# Southampton



#### **RDF Schema**

COMP6215 Semantic Web Technologies

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## Using RDF to define RDFS

RDF by itself lets us express facts (i.e. triples), but it doesn't let us define the vocabulary that's used in those triples – for that we need an ontology language

RDFS is a simple ontology language for use with RDF

RDFS is an RDF vocabulary which contains:

- Classes for defining classes and properties
- Properties for defining basic characteristics of classes and properties
  - Global property domains and ranges
- Some ancillary properties
  - Defined by, see also, label, comment



#### Notes on RDF and RDFS namespaces

Most terms in RDF Schema are defined as part of the RDFS namespace

• http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema# , abbreviated here as rdfs:

A few terms are defined as part of the RDF namespace: rdf:type, rdf:Property, rdf:List, rdf:first, rdf:rest, rdf:nil

• http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#, abbreviated as rdf:

This is a historical accident, but can trip up the unwary Be careful when using these terms in SPARQL queries!



#### Notes on entailment

The three knowledge representation and ontology languages (RDF, RDFS, OWL) each provide entailments - things that logically follow from what we already know

- RDF provides a very limited entailment relating to datatypes and properties
- RDFS provides a simple entailment relating to classes and properties
- OWL provides a more sophisticated entailment



#### RDF entailment

RDF defines a small number of axiomatic triples (things which are always true):

```
rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdf:first rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdf:rest rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdf:nil rdf:type rdf:List .
```



#### RDF entailment

RDF defines the following entailment pattern:

if a graph contains: xxx aaa yyy .

then it entails: aaa rdf:type rdf:Property .

(i.e. anything used as the predicate of a triple is an instance of an rdf:Property)





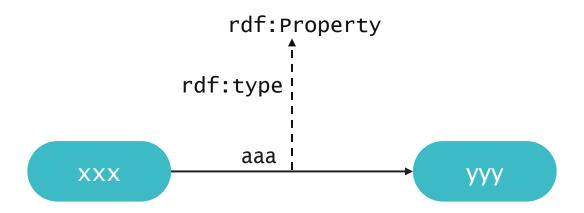
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## RDF datatype entailment

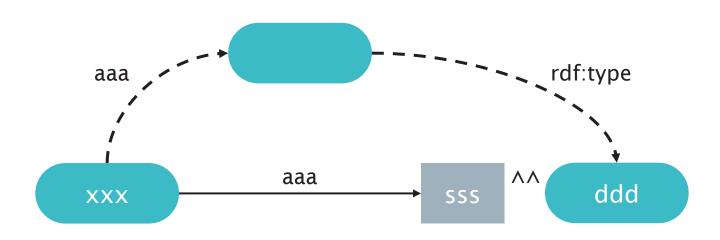
```
if a graph contains: xxx aaa "sss"^^ddd .
and ddd is a recognised datatype URI
then it entails: xxx aaa _:nnn .
_:nnn rdf:type ddd .
```





