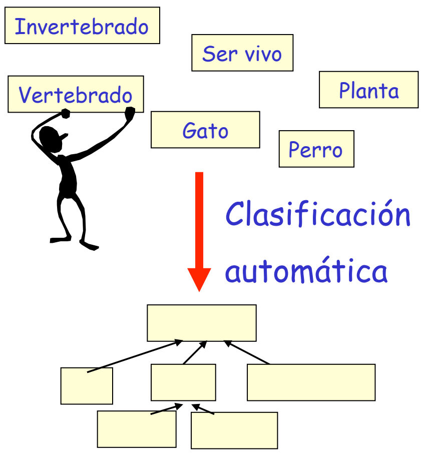
Lógicas Descriptivas

- **Clasificación automática realizada por el motor de inferencias del lenguaje**
- **En tiempo de Ejecución**



Tiempo diseño



What is Description Logic?

- A family of logic based Knowledge Representation formalisms
  - Descendants of semantic networks and KL-ONE
  - Describe domain in terms of concepts (classes), roles (relationships) and individuals
    - Specific languages characterised by the constructors and axioms used to assert knowledge about classes, roles and individuals.
    - Example: ALC (the least expressive language in DL that is propositionally closed)
      - Constructors: boolean (and, or, not)
      - Role restrictions
- Distinguished by:
  - Formal semantics (typically model theoretic)
    - Decidable fragments of FOL
    - Closely related to Propositional Modal & Dynamic Logics
  - Provision of inference services
    - Sound and complete decision procedures for key problems
    - Implemented systems (highly optimised)

Motivation. Why Description Logic?

- DL and Semantic Networks / Frames
  - Semantic networks and frames allow describing knowledge in terms of concepts, properties and instances, and organising it in hierarchies
  - However, they lack from a formal support
    - Hence reasoning is not always understood in the same way
    - Especially important in multiple classification and exception handling
- DL and First Order Logic
  - First-order logic is undecidable
  - First-order logic is not focused on the definition of terminological knowledge bases (concepts, properties and instances)

Structure of DL Ontologies

- A DL ontology can be divided into two parts:
  - **Tbox** (Terminological KB): a set of axioms that describe the structure of a domain :
    - Doctor $\subseteq$ Person
    - Person $\subseteq$ Man $\cup$ Woman
    - HappyFather $\subseteq$ Man $\cap$ $\forall$hasDescendant.(Doctor $\cup$ $\forall$hasDescendant.Doctor)
  - **Abox** (Assertional KB): a set of axioms that describe a specific situation :
    - John $\in$ HappyFather
    - hasDescendant (John, Mary)

<table>
<tr><th>Construct</th><th>Syntax</th><th colspan="4">Language</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Concept</td><td>A</td><td rowspan="4">FL_0</td><td rowspan="7">FL^-</td><td rowspan="8">AL</td><td rowspan="11">S[14]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Role name</td><td>R</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Intersection</td><td>$C \cap D$</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Value restriction</td><td>$\forall R.C$</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Limited existential quantification</td><td>$\exists R$</td><td rowspan="3"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Top or Universal</td><td>$\top$</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bottom</td><td>$\bot$</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Atomic negation</td><td>$\neg A$</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Negation[15]</td><td>$\neg C$</td><td colspan="3">C</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Union</td><td>$C \cup D$</td><td colspan="3">U</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Existential restriction</td><td>$\exists R.C$</td><td colspan="3">E</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number restrictions</td><td>$(\geq n\ R)\ \ (\leq n\ R)$</td><td colspan="3">N</td><td></td><td>≥3 hasChild, ≤1 hasMother</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nominals</td><td>$\{a_1 \ldots a_n\}$</td><td colspan="3">O</td><td></td><td>{Colombia, Argentina, México, ...} → MercoSur countries</td></tr>
<tr><td>Role hierarchy</td><td>$R \subseteq S$</td><td colspan="3">H</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Inverse role</td><td>R^-</td><td colspan="3">I</td><td></td><td>$hasChild^-$ (hasParent)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Qualified number restriction</td><td>$(\geq n\ R.C)\ \ (\leq n\ R.C)$</td><td colspan="3">Q</td><td></td><td>≤2 hasChild.Female, ≥1 hasParent.Male</td></tr>
</table>

Other:

Concrete datatypes: hasAge.(<21)

Transitive roles: hasChild* (descendant)

Role composition: hasParent o hasBrother (uncle)

[12] Names previously used for Description Logics were: terminological knowledge representation languages, concept languages, term subsumption languages, and KL-ONE-based knowledge representation languages.

[13] In this table, we use A to refer to atomic concepts (concepts that are the basis for building other concepts), C and D to any concept definition, R to atomic roles and S to role definitions. FL is used for structural DL languages and AL for attributive languages (Baader et al., 2003).

[14] S is the name used for the language ALC_{R+}, which is composed of ALC plus transitive roles.

[15] ALC and ALCUE are equivalent languages, since union (U) and existential restriction (E) can be represented using negation (C).

