

# 1 Towards Web Ontology Language

## 1.1 How to extend $\mathcal{ALC}$ ?

### Extending $\mathcal{ALC}$

- We have introduced  $\mathcal{ALC}$ . Its expressiveness is higher than the expressiveness of the propositional calculus, still it lacks many constructs needed for practical applications.
- Let's take a look, how to extend  $\mathcal{ALC}$  while preserving decidability.

### Extending $\mathcal{ALC}$ (2)

$\mathcal{N}$  (Number restrictions) are used for restricting the number of successors in the given role for the given concept.

concept $D$	its interpretation $D^{\mathcal{I}}$
$(\geq n R)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\} \right  \geq n \right\}$
$(\leq n R)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\} \right  \leq n \right\}$
$(= n R)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\} \right  = n \right\}$

### Example

- Concept  $Woman \sqcap (\leq 3 \text{ hasChild})$  denotes women who have at most 3 children.
- What denotes the axiom  $Car \sqsubseteq (\geq 4 \text{ hasWheel})$  ?
- ... and  $Bicycle \equiv (= 2 \text{ hasWheel})$  ?

### Extending $\mathcal{ALC}$ (3)

$\mathcal{Q}$  (Qualified number restrictions) are used for restricting the number of successors of the given type in the given role for the given concept.

## 1 Towards Web Ontology Language

concept $D$	its interpretation $D^{\mathcal{I}}$
$(\geq n RC)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{ b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge b^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}} \} \right  \geq n \right\}$
$(\leq n RC)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{ b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge b^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}} \} \right  \leq n \right\}$
$(= n RC)$	$\left\{ a \mid \left  \{ b \mid (a, b) \in R^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge b^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}} \} \right  = n \right\}$

### Example

- Concept  $Woman \sqcap (\geq 3 \text{ hasChild } Man)$  denotes women who have at least 3 sons.
- What denotes the axiom  $Car \sqsubseteq (\geq 4 \text{ hasPart } Wheel)$  ?
- Which qualified number restrictions can be expressed in  $\mathcal{ALC}$  ?

### Extending $\mathcal{ALC}$ (4)

$\mathcal{O}$  (Nominals) can be used for naming a concept elements explicitly.

concept $D$	its interpretation $D^{\mathcal{I}}$
$\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$	$\{a_1^{\mathcal{I}}, \dots, a_n^{\mathcal{I}}\}$

### Example

- Concept  $\{MALE, FEMALE\}$  denotes a gender concept that must be interpreted with at most two elements. Why at most ?
- $Continent \equiv \{EUROPE, ASIA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, ANTARCTIC\}$  ?

### Extending $\mathcal{ALC}$ (5)

$\mathcal{I}$  (Inverse roles) are used for defining role inversion.

role $S$	its interpretation $S^{\mathcal{I}}$
$R^{-}$	$(R^{\mathcal{I}})^{-}$

### Example

- Role  $hasChild^{-}$  denotes the relationship  $hasParent$ .
- What denotes axiom  $Person \sqsubseteq (= 2 \text{ hasChild}^{-})$  ?
- What denotes axiom  $Person \sqsubseteq \exists hasChild^{-} \cdot \exists hasChild \cdot \top$  ?

**Extending  $\mathcal{ALC}$  (6)**

$\text{.}^{trans}$  (Role transitivity axiom) denotes that a role is transitive. Attention – it is not a transitive closure operator.

$$\frac{\text{axiom } \alpha \quad \mathcal{I} \models \alpha \text{ iff}}{trans(R) \quad R^{\mathcal{I}} \text{ is transitive}}$$

**Example**

- Role *isPartOf* can be defined as transitive, while role *hasParent* is not. What about roles *hasPart*, *hasPart<sup>-</sup>*, *hasGrandFather<sup>-</sup>* ?
- What is a transitive closure of a relationship ? What is the difference between a transitive closure of *hasDirectBoss<sup>\mathcal{I}</sup>* and *hasBoss<sup>\mathcal{I}</sup>*.