## RDF datatype entailment

```
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```



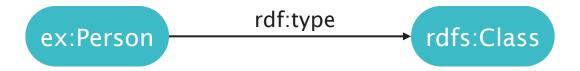


Defining ontologies in RDF Schema



#### RDF Schema class definitions

We wish to define the class Person:

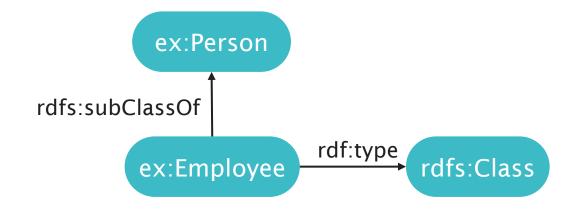


ex:Person rdf:type rdfs:Class .



#### RDF Schema class definitions

Employee is a subclass of Person



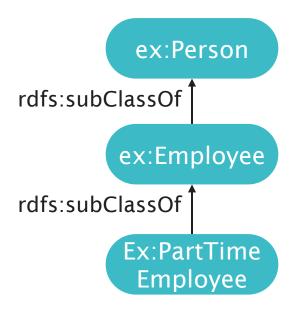
```
ex:Employee rdf:type rdfs:Class;
rdfs:subClassOf ex:Person .
```



rdfs:subClassOf is transitive

(A rdfs:subClassOf B) and (B rdfs:subClassOf C)

implies (A rdfs:subClassOf C)

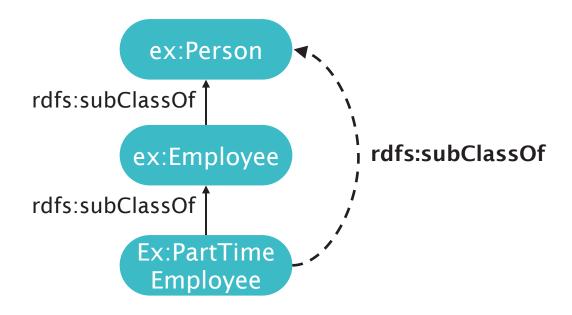




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rdfs:subClassOf is reflexive

• All classes are subclasses of themselves





rdfs:subClassOf is reflexive

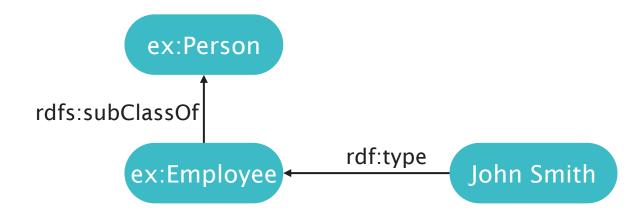
• All classes are subclasses of themselves





rdf:type distributes over rdf:subClassOf

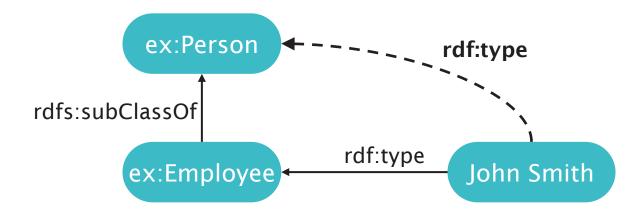
 (A rdfs:subClassOf B) and (C rdf:type A) implies (C rdf:type B)





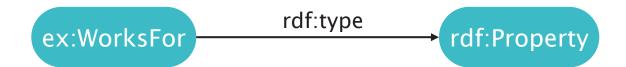
rdf:type distributes over rdf:subClassOf

 (A rdfs:subClassOf B) and (C rdf:type A) implies (C rdf:type B)





We wish to define the property worksFor:



ex:WorksFor rdf:type rdf:Property .



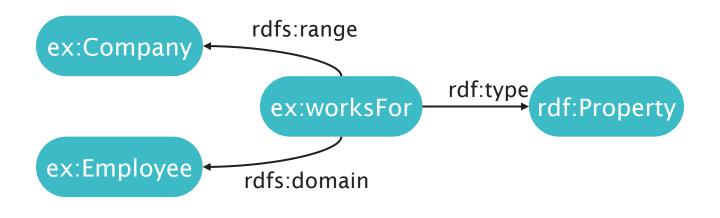
Important difference between RDF and object-oriented programming languages

- OO languages define classes in terms of the properties they have
- RDF defines properties in terms of the classes whose instances they relate to each other

The *domain* of a property is the class that the property runs *from* The *range* of a property is the class that a property runs *to* 



The property worksFor relates objects of class Employee to objects of class Company

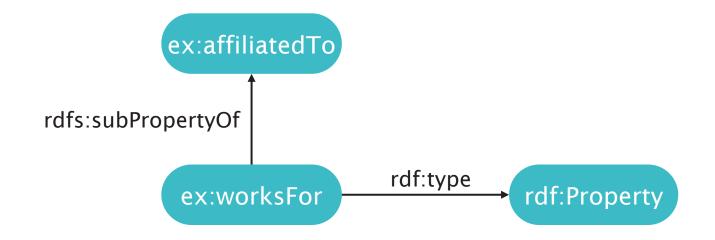


