



# OWL 2 Web Ontology Language Quick Reference Guide

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**Editors:**

[Jie Bao](#), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

[Elisa F. Kendall](#), Sandpiper Software, Inc.

[Deborah L. McGuinness](#), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

[Peter F. Patel-Schneider](#), Bell Labs Research, Alcatel-Lucent

**Contributors:**

[Li Ding](#), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

[Ankesh Khandelwal](#), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

A [color-coded version of this document showing changes made since the previous version](#) is also available.

This document is also available in these non-normative formats: [PDF version](#), [Reference Card](#).

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## Abstract

The OWL 2 Web Ontology Language, informally OWL 2, is an ontology language for the Semantic Web with formally defined meaning. OWL 2 ontologies provide classes, properties, individuals, and data values and are stored as Semantic Web documents. OWL 2 ontologies can be used along with information written in RDF, and OWL 2 ontologies themselves are primarily exchanged as RDF documents. The OWL 2 [Document Overview](#) describes the overall state of OWL 2, and should be read before other OWL 2 documents.

This document provides a non-normative quick reference guide to the OWL 2 language. It also provides links to other documents, including the [OWL 2 Primer](#) for language introduction and examples, the [OWL 2 Structural Specification and Functional Syntax](#)

document for more details of the functional syntax, and the [OWL 2 New Features and Rationale](#) document for new feature descriptions.

## Status of this Document

### May Be Superseded

*This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the [W3C technical reports index](#) at <http://www.w3.org/TR/>.*

### Summary of Changes

There have been no [substantive](#) changes since the [previous version](#). For details on the minor changes see the [change log](#) and [color-coded diff](#).

### W3C Members Please Review By 12 September 2012

The W3C Director seeks review and feedback from W3C Advisory Committee representatives, via their [review form](#) by 12 September 2012. This will allow the Director to assess consensus and determine whether to issue this document as a W3C Edited Recommendation.

Others are encouraged by the [OWL Working Group](#) to continue to send reports of implementation experience, and other feedback, to [public-owl-comments@w3.org](mailto:public-owl-comments@w3.org) ([public archive](#)). Reports of any success or difficulty with the [test cases](#) are encouraged. Open discussion among developers is welcome at [public-owl-dev@w3.org](mailto:public-owl-dev@w3.org) ([public archive](#)).

### No Endorsement

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### Patents

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## 1 Names, Prefixes, and Notation

Names in OWL 2 are IRIs, often written in a shorthand prefix:localname, where prefix is a [prefix name](#) that expands to an IRI, and localname is the remainder of the name. The [standard prefix names](#) in OWL 2 are:

Prefix Name	Expansion
rdf:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>
rdfs:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</a>
owl:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#">http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</a>
xsd:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#</a>

We use notation conventions in the following tables\*:

Letters	Meaning	Letters	Meaning	Letters	Meaning	Letters	Meaning
C	class expression	CN	class name	D	data range	DN	datatype name
P	object property expression	PN	object property name	R	data property	A	annotation property
a	individual	aN	individual name	:a	anonymous individual (a <a href="#">blank node label</a> )	v	literal
n	non-negative integer**	f	facet	ON	ontology name	U	IRI
s	IRI or anonymous individual	t	IRI, anonymous individual, or literal	p	prefix name	:x	blank node
(a <sub>1</sub> ... a <sub>n</sub> )	<a href="#">RDF list</a>						

\* All of the above can have subscripts. \*\* as a shorthand for "n"^^xsd:nonNegativeInteger

## 2 OWL 2 constructs and axioms

For an OWL 2 DL ontology, there are some [global restrictions](#) on axioms.

In the following tables the first column provides links to the [Primer](#) (if applicable), the second column provides links to the [Functional Syntax](#), and the third column gives RDF triples in the [Turtle syntax](#).

