```
@base      <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl> .

<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl>
    rdf:type        owl:Ontology ;
    rdfs:label      "Apartments Ontology"^^xsd:string ;
    rdfs:comment    "An example OWL2 ontology"^^xsd:string ;
   owl:versionIRI <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl#1.0> ;
    owl:imports     <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/> ;
    owl:imports     <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
```

Imports Only one of these assertions has any consequences for the logical meaning of the ontology: owl:imports, which points to other ontologies whose axioms are to be part of the current ontology. Our apartments ontology imports all axioms defined in the DBPedia ontology, as well as *everything* in DBPedia itself. This immediately highlights one of the problems with the owl:imports: in order to be able to use *some* of the information in DBPedia, we have to import all 672 million triples described in it.[4]

While namespaces are used only for disambiguation, imported ontologies provide definitions that can be used. Typically an ontology contains an import statement for every namespace it uses, but it is possible to import additional ontologies – for example, ontologies that provide definitions without introducing any new names. The owl:imports property is *transitive*; that is, if ontology O_i imports ontology O_j, and ontology O_j imports ontology O_k, then ontology O_i also imports ontology O_k.

4.4.3 Property Types

We discussed in section 4.3.1 that OWL2 distinguishes two types of properties: *object* properties and *datatype* properties. In fact, there are a number of characteristics of properties for which additional types are provided by OWL2. In this section we briefly

[4] See http://dbpedia.org/About for the current status.