**Extending  $\mathcal{ALC}$  (7)**

$\mathcal{H}$  (Role hierarchy) serves for expressing role hierarchies (taxonomies) – similarly to concept hierarchies.

$$\frac{\text{axiom } \alpha \quad \mathcal{I} \models \alpha \text{ iff}}{R \sqsubseteq S \quad R^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq S^{\mathcal{I}}}$$

**Example**

- Role *hasMother* can be defined as a special case of the role *hasParent*.
- What is the difference between a concept hierarchy *Mother*  $\sqsubseteq$  *Parent* and role hierarchy *hasMother*  $\sqsubseteq$  *hasParent*.

**Extending  $\mathcal{ALC}$  (8)**

$\mathcal{R}$  (role extensions) serve for defining expressive role constructs, like role chains, role disjunctions, etc.

$$\frac{\text{axiom } \alpha \quad \mathcal{I} \models \alpha \text{ iff}}{\begin{array}{l} R \circ S \sqsubseteq P \quad R^{\mathcal{I}} \circ S^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq P^{\mathcal{I}} \\ Dis(R, S) \quad R^{\mathcal{I}} \cap S^{\mathcal{I}} = \emptyset \\ \exists R \cdot Self \quad \{a \mid (a, a) \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\} \end{array}}$$

**Example**

- How would you define the role *hasUncle* by means of *hasSibling* and *hasParent* ?
- how to express that *R* is transitive, using a role chain ?
- Whom does the following concept denote  $Person \sqcap \exists likes \cdot Self$  ?

### Syntactic Sugar

- $R$  is functional means  $\top \sqsubseteq (\leq 1 R)$ ,
- $R$  is inverse functional means  $\top \sqsubseteq (\leq 1 R^-)$
- $R$  is reflexive means  $\top \sqsubseteq \exists R \cdot Self$ ,
- $R$  is irreflexive means  $\exists R \cdot Self \sqsubseteq \perp$ ,
- $R$  is symmetric means  $R \sqsubseteq R^-$ ,
- $R$  is asymmetric means  $Dis(R, R^-)$ ,
- $R$  is transitive means  $R \circ R \sqsubseteq R$
- $I = J$  means  $\{I\} \sqsubseteq \{J\}$  (individual equality assertions)
- $I \neq J$  means  $\{I\} \sqsubseteq \neg\{J\}$  (individual equality assertions)
- $\neg R(I, J)$  means  $\{I\} \sqsubseteq \neg\exists R \cdot \{J\}$  (negative property assertions)

### Other extensions

**Modal Logic** introduces *modal operators* – possibility/necessity, used in multiagent systems.

#### Example

- ( $\Box$  represents e.g. the "believe" operator of an agent)

$$\Box(Man \sqsubseteq Person \sqcap \forall hasFather \cdot Man) \quad (1.1)$$

- As  $\mathcal{ALC}$  is a syntactic variant to a multi-modal propositional logic, where each role represents the accessibility relation between worlds in Kripke structure, the previous example can be transformed to the modal logic as:

$$\Box(Man \implies Person \wedge \Box_{hasFather} Man) \quad (1.2)$$

**Vague Knowledge** - fuzzy, probabilistic and possibilistic extensions

**Data Types** ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) allow integrating a data domain (numbers, strings), e.g.  $Person \sqcap \exists hasAge \cdot 23$  represents the concept describing "23-years old persons".

## 1.2 Web Ontology Language

### Description logics behind OWL

- From the previously introduced extensions, two prominent decidable supersets of  $\mathcal{ALC}$  can be constructed:
  - $\mathcal{SHOIN}$  is a description logics that backs OWL-DL.
  - $\mathcal{SROIQ}$  is a description logics that backs OWL2-DL.

- Both OWL-DL and OWL2-DL are semantic web languages – they extend the corresponding description logics by:
  - syntactic sugar** – axioms NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion, AllDisjoint, etc.
  - extralogical constructs** – imports, annotations
  - data types** – XSD datatypes are used

### From DL to OWL

All entities (concepts/roles/individuals) are identified by IRIs.

```
Prefix: : <http://ex.owl/>
Ontology: <http://ex.owl/o1>
ObjectProperty: :hasChild
Class: :Man
Class: :FatherOfSons
SubClassOf: :hasChild some owl:Thing and :hasChild only :Man
Individual: :John
Types: :FatherOfSons
```

**classes** – DL concepts (e.g. `ex:Man`, `ex:Employee`, etc.)

**individuals** – DL individuals (e.g. `ex:John`)

**object/data properties** – DL roles (e.g. `ex:hasChild`) / data roles (e.g. `ex:hasName`)

OWL namespace is `http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#`, prefixed as `owl:`.