### 2.1 Class Expressions

#### [Predefined and Named Classes](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
named class	CN	CN
universal class	<a href="#">owl:Thing</a>	owl:Thing
empty class	<a href="#">owl:Nothing</a>	owl:Nothing

#### [Boolean Connectives and Enumeration of Individuals](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">intersection</a>	<a href="#">ObjectIntersectionOf(C<sub>1</sub> ... C<sub>n</sub>)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:intersectionOf ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">union</a>	<a href="#">ObjectUnionOf(C<sub>1</sub> ... C<sub>n</sub>)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:unionOf ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">complement</a>	<a href="#">ObjectComplementOf(C)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:complementOf C.
<a href="#">enumeration</a>	<a href="#">ObjectOneOf(a<sub>1</sub> ... a<sub>n</sub>)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:oneOf ( a <sub>1</sub> ... a <sub>n</sub> ).

#### [Object Property Restrictions](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">universal</a>	<a href="#">ObjectAllValuesFrom(P C)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:allValuesFrom C
<a href="#">existential</a>	<a href="#">ObjectSomeValuesFrom(P C)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:someValuesFrom C
<a href="#">individual value</a>	<a href="#">ObjectHasValue(P a)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:hasValue a.
<a href="#">local reflexivity</a>	<a href="#">ObjectHasSelf(P)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:hasSelf "true"^^xsd:boolean.
<a href="#">exact cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectExactCardinality(n P)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:cardinality n.
<a href="#">qualified exact cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectExactCardinality(n P C)</a>	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:qualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onClass C.

maximum cardinality	<a href="#">ObjectMaxCardinality(n P)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:maxCardinality n.</code>
<a href="#">qualified maximum cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectMaxCardinality(n P C)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:maxQualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onClass C.</code>
minimum cardinality	<a href="#">ObjectMinCardinality(n P)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:minCardinality n.</code>
<a href="#">qualified minimum cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectMinCardinality(n P C)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:minQualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onClass C.</code>

## Data Property Restrictions

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
universal	<a href="#">DataAllValuesFrom(R D)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:allValuesFrom D.</code>
existential	<a href="#">DataSomeValuesFrom(R D)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:someValuesFrom D.</code>
literal value	<a href="#">DataHasValue(R v)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:hasValue v.</code>
exact cardinality	<a href="#">DataExactCardinality(n R)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:cardinality n.</code>
qualified exact cardinality	<a href="#">DataExactCardinality(n R D)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:qualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onDataRange D.</code>
maximum cardinality	<a href="#">DataMaxCardinality(n R)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:maxCardinality n.</code>
qualified maximum cardinality	<a href="#">DataMaxCardinality(n R D)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:maxQualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onDataRange D.</code>
minimum cardinality	<a href="#">DataMinCardinality(n R)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:minCardinality n.</code>
qualified minimum cardinality	<a href="#">DataMinCardinality(n R D)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty R. _:x owl:minQualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onDataRange D.</code>

## Restrictions Using n-ary Data Range

In the following table ' $D^n$ ' is an n-ary data range.

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
n-ary universal	<a href="#">DataAllValuesFrom(R<sub>1</sub> ... R<sub>n</sub> D<sup>n</sup>)</a>	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperties ( R<sub>1</sub> ... R<sub>n</sub> ). _:x owl:allValuesFrom D<sup>n</sup>.</code>

n-ary existential	<a href="#">DataSomeValuesFrom(R<sub>1</sub> ... R<sub>n</sub> D<sup>n</sup>)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type owl:Restriction.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:onProperties ( R}_1 \dots \text{ R}_n \text{ ).} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:someValuesFrom D}^n. \end{aligned}$
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## 2.2 Properties

### [Object Property Expressions](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named object property</a>	<a href="#">PN</a>	<a href="#">PN</a>
<a href="#">universal object property</a>	<a href="#">owl:topObjectProperty</a>	<a href="#">owl:topObjectProperty</a>
<a href="#">empty object property</a>	<a href="#">owl:bottomObjectProperty</a>	<a href="#">owl:bottomObjectProperty</a>
<a href="#">inverse property</a>	<a href="#">ObjectInverseOf(PN)</a>	$\exists \text{ owl:inverseOf PN}$