```
ex:worksFor rdf:type rdf:Property;
rdfs:domain ex:Employee;
rdfs:range ex:Company.
```



Specialisation exists in properties as well as classes

worksFor is a subproperty of affiliatedTo





rdfs:subPropertyOf is transitive and reflexive

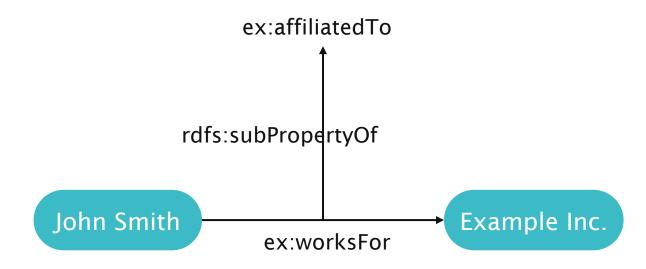
• Entailment of superproperties





rdfs:subPropertyOf is transitive and reflexive

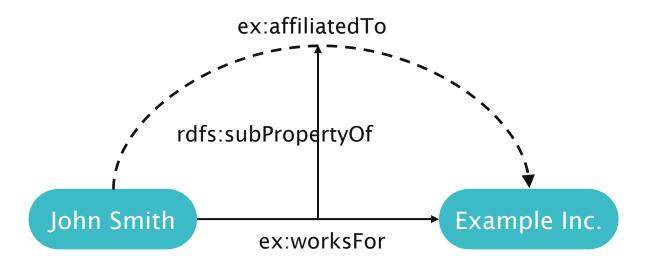
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rdfs:subPropertyOf is transitive and reflexive

• Entailment of superproperties



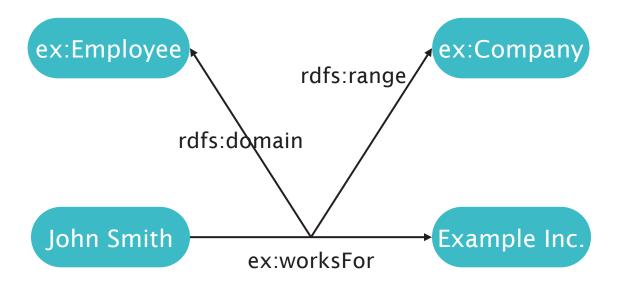


Type entailments from range and domain constraints



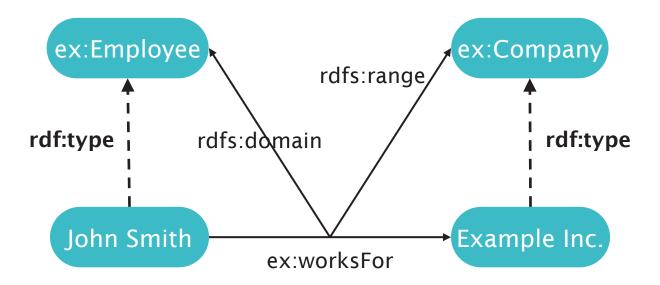


Type entailments from range and domain constraints





Type entailments from range and domain constraints



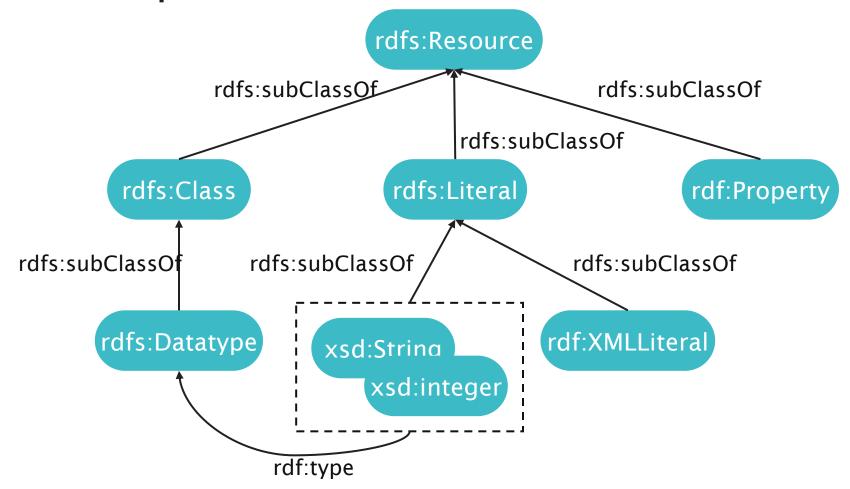


## RDF Schema predefined classes

- rdfs:Class
- rdf:Property (note different namespace)
- rdfs:Resource
- rdfs:Literal
- rdfs:Datatype
- rdf:XMLLiteral



## RDF Schema predefined classes





## RDF Schema ancillary features

```
rdfs:label is used to give a human-readable name for a resource <#person-01269> rdfs:label "John Smith" .
```

```
rdfs:comment is used to give a human-readable description for a resource <#Employee> rdfs:comment "A person who works." .
```



## RDF Schema ancillary features

rdfs:seeAlso is used to indicate a resource which can be retrieved to give more information about something

rdfs:isDefinedBy indicates a resource which is responsible for the definition of something

A subproperty of rdfs:seeAlso



#### RDFS Axiomatic Triples

```
rdfs:Resource rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdfs:Class rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdfs:Literal rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdf:XMLLiteral rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdfs:Datatype rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdf:List rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdf:Property rdf:type rdfs:Class .
rdfs:domain rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:range rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:subClassOf rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:member rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:seeAlso rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:comment rdf:type rdf:Property .
rdfs:label rdf:type rdf:Property .
```



#### RDF Schema Status

- Original version contemporary with RDF (but never became a W3C Recommendation)
- Revised version published in 2004
- Second revision published in 2014

Southampton :

Next Lecture: Description Logics