### OWL Ontology Header

```
Prefix: : <http://ex.owl/>
Prefix: rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
Ontology: <http://ex.owl/o3> <http://ex.owl/o3-v1>
Import: <http://ex.owl/o4>
Import: <http://ex.owl/o5>
Annotations: rdfs:comment "An example ontology"@en,
              :creator :John
AnnotationProperty: :creator
Individual: :John
```

- An ontology is identified by
  - ontology IRI** (`http://ex.owl/o3`) logically identifies an ontology (although it might be stored e.g. in a local file)
  - version IRI** (`http://ex.owl/o3-v1`) which is optional
- **Import:** allows importing other ontologies (for backward compatibility with OWL 1, the imported ontology is syntactically included in case it has no `Ontology:` header)
- **Annotations:** allows arbitrary ontology annotations (creators, comments, backward compatibility, etc.)

## DL Syntax vs. Manchester Syntax vs. Turtle

- DL  
 $FatherOfSons \sqsubseteq \exists hasChild \cdot \top \sqcap \forall hasChild \cdot Man$

- OWL Manchester Syntax

```
Class: :FatherOfSons
SubClassOf: :hasChild some owl:Thing and :hasChild only :Man
```

- OWL / RDF serialization in Turtle

```
:FatherOfSons rdf:type owl:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Class ;
  owl:intersectionOf ( [ rdf:type owl:Restriction ;
                        owl:onProperty :hasChild ;
                        owl:someValuesFrom owl:Thing ]
                        [ rdf:type owl:Restriction ;
                        owl:onProperty :hasChild ;
                        owl:allValuesFrom :Man ] )
```

## Annotations

Each resource can be assigned a set of annotations (i.e. classes, properties, reified axioms, or even annotations themselves):

```
Class: :FatherOfSons
Annotations:
  :creator :John,
  Annotations: :creator :Jack
  rdfs:label "Father of sons"@en
SubClassOf:
  Annotations: :creator :Mary
  :hasChild some owl:Thing and :hasChild only :Man
```

## Question

What do different creators refer to ?

## Punning

Should `ex:Dog` be considered a class (representing a set of dogs), or an individual (representing a particular species) ?

**Punning** is the mechanism of reusing the same IRI for entities of different type for the sake of metamodeling but certain typing constraints must be fulfilled to stay in OWL 2 DL.

## OWL 2 DL Typing constraints

- All IRIs have to be declared to be either *class*, *datatype*, *object property*, *data property*, *annotation property*, *individual* in the *axiom closure of an ontology*
- Each IRI can be (declared/used as) only one of (object property, data property, annotation property)
- Each IRI can be (declared/used as) only one of (class, datatype)

**Punning example**

Correct:

```

Individual: ex:Dog
  Facts: ex:isExtinct false

Individual: ex:Lucky
  Types: ex:Dog

```

Incorrect:

```

Individual: ex:John
  Facts: ex:hasName ex:JohnsFirstName
  Facts: ex:hasName "John"@en

```

**Property Expressions**

... just inverse:

```
inverse :hasChild
```

Inverse property goes in the opposite direction. Inverse properties can be used in class frames, property frames as well as individuals frames.

**Object Property Frames**

```

ObjectProperty: :hasMother
  Characteristics: Functional, Irreflexive, Asymmetric
  Domain: :Person
  Range: :Woman
  SubPropertyOf: :hasParent
  EquivalentTo: inverse :isMotherOf
  DisjointWith: :hasFather
  InverseOf: :isMotherOf
  SubPropertyChain: :hasFather o :isWifeOf

```

**Characteristics** – selection of Functional, InverseFunctional, Transitive, Reflexive, Irreflexive, Symmetric, Asymmetric – interpreted in their mathematical sense

**Domain, Range** have the same meaning as in RDFS

**SubPropertyOf** specifies props representing supersets of the frame property

**EquivalentTo** specifies props semantically equivalent to the frame class

**DisjointWith** specifies props disjoint with the frame property

**InverseOf** specifies inverse props (like inverse property expression)

**SubPropertyChain** specifies a property composition

## Data Property Frames

```
DataProperty: :hasBirthNumber
  Characteristics: Functional
  Domain: :Person
  Range: xsd:string
  SubPropertyOf: :hasIdentifyingNumber
```

The only **Characteristics** available is `Functional`. Other sections have the same meaning as for Object properties.