### [Data Property Expressions](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named data property</a>	<a href="#">R</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
<a href="#">universal data property</a>	<a href="#">owl:topDataProperty</a>	<a href="#">owl:topDataProperty</a>
<a href="#">empty data property</a>	<a href="#">owl:bottomDataProperty</a>	<a href="#">owl:bottomDataProperty</a>

## 2.3 Individuals & Literals

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named individual</a>	<a href="#">aN</a>	<a href="#">aN</a>
<a href="#">anonymous individual</a>	<a href="#">_:a</a>	<a href="#">_:a</a>
<a href="#">literal</a> (datatype value)	<a href="#">"abc"^^DN</a>	<a href="#">"abc"^^DN</a>

## 2.4 Data Ranges

### [Data Range Expressions](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named datatype</a>	<a href="#">DN</a>	<a href="#">DN</a>
<a href="#">data range complement</a>	<a href="#">DataComplementOf(D)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:datatypeComplementOf D.} \end{aligned}$
<a href="#">data range intersection</a>	<a href="#">DataIntersectionOf(D<sub>1</sub>...D<sub>n</sub>)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:intersectionOf (D}_1 \dots \text{ D}_n \text{ ).} \end{aligned}$
<a href="#">data range union</a>	<a href="#">DataUnionOf(D<sub>1</sub>...D<sub>n</sub>)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:unionOf (D}_1 \dots \text{ D}_n \text{ ).} \end{aligned}$
<a href="#">literal enumeration</a>	<a href="#">DataOneOf(v<sub>1</sub> ... v<sub>n</sub>)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:oneOf ( v}_1 \dots \text{ v}_n \text{ ).} \end{aligned}$
<a href="#">datatype restriction</a>	<a href="#">DatatypeRestriction(DN f<sub>1</sub> v<sub>1</sub> ... f<sub>n</sub> v<sub>n</sub>)</a>	$\begin{aligned} & \exists \text{ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:onDatatype DN.} \\ & \exists \text{ owl:withRestrictions ( _:x}_1 \dots \text{ _:x}_n \text{ ).} \\ & \exists \text{ j f}_j \text{ v}_j. \quad j=1\dots n \end{aligned}$

## 2.5 Axioms

### [Class Expression Axioms](#)

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">subclass</a>	<a href="#">SubClassOf(C<sub>1</sub> C<sub>2</sub>)</a>	<a href="#">C<sub>1</sub> rdfs:subClassOf C<sub>2</sub>.</a>

<a href="#">equivalent classes</a>	<a href="#">EquivalentClasses</a> (C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> )	C <sub>j</sub> owl:equivalentClass C <sub>j+1</sub> . j=1...n-1
<a href="#">disjoint classes</a>	<a href="#">DisjointClasses</a> (C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> )	C <sub>1</sub> owl:disjointWith C <sub>2</sub> .
pairwise disjoint classes	<a href="#">DisjointClasses</a> (C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> )	_> rdf:type owl:AllDisjointClasses. _> owl:members ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).
disjoint union	<a href="#">DisjointUnionOf</a> (CN C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> )	CN owl:disjointUnionOf ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).