Most common constructors in class definitions

- Intersection: $C_1 \cap ... \cap C_n$ — Human ∩ Male
- Union: $C_1 \cup ... \cup C_n$ — Doctor ∪ Lawyer
- Negation: ¬C — ¬Male
- Nominals: $\{x_1\} \cup ... \cup \{x_n\}$ — {john} ∪ ... ∪ {mary}
- Universal restriction: ∀P.C — ∀hasChild.Doctor
- Existential restriction: ∃P.C — ∃hasChild.Lawyer
- Maximum cardinality: ≤nP — ≤3hasChild
- Minimum cardinality: ≥nP — ≥1hasChild
- Specific Value: ∃P.{x} — ∃hasColleague.{Matthew}

- Nesting of constructors can be arbitrarily complex
  - Person ∩ ∀hasChild.(Doctor ∪ ∃hasChild.Doctor)
- Lots of redundancy
  - A∪B is equivalent to ¬(¬ A ∩ ¬B)
  - ∃P.C is equivalent to ¬∀P. ¬C

Most common axioms in class, property and individual definitions

- Classes

– Subclass	C1 ⊆ C2	Human ⊆ Animal ∩ Biped
– Equivalence	C1 ≡ C2	Man ≡ Human ∩ Male
– Disjointness	C1 ∩ C2 ⊆ ⊥	Male ∩ Female ⊆ ⊥

- Properties/roles

– Subproperty	P1 ⊆ P2	hasDaughter ⊆ hasChild
– Equivalence	P1 ≡ P2	cost ≡ price
– Inverse	$P1 \equiv P2^-$	$hasChild \equiv hasParent^-$
– Transitive	P+ ⊆ P	ancestor+ ⊆ ancestor
– Functional	T ⊆ ≤1P	T ⊆ ≤1hasMother
– InverseFunctional	$T \subseteq \leq 1P^-$	$T \subseteq \leq 1hasPassportID^-$

- Individuals

– Equivalence	{x1} ≡ {x2}	{oeg:OscarCorcho} ≡ {img:Oscar}
– Different	{x1} ≡ ¬{x2}	{john} ≡ ¬{peter}

- Most axioms are reducible to inclusion (∪)
  - C ≡ D iff both C ⊆ D and D ⊆ C
  - C disjoint D iff C ⊆ ¬D

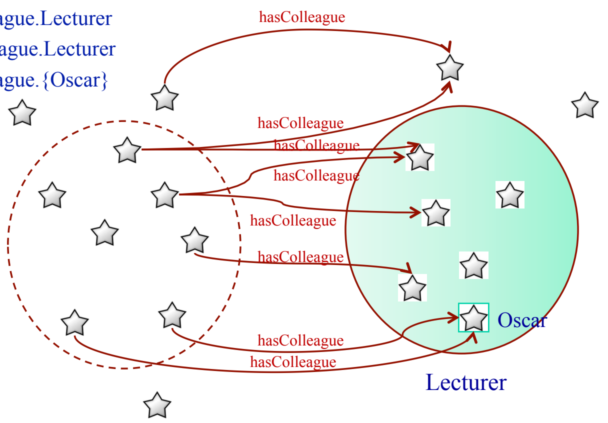
Description Logics

Understand the meaning of universal and existential restrictions

- Decide which is the set that we are defining with different expressions, taking into account Open and Close World Assumptions

Do we understand these constructors?

- $\exists$hasColleague.Lecturer
- $\forall$hasColleague.Lecturer
- $\exists$hasColleague.{Oscar}



Formalisation. Some basic DL modelling guidelines

- X must be Y, X is an Y that... → $X \subseteq Y$
- X is exactly Y, X is the Y that... → $X \equiv Y$
- X is not Y (*not the same as X is whatever it is not Y*) → $X \subseteq \neg Y$
- X and Y are disjoint → $X \cap Y \subseteq \bot$
- X is Y or Z → $X \subseteq Y \cup Z$
- X is Y for which property P has only instances of Z as values → $X \subseteq Y \cap (\forall P.Z)$
- X is Y for which property P has at least an instance of Z as a value → $X \subseteq Y \cap (\exists P.Z)$
- X is Y for which property P has at most 2 values → $X \subseteq Y \cap (\leq 2.P)$
- Individual X is a Y → $X \in Y$

Chunk 1. Formalize in DL, and then in OWL DL

1. Concept definitions:
   Grass and trees must be plants. Leaves are parts of a tree but there are other parts of a tree that are not leaves. A dog must eat bones, at least. A sheep is an animal that must only eat grass. A giraffe is an animal that must only eat leaves. A mad cow is a cow that eats brains that can be part of a sheep.

2. Restrictions:
   Animals or part of animals are disjoint with plants or parts of plants.

3. Properties:
   Eats is applied to animals. Its inverse is eaten_by.

4. Individuals:
   Tom.
   Flossie is a cow.
   Rex is a dog and is a pet of Mick.
   Fido is a dog.
   Tibbs is a cat.

Chunk 2. Formalize in DL, and then in OWL DL

1. Concept definitions:
   Bicycles, buses, cars, lorries, trucks and vans are vehicles. There are several types of companies: bus companies and haulage companies.
   An elderly person must be adult. A kid is (exactly) a person who is young. A man is a person who is male and is adult. A woman is a person who is female and is adult. A grown up is a person who is an adult. And old lady is a person who is elderly and female. Old ladies must have some animal as pets and all their pets are cats.

