rdfs:subClassOf, which relates a class to one of its superclasses. All instances of a class are instances of its superclass. Note that a class may be a subclass of more than one class. As an example, the class femaleProfessor may be a subclass of both female and professor.

rdfs:subPropertyOf, which relates a property to one of its superproperties.

Here is an example stating that all apartments are residential units:

```
swp:apartment refs:subClassOf swp:ResidentialUnit
```

Note that rdfs:subClassOf and rdfs:subPropertyOf are transitive, by definition. Also, it is interesting that rdfs:Class is a subclass of rdfs:Resource (every class is a resource), and rdfs:Resource is an instance of rdfs:Class (rdfs:Resource is the class of all resources, so it is a class!). For the same reason, every class is an instance of rdfs:Class.

### 2.5.3 Core Properties for Restricting Properties

The core properties for restricting properties are

rdfs:domain, which specifies the domain of a property $P$ and states that any resource that has a given property is an instance of the domain classes.

rdfs:range, which specifies the range of a property $P$ and states that the values of a property are instances of the range classes.

Here is an example stating that whenever any resource has an address, it is (by inference) a unit and that its value is a literal:

```
swp:address rdfs:domain swp:Unit.
swp:address refs:range rdf:Literal.
```