## Basic Data Ranges

OWL 2 supports basic modeling constructs for custom data ranges:

**and,or,not** have the meaning of standard set intersection, union and complement,

```
(xsd:nonNegativeInteger and xsd:nonPositiveInteger)
or xsd:string
```

**individual enumeration** lists individuals belonging to a class expression.

```
{"true"^^xsd:boolean 1}
```

## Facets

Facets restrict a particular datatype to a subset of its values.

```
xsd:integer[ >= 5, < 10 ]
```

## Available facets

**length, minLength, maxLength** – string lengths

**pattern** – string regular expression

**langRange** – range of language tags

**<=,<,>=,>** – number comparison

New datatypes can be used by means of datatype frame axioms:

```
Datatype: :MyNumber
  EquivalentTo: xsd:integer[ >= 5, < 10 ]
```



**Boolean operators**

OWL 2 supports many class modeling constructs including boolean connectives, individual enumeration, and object/data value restrictions.

**owl:Thing**, **owl:Nothing** are two predefined OWL classes containing all (resp. no) individuals,

**and,or,not** have the meaning of standard set intersection, union and complement,

```
(:FlyingObject and not :Bat) or :Penguin
```

**individual enumeration** lists individuals belonging to a class expression.

```
{:John :Mary}
```

**Object value Restrictions (1)**

**existential quantification** says that a property filler exists (not necessarily in data !)

```
:hasChild some :Man
```

**universal quantification** says that each property filler belongs to a class

```
:hasChild only :Man
```

**cardinality restriction** restricts the number of property fillers

```
:hasPart exactly 2 :Wheel
:hasPart min 4 :Wheel
:hasPart max 1 :Wheel
```

**Object Value Restrictions (2)**

**individual value restriction** restricts a property filler to a specified individual

```
:hasChild value :John
```

**self restriction** restricts a property filler to the same individual

```
:trusts Self
```

## Complex Value Restrictions

- analogous counterparts to the object value restrictions are available (except the Self restriction) as *data value restrictions*:

```
:hasName some xsd:string[length 2]
```

## What does this class expression describe ?

```
(:hasPart only (not :Tail))  
and (:hasPart max 2 (:hasPart some :Knee))  
and (:doesAssignmentWith Self)  
and (:hasGrade only xsd:string[pattern "[AB]"])
```

## Class frames

```
Class: :Father  
SubClassOf: :Parent  
EquivalentTo: :Man and :hasChild some :Person  
DisjointWith: :Mother  
DisjointUnionOf: :HappyFather :SadFather  
HasKey: :hasBirthNumber
```

**SubClassOf** section defines axioms specifying supersets of the frame class

**EquivalentTo** section defines axioms specifying classes semantically equivalent to the frame class

**DisjointWith** section defines classes sharing no individuals with the frame class

**DisjointUnionOf** section defines classes that are mutually disjoint and union of which is semantically equivalent to the frame class

**HasKey** section defines a set of properties that build up a *key* for the class – all instances of `Father` sharing the same value for the key (`:hasBirthNumber`) are semantically identical (`owl:sameAs`)

## Individual Frames

```
Individual: :John  
Types: :Person , :hasName value "Johnny"  
Facts: :hasChild :Jack, not :hasName "Bob"  
SameAs: :Johannes  
DifferentFrom: :Jack
```

Individual frames contain assertions, subject of which is the individual.