2. Restrictions:
   Youngs are not adults, and adults are not youngs.

3. Properties:
   Has mother and has father are subproperties of has parent.

4. Individuals:
   Kevin is a person.
   Fred is a person who has a pet called Tibbs.
   Joe is a person who has at most one pet. He has a pet called Fido.
   Minnie is a female, elderly, who has a pet called Tom.

Chunk 3. Formalize in DL, and then in OWL DL

1. Concept definitions:
   A magazine is a publication. Broadsheets and tabloids are newspapers. A quality broadsheet is a type of broadsheet. A red top is a type of tabloid. A newspaper is a publication that must be either a broadsheet or a tabloid.
   White van mans must read only tabloids.

2. Restrictions:
   Tabloids are not broadsheets, and broadsheets are not tabloids.

3. Properties:
   The only things that can be read are publications.

4. Individuals:
   Daily Mirror
   The Guardian and The Times are broadsheets
   The Sun is a tabloid

Chunk 4. Formalize in DL, and then in OWL DL

1. Concept definitions:
   A pet is a pet of something. An animal must eat something. A vegetarian is an animal that does not eat animals nor parts of animals. Ducks, cats and tigers are animals. An animal lover is a person who has at least three pets. A pet owner is a person who has animal pets. A cat liker is a person who likes cats. A cat owner is a person who has cat pets. A dog liker is a person who likes dogs. A dog owner is a person who has dog pets.

2. Restrictions:
   Dogs are not cats, and cats are not dogs.

3. Properties:
   Has pet is defined between persons and animals. Its inverse is is_pet_of.

4. Individuals:
   Dewey, Huey, and Louie are ducks.
   Fluffy is a tiger.
   Walt is a person who has pets called Huey, Louie and Dewey.

Chunk 5. Formalize in DL, and then in OWL DL

1. Concept definitions
   A driver must be adult. A driver is a person who drives vehicles. A lorry driver is a person who drives lorries. A haulage worker is who works for a haulage company or for part of a haulage company. A haulage truck driver is a person who drives trucks ans works for part of a haulage company. A van driver is a person who drives vans. A bus driver is a person who drives buses. A white van man is a man who drives white things and vans.

2. Restrictions:
   --

3. Properties:
   The service number is an integer property with no restricted domain

4. Individuals:
   Q123ABC is a van and a white thing.
   The42 is a bus whose service number is 42.
   Mick is a male who read Daily Mirror and drives Q123ABC.

Chunk 1. Formalisation in DL

$$grass \subseteq plant$$
$$tree \subseteq plant$$
$$leaf \subseteq \exists partOf.tree$$
$$dog \subseteq \exists eats.bone$$
$$sheep \subseteq animal \cap \forall eats.grass$$
$$giraffe \subseteq animal \cap \forall eats.leaf$$
$$madCow \equiv cow \cap \exists eats.(brain \cap \exists partOf.sheep)$$

$$(animal \cup \exists partOf.animal) \cap (plant \cup \exists partOf.plant) \subseteq \perp$$

Representación de Conocimientos: Lógica Formal y Lógica Descriptiva

Chunk 2. Formalisation in DL

$$bicycle \subseteq vehicle; bus \subseteq vehicle; car \subseteq vehicle; lorry \subseteq vehicle; truck \subseteq vehicle$$
$$busCompany \subseteq company; haulageCompany \subseteq company$$
$$elderly \subseteq person \cap adult$$
$$kid \equiv person \cap young$$
$$man \equiv person \cap male \cap adult$$
$$woman \equiv person \cap female \cap adult$$
$$grownUp \equiv person \cap adult$$
$$oldLady \equiv person \cap female \cap elderly$$
$$oldLady \subseteq \exists hasPet.animal \cap \forall hasPet.cat$$

$$young \cap adult \subseteq \perp$$

$$hasMother \subseteq hasParent$$
$$hasFather \subseteq hasParent$$

Chunk 3. Formalisation in DL

$magazine \subseteq publication$
$broadsheet \subseteq newspaper$
$tabloid \subseteq newspaper$
$qualityBroadsheet \subseteq broadsheet$
$redTop \subseteq tabloid$
$newspaper \subseteq publication \cap (broadsheet \cup tabloid)$
$whiteVanMan \subseteq \forall reads.tabloid$