## Object Property Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">subproperty</a>	<a href="#">SubObjectPropertyOf</a> (P <sub>1</sub> P <sub>2</sub> )	P <sub>1</sub> rdfs:subPropertyOf P <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">property chain inclusion</a>	<a href="#">SubObjectPropertyOf</a> (ObjectPropertyChain(P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>n</sub> ) P)	P owl:propertyChainAxiom (P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">property domain</a>	<a href="#">ObjectPropertyDomain</a> (P C)	P rdfs:domain C.
<a href="#">property range</a>	<a href="#">ObjectPropertyRange</a> (P C)	P rdfs:range C.
<a href="#">equivalent properties</a>	<a href="#">EquivalentObjectProperties</a> (P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>n</sub> )	P <sub>j</sub> owl:equivalentProperty P <sub>j+1</sub> . j=1...n-1
<a href="#">disjoint properties</a>	<a href="#">DisjointObjectProperties</a> (P <sub>1</sub> P <sub>2</sub> )	P <sub>1</sub> owl:propertyDisjointWith P <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">pairwise disjoint properties</a>	<a href="#">DisjointObjectProperties</a> (P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>n</sub> )	_> rdf:type owl:AllDisjointProperties. _> owl:members ( P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">inverse properties</a>	<a href="#">InverseObjectProperties</a> (P <sub>1</sub> P <sub>2</sub> )	P <sub>1</sub> owl:inverseOf P <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">functional property</a>	<a href="#">FunctionalObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty.
<a href="#">inverse functional property</a>	<a href="#">InverseFunctionalObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:InverseFunctionalProperty.
<a href="#">reflexive property</a>	<a href="#">ReflexiveObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:ReflexiveProperty.
<a href="#">irreflexive property</a>	<a href="#">IrreflexiveObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:IrreflexiveProperty.
<a href="#">symmetric property</a>	<a href="#">SymmetricObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:SymmetricProperty.
<a href="#">asymmetric property</a>	<a href="#">AsymmetricObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:AsymmetricProperty.
<a href="#">transitive property</a>	<a href="#">TransitiveObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdf:type owl:TransitiveProperty.

## Data Property Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">subproperty</a>	<a href="#">SubDataPropertyOf</a> (R <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub> )	R <sub>1</sub> rdfs:subPropertyOf R <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">property domain</a>	<a href="#">DataPropertyDomain</a> (R C)	R rdfs:domain C.
<a href="#">property range</a>	<a href="#">DataPropertyRange</a> (R D)	R rdfs:range D.
<a href="#">equivalent properties</a>	<a href="#">EquivalentDataProperties</a> (R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> )	R <sub>j</sub> owl:equivalentProperty R <sub>j+1</sub> . j=1...n-1
disjoint properties	<a href="#">DisjointDataProperties</a> (R <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub> )	R <sub>1</sub> owl:propertyDisjointWith R <sub>2</sub> .
pairwise disjoint properties	<a href="#">DisjointDataProperties</a> (R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> )	_> rdf:type owl:AllDisjointProperties. _> owl:members ( R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">functional property</a>	<a href="#">FunctionalDataProperty</a> (R)	R rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty.

## Datatype Definitions

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">datatype definition</a>	<a href="#">DatatypeDefinition(DN D)</a>	DN owl:equivalentClass D.

## Assertions

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">individual equality</a>	<a href="#">SameIndividual(a<sub>1</sub> ... a<sub>n</sub>)</a>	a <sub>j</sub> owl:sameAs a <sub>j+1</sub> . j=1...n-1
<a href="#">individual inequality</a>	<a href="#">DifferentIndividuals(a<sub>1</sub> a<sub>2</sub>)</a>	a <sub>1</sub> owl:differentFrom a <sub>2</sub> .
pairwise individual inequality	<a href="#">DifferentIndividuals(a<sub>1</sub> ... a<sub>n</sub>)</a>	_x rdf:type owl:AllDifferent. _x owl:members (a <sub>1</sub> ... a <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">class assertion</a>	<a href="#">ClassAssertion(C a)</a>	a rdf:type C.
<a href="#">positive object property assertion</a>	<a href="#">ObjectPropertyAssertion( PN a<sub>1</sub> a<sub>2</sub> )</a>	a <sub>1</sub> PN a <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">positive data property assertion</a>	<a href="#">DataPropertyAssertion( R a v )</a>	a R v.
<a href="#">negative object property assertion</a>	<a href="#">NegativeObjectPropertyAssertion(P a<sub>1</sub> a<sub>2</sub> )</a>	_x rdf:type owl:NegativePropertyAssertion. _x owl:sourceIndividual a <sub>1</sub> . _x owl:assertionProperty P. _x owl:targetIndividual a <sub>2</sub> .
<a href="#">negative data property assertion</a>	<a href="#">NegativeDataPropertyAssertion(R a v )</a>	_x rdf:type owl:NegativePropertyAssertion. _x owl:sourceIndividual a. _x owl:assertionProperty R. _x owl:value v.