**Types** specifies class descriptions that are types (`rdf:type`) for the frame individual,

**Facts** specifies the object and data property assertions,

**SameAs** specifies individuals being semantically identical to the frame individual,

**DifferentFrom** specifies individuals being semantically different to the frame individual

### Unique Name Assumption

OWL **does not accept** unique name assumption, i.e. it is not known whether two individuals `:John` and `:Jack` represent the same object, or not. By `SameAs` and `DifferentFrom`, either possibility can be enforced.

```
Individual: :John
Types: :hasChild exactly 1 owl:Thing
Facts: :hasChild :Jack, :hasChild :Jim
```

### Global Constraints

We have discussed the typing constraints. Additionally, there are syntactic constraints that ensure decidability of reasoning. These constraints must be fulfilled for each OWL 2 DL ontology:

**simple object property** are properties that have no direct or indirect (through property hierarchy) subproperties that are transitive or defined by means of a property chain.

```
ObjectProperty: :hasChild
SubPropertyOf: :hasDescendant
ObjectProperty: :hasDescendant
Characteristics: Transitive
SubPropertyOf: :hasRelative
ObjectProperty: :hasSon
SubPropertyOf: :hasChild
ObjectProperty: :hasDaughter
SubPropertyOf: :hasChild
ObjectProperty: :hasUncle
SubPropertyOf: :hasRelative
SubPropertyChain: :hasParent o :hasSibling
```

### Global Constraints (2)

Formal specification is in [Patel-Schneider:12:OWOSS], informally:

- `owl:topDataProperty` cannot be stated equal to any other data property (e.g. through `EquivalentTo` or `SubPropertyOf`).

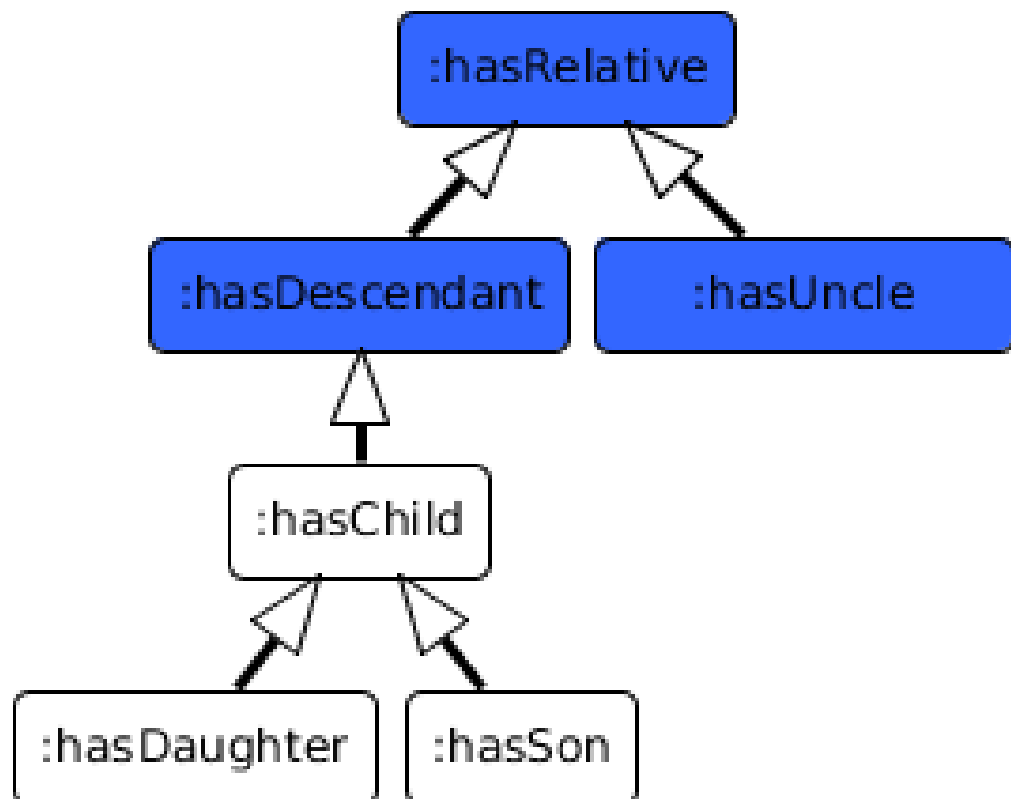
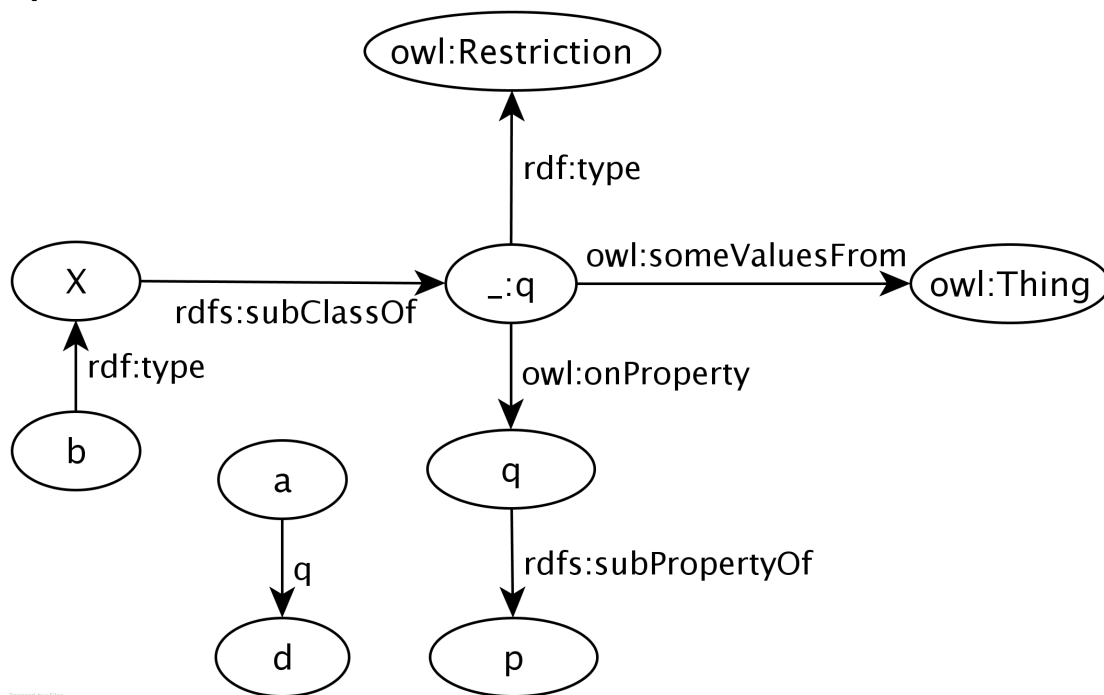