$tabloid \cap broadsheet \subseteq \perp$

Representación de Conocimientos: Lógica Formal y Lógica Descriptiva

Chunk 4. Formalisation in DL

$pet \equiv \exists isPetOf.\mathrm{T}$
$animal \subseteq \exists eats.\mathrm{T}$
$vegetarian \equiv animal \cap \forall eats.\neg animal \cap \forall eats.\neg(\exists partOf.animal)$
$duck \subseteq animal; cat \subseteq animal; tiger \subseteq animal$
$animalLover \equiv person \cap (\geq 3 hasPet)$
$petOwner \equiv person \cap \exists hasPet.animal$
$catLike \equiv person \cap \exists likes.cat; catOwner \equiv person \cap \exists hasPet.cat$
$dogLike \equiv person \cap \exists likes.dog; dogOwner \equiv person \cap \exists hasPet.dog$

$dog \cap cat \subseteq \perp$

Chunk 5. Formalisation in DL

$driver \subseteq adult$

$driver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.vehicle$

$lorryDriver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.lorry$

$haulageWorke \equiv \exists worksFor.(haulageCompany \cup \exists partOf.haulageCompany)$

$haulageTruckDriver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.truck \cap$
$\exists worksFor.(\exists partOf.haulageCompany)$

$vanDriver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.van$

$busDriver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.bus$

$whiteVanMan \equiv man \cap \exists drives.(whiteThing \cap van)$

Inference. Basic Inference Tasks

- Subsumption – check knowledge is correct (captures intuitions)
  - Does C subsume D w.r.t. ontology O? (in *every* model I of O, $C^I \subseteq D^I$)
- Equivalence – check knowledge is minimally redundant (no unintended synonyms)
  - Is C equivalent to D w.r.t. O? (in *every* model I of O, $C^I = D^I$)
- Consistency – check knowledge is meaningful (classes can have instances)
  - Is C satisfiable w.r.t. O? (there exists *some* model I of O s.t. $C^I \neq \emptyset$)
- Instantiation and querying
  - Is x an instance of C w.r.t. O? (in *every* model I of O, $x^I \in C^I$)
  - Is (x,y) an instance of R w.r.t. O? (in *every* model I of O, $(x^I,y^I) \in R^I$)
- All reducible to KB satisfiability or concept satisfiability w.r.t. a KB
- Can be decided using highly optimised tableaux reasoners

Interesting results (I). Automatic classification

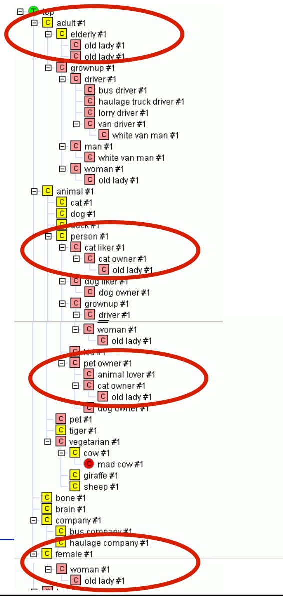
And old lady is a person who is elderly and female.
Old ladies must have some animal as pets and all their pets are cats.

$$elderly \sqsubseteq person \sqcap adult$$
$$woman \equiv person \sqcap female \sqcap adult$$
$$catOwner \equiv person \sqcap \exists hasPet.cat$$
$$oldLady \equiv person \sqcap female \sqcap elderly$$
$$oldLady \sqsubseteq \exists hasPet.animal \sqcap \forall hasPet.cat$$

We obtain:

Old ladies must be women.
Every old lady must have a pet cat
Hence, every old lady must be a cat owner

$$oldLady \sqsubseteq woman \sqcap elderly \sqcap catOwner$$



Representación de Conocimientos: Lógica Formal y Lógica Descriptiva

Interesting results (II). Instance classification

A pet owner is a person who has animal pets
Old ladies must have some animal as pets and all their pets are cats.
Has pet has domain person and range animal
Minnie is a female, elderly, who has a pet called Tom.

$$petOwner \equiv person \sqcap \exists hasPet.animal$$
$$oldLady \sqsubseteq \exists hasPet.animal \sqcap \forall hasPet.cat$$
$$hasPet \sqsubseteq (person, animal)$$
$$Minnie \in female \sqcap elderly$$
$$hasPet(Minnie, Tom)$$

We obtain:

Minnie is a person
Hence, Minnie is an old lady
Hence, Tom is a cat

$$Minnie \in person; Tom \in animal$$
$$Minnie \in petOwner$$
$$Minnie \in oldLady$$
$$Tom \in cat$$

Interesting results (III). Instance classification and redundancy detection

An animal lover is a person who has at least three pets
Walt is a person who has pets called Huey, Louie and Dewey.

$$animalLover \equiv person \cap (\geq 3 hasPet)$$
$$Walt \in person$$
$$hasPet(Walt, Huey)$$
$$hasPet(Walt, Louie)$$
$$hasPet(Walt, Dewey)$$

We obtain:
- Walt is an animal lover
- Walt is a person is redundant

$$Walt \in animalLover$$

Interesting results (IV). Instance classification

A van is a type of vehicle
A driver must be adult
A driver is a person who drives vehicles
A white van man is a man who drives vans and white things
White van mans must read only tabloids
Q123ABC is a white thing and a van
Mick is a male who reads Daily Mirror and drives Q123ABC

$$van \subseteq vehicle$$
$$driver \subseteq adult$$
$$driver \equiv person \cap \exists drives.vehicle$$
$$whiteVanMan \equiv man \cap \exists drives.(van \cap whiteThing)$$
$$whiteVanMan \subseteq \forall reads.tabloid$$
$$Q123ABC \in whiteThing \cap van$$
$$Mick \in male$$
$$reads(Mick, DailyMirror)$$
$$drives(Mick, Q123ABC)$$