## Keys

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">Key</a>	<a href="#">HasKey(C (P<sub>1</sub> ... P<sub>m</sub>) (R<sub>1</sub> ... R<sub>n</sub>) )</a>	C owl:hasKey (P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>m</sub> R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> ). m+n>0

## 2.6 Declarations

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">class</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( Class( CN ) )</a>	CN rdf:type owl:Class.
<a href="#">datatype</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( Datatype( DN ) )</a>	DN rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.
<a href="#">object property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( ObjectProperty( PN ) )</a>	PN rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty.
<a href="#">data property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( DataProperty( R ) )</a>	R rdf:type owl:DatatypeProperty.
<a href="#">annotation property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( AnnotationProperty( A ) )</a>	A rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty.
<a href="#">named individual</a>	<a href="#">Declaration( NamedIndividual( aN ) )</a>	aN rdf:type owl:NamedIndividual.

## 2.7 Annotations

### Annotations

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">annotation assertion</a>	<a href="#">AnnotationAssertion(A s t)</a>	s A t.
<a href="#">annotation of an axiom</a> where the axiom in RDF is one or more triples of the form s <sub>i</sub> U t <sub>i</sub> , i.e., with the same predicate U.	AXIOM( <a href="#">Annotation(A t)</a> ...)	_x <sub>i</sub> A t. s <sub>i</sub> U t <sub>i</sub> . ... _x <sub>i</sub> rdf:type

		$\text{owl:Axiom.}$ $\_Xi \text{ owl:annotatedSource } Si.$ $\_Xi \text{ owl:annotatedProperty } U.$ $\_Xi \text{ owl:annotatedTarget } ti.$
<a href="#">annotation of an axiom</a> where the axiom in RDF is $\_x \text{ U } t_1$	AXIOM( <a href="#">Annotation</a> (A t) ... )	$\_x \text{ A } t.$ $\_x \text{ U } t_1.$ $\dots$
<a href="#">annotation of another annotation</a> (the other annotation in RDF starts with $s_1$ )	Annotation( <a href="#">Annotation</a> (A t) ... A1 t1)	$\_x \text{ A } t.$ $s_1 \text{ A1 } t_1.$ $\dots$ $\_x \text{ rdf:type } \text{owl:Annotation}.$ $\_x \text{ owl:annotatedSource } Si.$ $\_x \text{ owl:annotatedProperty } A_1.$ $\_x \text{ owl:annotatedTarget } t_1.$

## Annotation Properties

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
named annotation property	<a href="#">A</a>	A
human-readable name	<a href="#">rdfs:label</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:label</a>
human-readable comment	<a href="#">rdfs:comment</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:comment</a>
additional information	<a href="#">rdfs:seeAlso</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:seeAlso</a>
defining agent	<a href="#">rdfs:isDefinedBy</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:isDefinedBy</a>
version information	<a href="#">owl:versionInfo</a>	<a href="#">owl:versionInfo</a>
deprecation	<a href="#">owl:deprecated</a>	<a href="#">owl:deprecated</a>
backwards compatibility	<a href="#">owl:backwardCompatibleWith</a>	<a href="#">owl:backwardCompatibleWith</a>
incompatibility	<a href="#">owl:incompatibleWith</a>	<a href="#">owl:incompatibleWith</a>
prior version	<a href="#">owl:priorVersion</a>	<a href="#">owl:priorVersion</a>

## Annotation Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">annotation subproperties</a>	<a href="#">SubAnnotationPropertyOf(A1 A2)</a>	A1 rdfs:subPropertyOf A2.
annotation property domain	<a href="#">AnnotationPropertyDomain(A U)</a>	A rdfs:domain U.
annotation property range	<a href="#">AnnotationPropertyRange(A U)</a>	A rdfs:range U.