Figure 1.1: White properties are simple, blue ones are not.

- datatype definitions must be acyclic
- the following constructs are only allowed with *simple properties*:
  - cardinality restrictions (min, max, exactly),
  - self restriction ( (Self)),
  - property characteristics Functional, InverseFunctional, Irreflexive, Asymmetric,
  - property axiom DisjointWith
- property chains must not be cyclic
- (restriction on anonymous individuals (that we haven't discussed))

**SPARQL Evaluation Semantics**



```
PREFIX : <http://ex.org/e1>
SELECT ?x
WHERE { ?x :madeFromFruit _:d }
```

**Simple-entailment** No result.

**RDF-entailment** No result.

**RDFS-entailment** One result: ?x=:ChateauDYchemSauterne.

**OWL-entailment** Two results: ?x=:ChateauDYchemSauterne and ?x=:BancroftChardonnay.

```
Individual: :BancroftChardonnay
Types: :Chardonnay
Class: :Chardonnay
SubClassOf: :madeFromGrape some owl:Thing
```

### 1.2.1 OWL Profiles

#### OWL (2) Language Family

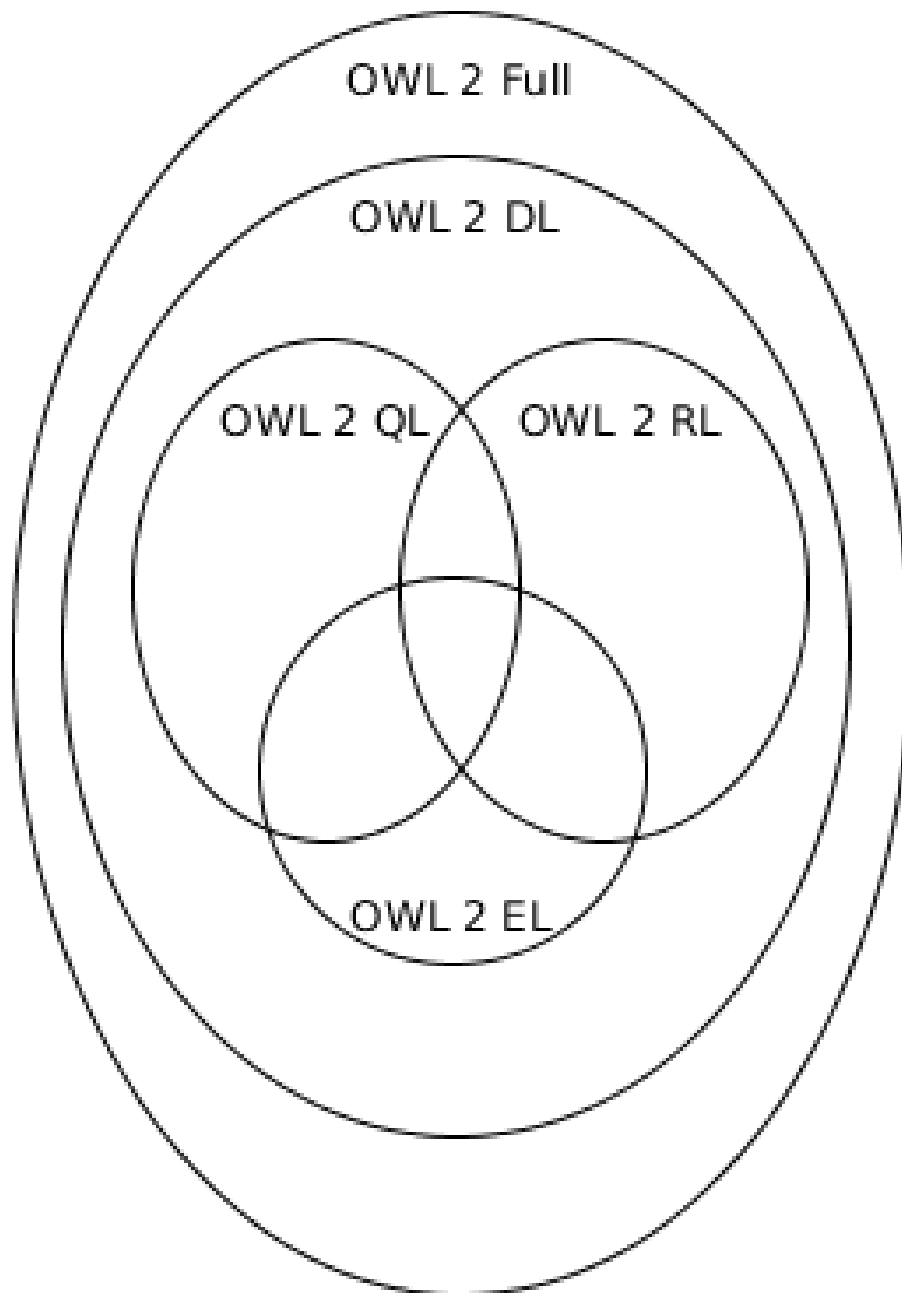
**OWL (Full)** interprets any RDF graph under OWL-RDF entailment regime (undecidable).

**OWL 2 DL** interprets OWL 2 ontologies (parsed only from **compliant** RDF graphs) by means of **decidable** *SR<sub>Q</sub>IQ* description logic semantics,

**OWL 2 EL** is a subset of OWL 2 DL for rich class taxonomies,

**OWL 2 QL** is a subset of OWL 2 DL for large data,

**OWL 2 RL** is a subset of OWL 2 DL with weaker rule-based semantic.



**OWL 2 EL**

~ EL++ description logic

- all axioms are limited to these class constructors  $\exists R \cdot C$ ,  $\exists R \cdot \{I\}$ ,  $\exists R \cdot Self$ ,  $C \sqcap D$

## 1 Towards Web Ontology Language

- inverse properties not allowed
- unavailable axioms:
  - $Dis(R, Q)$ ,
  - reflexive / functional / inverse functional / symmetric role  $R$
- the most useful reasoning procedure is **subsumption checking** (polynomial time)
- e.g. for SNOMED-CT

### OWL 2 QL

~ DL-Lite<sub>R</sub> description logic

- allowed subclasses<sup>1</sup> –  $A, \exists R \cdot \top$ ,
- allowed superclasses –  $C \sqcap D, \neg C, \exists R \cdot C$
- unavailable axioms:
  - $R \sqsubseteq S$  (subproperties),
  - functional / inverse functional / transitive  $R$ ,
  - individual equality assertions,
  - negative property assertions,
- the most useful reasoning procedure is **query answering** – done by means of rewriting a conjunctive query into a set of database (SQL) queries (LOGSPACE)