We obtain:
- Mick is an adult
- Mick is a white van man
- Daily Mirror is a tabloid

$$Mick \in adult$$
$$Mick \in whiteVanMan$$
$$DailyMirror \in tabloid$$

Interesting results (V). Consistency checking

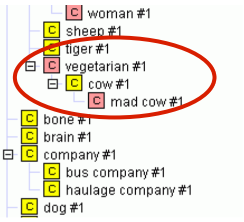
Cows are vegetarian.
A vegetarian is an animal that does not eat animals nor parts of animals.
A mad cow is a cow that eats brains that can be part of a sheep

$$cow \sqsubseteq vegetarian$$

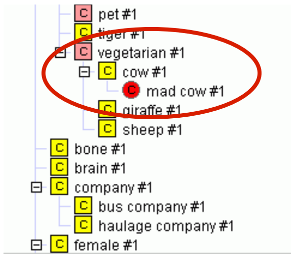
$$vegetarian \equiv animal \sqcap \forall eats.\neg animal \sqcap \forall eats.\neg(\exists partOf.animal))$$

$$madCow \equiv cow \sqcap \exists eats.(brain \sqcup \exists partOf.sheep)$$

$$(animal \sqcup \exists partOf.animal) \sqcap (plant \sqcup \exists partOf.plant) \sqsubseteq \perp$$



We obtain:
Mad cow is unsatisfiable



Tableaux Algorithms

- Try to prove satisfiability of a knowledge base
- How do they work
  - They try to build a model of input concept C
    - Tree model property
      - If there is a model, then there is a tree shaped model
    - If no tree model can be found, then input concept unsatisfiable
  - Decompose C syntactically
    - Work on concepts in negation normal form (De Morgan's laws)
    - Use of tableaux expansion rules
    - If non-deterministic rules are applied, then there is search
  - Stop (and backtrack) if clash
    - E.g. A(x), ¬A(x)
  - Blocking (cycle check) ensures termination for more expressive logics
- The algorithm finishes when no more rules can be applied or a conflict is detected

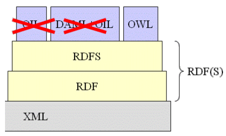
$x \bullet \{C_1 \sqcap C_2, \ldots\}$	$\rightarrow_{\sqcap}$	$x \bullet \{C_1 \sqcap C_2, C_1, C_2, \ldots\}$
$x \bullet \{C_1 \sqcup C_2, \ldots\}$	$\rightarrow_{\sqcup}$	$x \bullet \{C_1 \sqcup C_2, C, \ldots\}$ for $C \in \{C_1, C_2\}$
$x \bullet \{\exists R.C, \ldots\}$	$\rightarrow_{\exists}$	$x \bullet \{\exists R.C, \ldots\}$ $R \downarrow$ $y \bullet \{C\}$
$x \bullet \{\forall R.C, \ldots\}$ $R \downarrow$ $y \bullet \{\ldots\}$	$\rightarrow_{\forall}$	$x \bullet \{\forall R.C, \ldots\}$ $R \downarrow$ $y \bullet \{C, \ldots\}$
$x \bullet \{\forall R.C, \ldots\}$ $R \downarrow$ $y \bullet \{\ldots\}$	$\rightarrow_{\forall_+}$	$x \bullet \{\forall R.C, \ldots\}$ $R \downarrow$ $y \bullet \{\forall R.C, \ldots\}$

Tableaux examples and exercises

- Example
  - ∃S.C ∧ ∀S.(¬C ∨ ¬D) ∧ ∃R.C ∧ ∀R.(∃R.C)
- Exercise 1
  - ∃R.(∃R.D) ∧ ∃S.¬D ∧∀S.(∃R.D)
- Exercise 2
  - ∃R.(C∨D) ∧ ∀R.¬C ∧ ¬∃R.D

OWL

Web Ontology Language

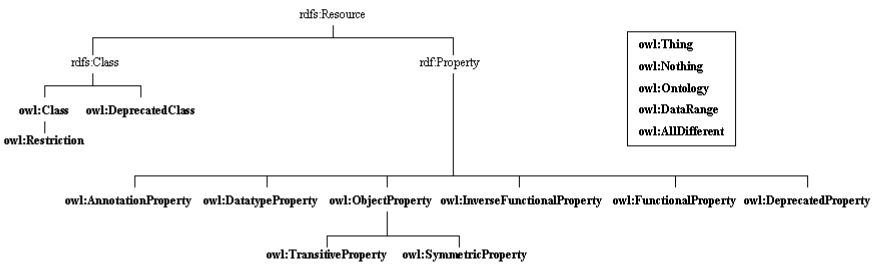


Built on top of RDF(S) and renaming DAML+OIL primitives

3 layers:
- OWL Lite
    - A small subset of primitives
    - Easier for frame-based tools to transition to
- OWL DL
    - Description logic
    - Decidable reasoning
- OWL Full
    - RDF extension, allows metaclasses