## 2.8 Ontologies

### Ontologies

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">OWL ontology (importing)</a> <sup>1 2</sup>	<a href="#">Ontology</a> ([ON [U]] <a href="#">Import</a> (ON1) ...)	$\text{ON rdf:type owl:Ontology.}$ $[\text{ON owl:versionIRI } U.]$ $\text{ON owl:imports ON}_1. \dots$

	Annotation(A t) ... )	ON A t. ...
prefix declaration <sup>3</sup>	<a href="#">Prefix(p=U)</a>	@prefix p U.

1. [ ] represents optional constructs
2. In the RDF syntax \_:x is used in place of ON if there is no ontology name.
3. RDF syntax is in Turtle, other RDF serializations may vary.

## 3 Built-in Datatypes and Facets

### 3.1 Built-in Datatypes

Universal Datatype	<a href="#">rdfs:Literal</a>					
<a href="#">Numbers</a>	<a href="#">owl:rational</a>		<a href="#">owl:real</a>			
	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	<a href="#">xsd:float</a>	<a href="#">xsd:decimal</a>	<a href="#">xsd:integer</a>		
	<a href="#">xsd:long</a>	<a href="#">xsd:int</a>	<a href="#">xsd:short</a>	<a href="#">xsd:byte</a>		
	<a href="#">xsd:nonNegativeInteger</a>		<a href="#">xsd:nonPositiveInteger</a>			
	<a href="#">xsd:positiveInteger</a>		<a href="#">xsd:negativeInteger</a>			
	<a href="#">xsd:unsignedLong</a>		<a href="#">xsd:unsignedInt</a>			
	<a href="#">xsd:unsignedShort</a>		<a href="#">xsd:unsignedByte</a>			
	<a href="#">rdf:PlainLiteral</a> (RDF plain literals)					
<a href="#">Strings</a>	<a href="#">xsd:string</a>	<a href="#">xsd:NCName</a>	<a href="#">xsd:Name</a>	<a href="#">xsd:NMTOKEN</a>		
	<a href="#">xsd:token</a>	<a href="#">xsd:language</a>	<a href="#">xsd:normalizedString</a>			
<a href="#">Boolean Values</a>	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a> (value space: <i>true</i> and <i>false</i> )					
<a href="#">Binary Data</a>	<a href="#">xsd:base64Binary</a>		<a href="#">xsd:hexBinary</a>			
<a href="#">IRIs</a>	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>					
<a href="#">Time Instants</a>	<a href="#">xsd:dateTime</a> (optional time zone offset)					
	<a href="#">xsd:dateTimeStamp</a> (required time zone offset)					
<a href="#">XML Literals</a>	<a href="#">rdf:XMLELiteral</a>					

### 3.2 Facets

Facet	Value	Applicable Datatypes	Explanation
<a href="#">xsd:minInclusive</a> <a href="#">xsd:maxInclusive</a> <a href="#">xsd:minExclusive</a> <a href="#">xsd:maxExclusive</a>	literal in the corresponding datatype	Numbers, Time Instants	Restricts the value-space to greater than (equal to) or lesser than (equal to) a value
<a href="#">xsd:minLength</a> <a href="#">xsd:maxLength</a> <a href="#">xsd:length</a>	Non-negative integer	Strings, Binary Data, IRIs	Restricts the value-space based on the lengths of the literals
<a href="#">xsd:pattern</a>	xsd:string literal as a regular expression	Strings, IRIs	Restricts the value space to literals that match the regular expression
<a href="#">rdf:langRange</a>	xsd:string literal as a regular expression	rdf:PlainLiteral	Restricts the value space to literals with language tags that match the regular expression

