IF	E contains the triples $(?x, \texttt{rdf:type}, ?u)$
	and $(?u, \texttt{rdfs:subClassOf}, ?v)$
THEN	E also contains the triple $(?x, \texttt{rdf:type}, ?v)$

which is the essential definition of the meaning of rdfs:subClassOf.

A final example often comes as a surprise to people first looking at RDF Schema:

IF	E contains the triples $(?x, ?p, ?y)$
	and $(?p, \texttt{rdfs:range}, ?u)$
THEN	E also contains the triple $(?y, \texttt{rdf:type}, ?u)$

This rule states that any resource $?y$ which appears as the value of a property $?p$ can be inferred to be a member of the range of $?p$. This shows that range definitions in RDF Schema are not used to *restrict* the range of a property, but rather to *infer* the membership of the range.

The total set of these closure rules is no larger than a few dozen and can be efficiently implemented without sophisticated theorem-proving technology.

2.9 Summary

- RDF provides a foundation for representing and processing machine understandable data.
- RDF has a graph-based data model. Its key concepts are resource, property, statement, and graph. A statement is a resource-property-value triple.
- RDF has three standard syntaxes (Turtle, RDF/XML, and RDFa) to support syntactic interoperability.
- RDF has a decentralized philosophy and allows incremental building of knowledge, and its sharing and reuse.