Several syntaxes:
- Abstract syntax
- Manchester syntax
- RDF/XML

Class taxonomy of the OWL KR ontology



Property list of the OWL KR ontology

Property name	domain	range
owl:intersectionOf	owl:Class	rdf:List
owl:unionOf	owl:Class	rdf:List
owl:complementOf	owl:Class	owl:Class
owl:oneOf	owl:Class	rdf:List
owl:onProperty	owl:Restriction	rdf:Property
owl:allValuesFrom	owl:Restriction	rdfs:Class
owl:hasValue	owl:Restriction	*not specified*
owl:someValuesFrom	owl:Restriction	rdfs:Class
owl:minCardinality	owl:Restriction	xsd:nonNegativeInteger OWL Lite: {0,1} OWL DL/Full: {0,..,N}
owl:maxCardinality	owl:Restriction	xsd:nonNegativeInteger OWL Lite: {0,1} OWL DL/Full: {0,..,N}
owl:cardinality	owl:Restriction	xsd:nonNegativeInteger OWL Lite: {0,1} OWL DL/Full: {0,..,N}
owl:inverseOf	owl:ObjectProperty	owl:ObjectProperty
owl:sameAs	owl:Thing	owl:Thing
owl:equivalentClass	owl:Class	owl:Class
owl:equivalentProperty	rdf:Property	rdf:Property
owl:sameIndividualAs	owl:Thing	owl:Thing
owl:differentFrom	owl:Thing	owl:Thing
owl:disjointWith	owl:Class	owl:Class
owl:distinctMembers	owl:AllDifferent	rdf:List
owl:versionInfo	*not specified*	*not specified*
owl:priorVersion	owl:Ontology	owl:Ontology
owl:incompatibleWith	owl:Ontology	owl:Ontology
owl:backwardCompatibleWith	owl:Ontology	owl:Ontology
owl:imports	owl:Ontology	owl:Ontology

OWL: Most common constructors in class definitions and axioms for classes, properties and individuals

Intersection:	$C_1 \cap \ldots \cap C_n$	intersectionOf	Human ∩ Male
Union:	$C_1 \cup \ldots \cup C_n$	unionOf	Doctor ∪ Lawyer
Negation:	$\neg C$	complementOf	¬Male
Nominals:	$\{x_1\} \cup \ldots \cup \{x_n\}$	oneOf	{john} ∪ ... ∪ {mary}
Universal restriction:	$\forall P.C$	allValuesFrom	∀hasChild.Doctor
Existential restriction:	$\exists P.C$	someValuesFrom	∃hasChild.Lawyer
Maximum cardinality:	$\leq nP$	maxCardinality	≤3hasChild
Minimum cardinality:	$\geq nP$	minCardinality	≥1hasChild
Specific Value:	$\exists P.\{x\}$	hasValue	∃hasColleague.{Matthew}

Subclass	$C1 \subseteq C2$	subClassOf	Human ⊆ Animal ∩ Biped
Equivalence	$C1 \equiv C2$	equivalentClass	Man ≡ Human ∩ Male
Disjointness	$C1 \cap C2 \subseteq \perp$	disjointWith	Male ∩ Female ⊆ ⊥
Subproperty	$P1 \subseteq P2$	subPropertyOf	hasDaughter ⊆ hasChild
Equivalence	$P1 \equiv P2$	equivalentProperty	cost ≡ price
Inverse	$P1 \equiv P2-$	inverseOf	hasChild ≡ hasParent-
Transitive	$P+ \subseteq P$	TransitiveProperty	ancestor+ ⊆ ancestor
Functional	$T \subseteq \leq 1P$	FunctionalProperty	T ⊆ ≤1hasMother
InverseFunctional	$T \subseteq \leq 1P-$	InverseFunctionalProperty	T ⊆ ≤1hasPassportID-
Equivalence	$\{x1\} \equiv \{x2\}$	sameIndividualAs	{oeg:OscarCorcho}≡{img:Oscar}
Different	$\{x1\} \equiv \neg \{x2\}$	differentFrom, AllDifferent	{john} ≡ ¬{peter}

Representación de Conoc

OWL DL

Class expressions allowed in: rdfs:domain, rdfs:range, rdfs:subClassOf
owl:intersectionOf, owl:equivalentClass, owl:allValuesFrom, owl:someValuesFrom
Values are not restricted (0..N) in: owl:minCardinality, owl:maxCardinality, owl:cardinality

owl:DataRange, rdf:List, rdf:first, rdf:rest, rdf:nil

owl:hasValue (*daml:hasValue*)
owl:oneOf (*daml:oneOf*)
owl:unionOf (*daml:unionOf*), owl:complementOf (*daml:complementOf*)
owl:disjointWith (*daml:disjointWith*)