## 4 Appendix

### 4.1 New Features in OWL 2

Class Expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">local reflexivity</a> (self restriction)</li> <li><a href="#">object</a> and <a href="#">data</a> qualified exact/maximum/minimal cardinality restriction</li> <li><a href="#">universal</a> and <a href="#">existential</a> restriction on n-ary data range</li> </ul>
Class Axioms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">pairwise disjoint classes</a></li> <li><a href="#">class disjoint union</a></li> </ul>
Property Expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">universal</a> and <a href="#">empty</a> object property</li> <li><a href="#">universal</a> and <a href="#">empty</a> data property</li> <li><a href="#">inverse object property expression</a></li> </ul>
Property Axioms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">property chain inclusion</a></li> <li><a href="#">disjoint object properties</a></li> <li><a href="#">disjoint data properties</a></li> <li><a href="#">reflexive</a>, <a href="#">irreflexive</a>, and <a href="#">asymmetric</a> object property.</li> </ul>
Data Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">datatype definition</a></li> <li><a href="#">data range complement</a>, <a href="#">intersection</a> and <a href="#">union</a></li> <li><a href="#">datatype restriction</a> and <a href="#">facets</a></li> <li><a href="#">hook for n-ary datatype</a></li> </ul>
Assertions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">negative object property assertion</a></li> <li><a href="#">negative data property assertion</a></li> </ul>
Annotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">annotation assertion</a></li> <li><a href="#">annotation of an axiom or an annotation</a></li> <li><a href="#">annotation subproperties</a></li> <li><a href="#">annotation property domain</a> and <a href="#">range</a></li> <li><a href="#">owl:deprecated annotation property</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Extra Built-in Datatypes</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">owl:rational</a>, <a href="#">owl:real</a>, <a href="#">xsd:dateTimeStamp</a>, <a href="#">rdf:PlainLiteral</a></li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">key</a></li> <li><a href="#">declaration</a></li> <li><a href="#">metamodeling capabilities</a> (Punning)</li> <li><a href="#">anonymous individual</a></li> </ul>

### 4.2 Additional Vocabulary in OWL 2 RDF Syntax

Feature	Vocabulary	Note
data range	<a href="#">owl:DataRange</a>	deprecated in OWL 2, replaced by <a href="#">rdfs:Datatype</a>
membership of a set of pairwise different individuals	<a href="#">owl:distinctMembers</a>	can alternatively use <a href="#">owl:members</a>
ontology property	<a href="#">owl:OntologyProperty</a>	
deprecation	<a href="#">owl:DeprecatedClass</a> , <a href="#">owl:DeprecatedProperty</a>	alternative RDF syntax: s <a href="#">rdf:type</a> <a href="#">owl:DeprecatedClass</a> . or s <a href="#">rdf:type</a> <a href="#">owl:DeprecatedProperty</a> . can be replaced by s <a href="#">owl:deprecated</a> "true"^^ <a href="#">xsd:boolean</a> .

## 5 Appendix: Change Log (Informative)

### 5.1 Changes Since Recommendation

This section summarizes the changes to this document since the [Recommendation of 27 October, 2009](#).

- With the publication of the XML Schema Definition Language (XSD) 1.1 Part 2: Datatypes [Recommendation of 5 April 2012](#), the elements of OWL 2 which are based on XSD 1.1 are now considered required, and the note detailing the optional dependency on the XSD 1.1 [Candidate Recommendation of 30 April, 2009](#) has been removed from the "Status of this Document" section.
- Minor typographical errors were corrected as detailed on the [OWL 2 Errata](#) page.

### 5.2 Changes Since Proposed Recommendation

This section summarizes the changes to this document since the [Proposed Recommendation of 22 September, 2009](#).

- Minor editorial changes to "Annotations" table.
- Minor editorial change to the explanation of table headers and others.
- Link to a pdf version of the guide, i.e., the OWL 2 Reference Card.

### 5.3 Changes Since Candidate Recommendation

This section summarizes the changes to this document since the [Candidate Recommendation of 11 June, 2009](#).

- The "Features At Risk" note w.r.t. the owl:rational and rdf:XMLLiteral datatypes was removed: implementation support has been adequately demonstrated, and the features are no longer considered at risk (see [Resolution 5](#) and [Resolution 6](#), 05 August 2009).
- Some minor editorial changes were made.

## 6 Acknowledgments

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