### OWL 2 RL

~ rule-based semantics of OWL 2 DL axioms

- allowed subclasses –  $\{I\}, C \sqcap D, C \sqcup D, \exists R \cdot C$
- allowed superclasses –  $C \sqcap D, \neg C, \exists R \cdot C, \forall R \cdot C, (\leq 1 R C)$
- unavailable axioms – disjoint unions, reflexive object properties
- expressive, yet efficient reasoning – traded for weakened (rule-based) semantics of the constructs and axioms
  - no non-deterministic reasoning
  - no generation of new individuals

---

<sup>1</sup>Note this also applies “syntactic sugar axioms” – equivalent classes, disjoint classes, etc.



## 1.2.2 Advanced Material (Optional)

### OWL 2 RDF-Based Semantics

defines an entailment  $\models_{\text{OWL2-RDF}}$  allowing to **interpret all RDF graphs** (called *OWL 2 Full*)

- is an extension of *D*-entailment (inteprets the whole RDF graph)
- undecidable, but *incomplete* entailment rules are provided [**Schneider:12:OWO**]

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix : <http://example.org/2014-osw-14/>.
_:y a owl:Ontology .
_:x rdfs:subClassOf :Parent ;
    a owl:Restriction ;
:hasChild a owl:ObjectProperty .
:John :hasChild :Mary .
```

```
@prefix : <http://www.example.org/2014-osw-14/> .
:hasChild a rdf:Property .
:Mary a owl:NamedIndividual .
```

The following entailment holds:

$$G_1 \models_{\text{OWL2-RDF}} G_2$$

### OWL 2 Direct Semantics

defines an entailment  $\models_{\text{OWL2-DL}}$  in terms of the *SR0IQ(D)* DL.

- interprets only “logically-backed” knowledge, while **ignoring the rest** (e.g. annotations, declarations, etc.)
- $F(G)$  is an OWL 2 DL ontology, for  $G$  sat. OWL 2 DL restrictions.

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>.
@prefix : <http://example.org/2014-osw-14/>.
_:y a owl:Ontology .
_:x rdfs:subClassOf :Parent ;
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:onProperty :hasChild ;
    owl:someValuesFrom owl:Thing .
:John :hasChild :Mary .
:John a owl:NamedIndividual .
:Mary a owl:NamedIndividual .
:hasChild a owl:ObjectProperty .
```

```
@prefix : <http://www.example.org/2014-osw-14/> .
:John a :Parent .
:John rdfs:label "john"@en .
```

The following entailment holds:

$$F(G_3) \models_{\text{OWL2-DL}} F(G_4)$$

(For the sake of brevity,  $F(\bullet)$  is often omitted whenever  $G$  is a serialization of an OWL-DL ontology  $F(G)$ )

### OWL 2 Correspondence Theorem (CT)

- direct and RDF-based semantics for OWL are different (i.e. there exist entailments valid for one semantic and not for the other one)
- CT says that **OWL RDF semantic can express anything that OWL DL semantics can**

#### OWL 2 Correspondence Theorem – simplified version

For any two RDF graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , there exist two RDF graphs  $G'_1$  and  $G'_2$ , s.t.  $F(G_1) \models_{\text{OWL-DL}} F(G'_1)$  and  $F(G_2) \models_{\text{OWL2-DL}} F(G'_2)$ , and

$$F(G'_1) \models_{\text{OWL2-DL}} F(G'_2) \quad \text{implies} \quad G'_1 \models_{\text{OWL2-RDF}} G'_2,$$

where  $F(G)$  is an OWL-DL ontology corresponding to the RDF graph  $G$ .

- For example  $G_1 \not\models_{\text{OWL2-DL}} G_2$ , while  $G_3 \not\models_{\text{OWL2-RDF}} G_4$
- Removing last triple (label) from  $G_4$ , we get  $G'_4$ , s.t.  $F(G_4) \models_{\text{OWL-DL}} F(G'_4)$  and  $G_4 \models_{\text{OWL-RDF}} G'_4$