OWL Lite

owl:Ontology (*daml:Ontology*),
owl:versionInfo (*daml:versionInfo*),
owl:imports (*daml:imports*),
owl:backwardCompatibleWith,
owl:incompatibleWith, owl:priorVersion,
owl:DeprecatedClass,
owl:DeprecatedProperty

owl:Class (*daml:Class*),
owl:Restriction (*daml:Restriction*),
owl:onProperty (*daml:onProperty*),
owl:allValuesFrom (*daml:toClass*) (only with class identifiers and named datatypes),
owl:someValuesFrom (*daml:hasClass*) (only with class identifiers and named datatypes),
owl:minCardinality (*daml:minCardinality*; restricted to {0,1}),
owl:maxCardinality (*daml:maxCardinality*; restricted to {0,1}),
owl:cardinality (*daml:cardinality*; restricted to {0,1})

owl:intersectionOf (only with class identifiers and property restrictions)

owl:ObjectProperty (*daml:ObjectProperty*),
owl:DatatypeProperty (*daml:DatatypeProperty*),
owl:TransitiveProperty (*daml:TransitiveProperty*),
owl:SymmetricProperty,
owl:FunctionalProperty (*daml:UniqueProperty*),
owl:InverseFunctionalProperty (*daml:UnambiguousProperty*),
owl:AnnotationProperty

owl:Thing (*daml:Thing*)
owl:Nothing (*daml:Nothing*)

owl:inverseOf (*daml:inverseOf*),
owl:equivalentClass (*daml:sameClassAs*) (only with class identifiers and property restrictions),
owl:equivalentProperty (*daml:samePropertyAs*),
owl:sameAs (*daml:equivalentTo*),
owl:sameIndividualAs,
owl:differentFrom (*daml:differentIndividualFrom*),
owl:AllDifferent, owl:distinctMembers

RDF(S)

rdf:Property
rdfs:subPropertyOf
rdfs:domain
rdfs:range (only with class identifiers and named datatypes)
rdfs:comment, rdfs:label, rdfs:seeAlso, rdfs:isDefinedBy
rdfs:subClassOf (only with class identifiers and property restrictions)

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R

$R \subseteq S$

RDF(S)

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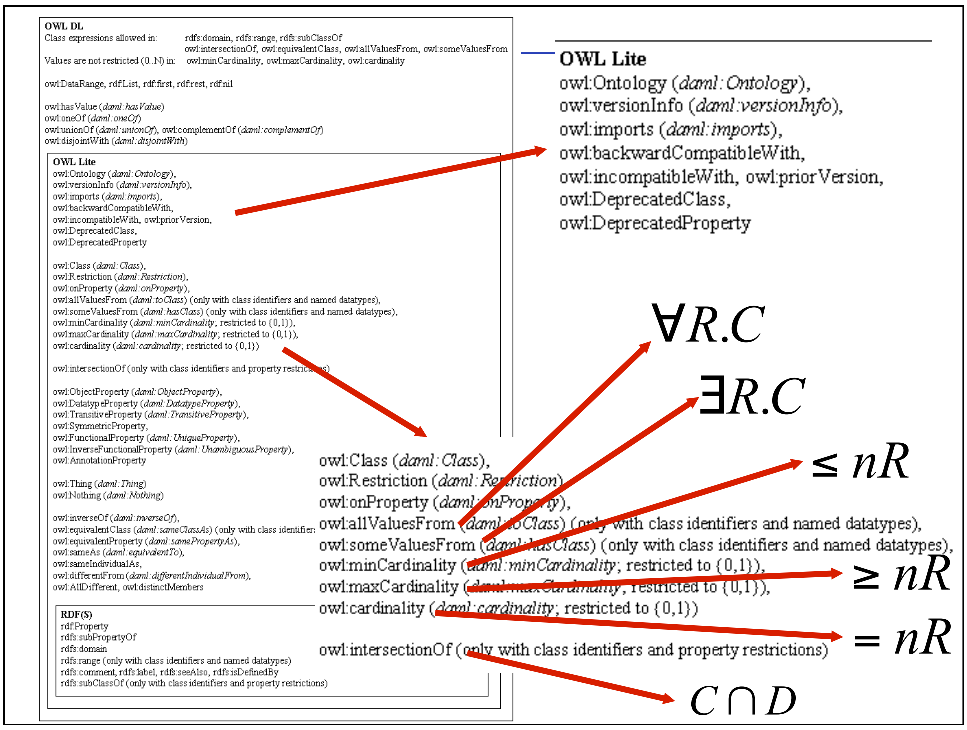
rdfs:domain
rdfs:range (only with class identifiers and named datatypes)
rdfs:comment, rdfs:label, rdfs:seeAlso, rdfs:isDefinedBy
rdfs:subClassOf (only with class identifiers and property restrictions)

$C \subseteq D$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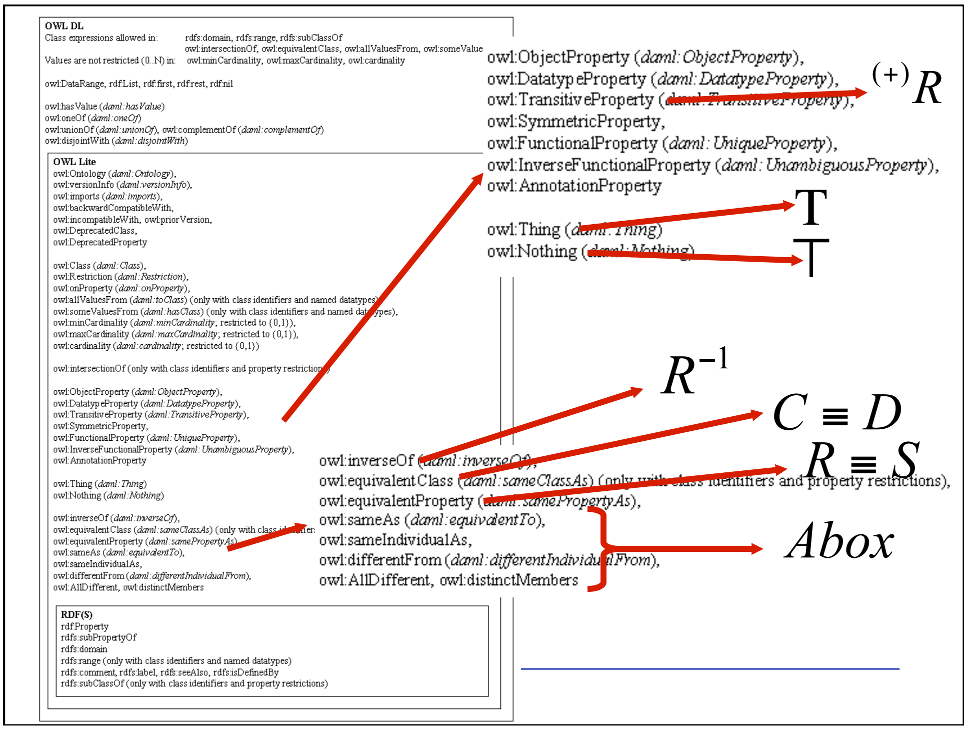
owl:intersectionOf (only with class identifiers and property restrictions)
∀R.C
∃R.C
≤ nR
≥ nR
= nR
C ∩ D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(+) R
T
⊥
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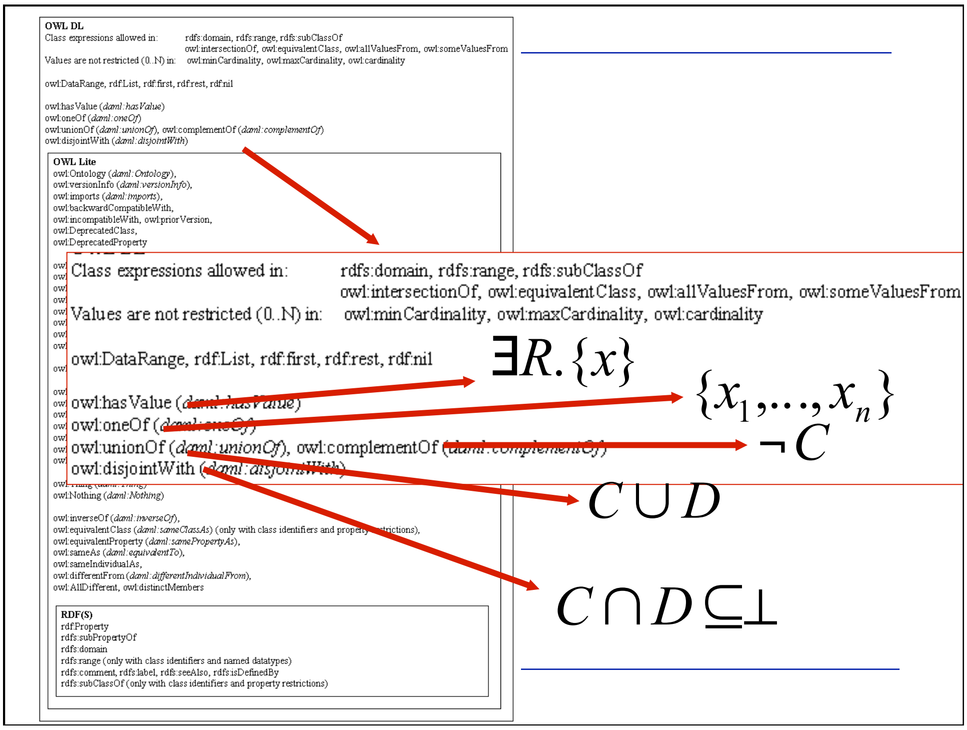
R⁻¹
C ≡ D
R ≡ S
Abox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rdfs:subClassOf (only with class identifiers and property restrictions)
$\exists R.\{x\}$
$\{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}$
$\neg C$
$C \cup D$
$C \cap D \sqsubseteq \perp$