

The different “Shapes” of RDF(S) and OWL:
a fragmented history

Or: are Semantic Web standards (still) a good basis
for Knowledge Graphs?

Great to be back 😊

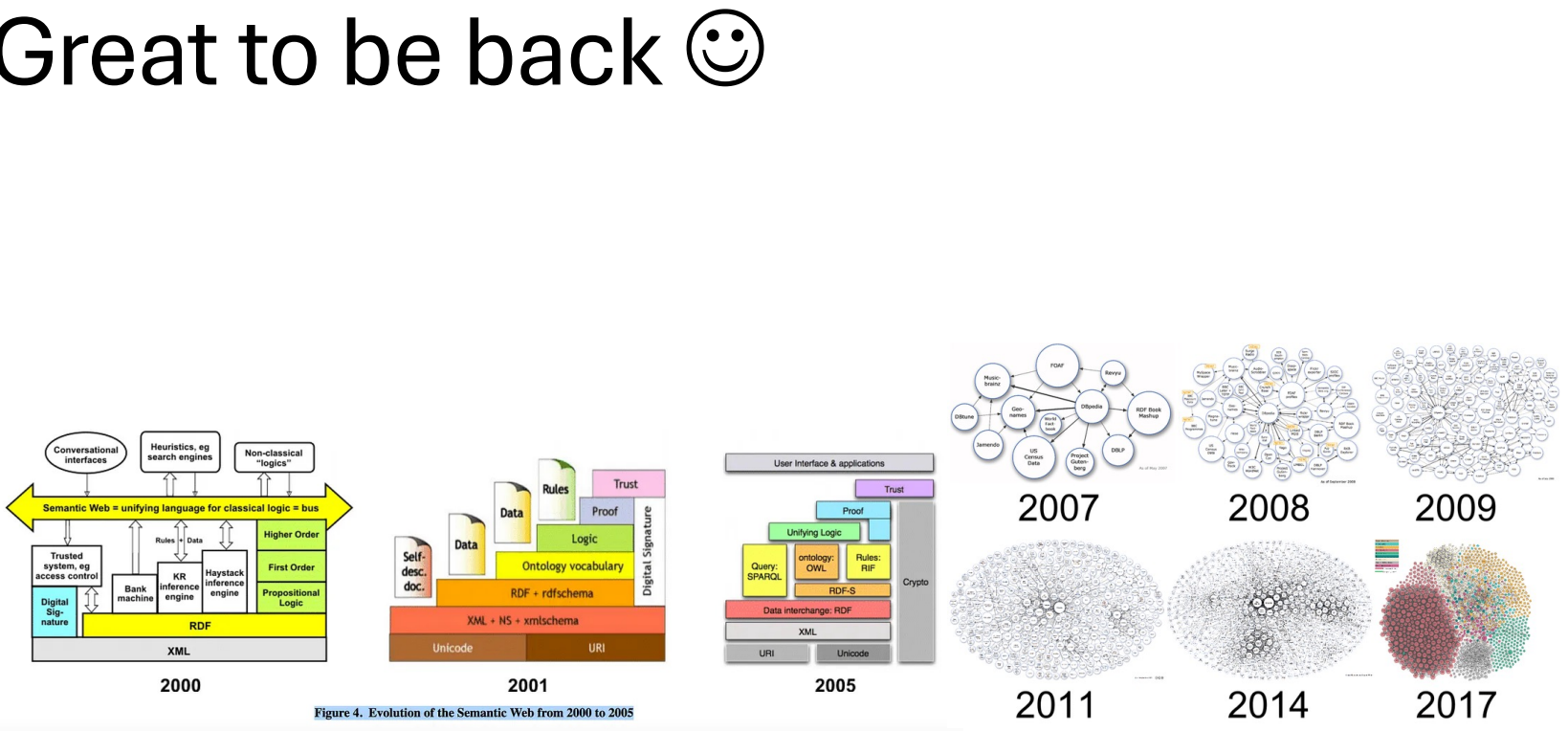
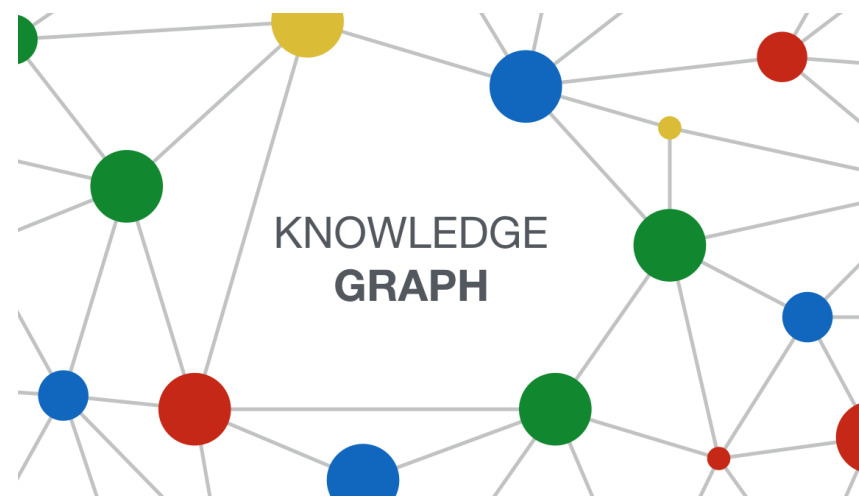


Figure 4. Evolution of the Semantic Web from 2000 to 2005



1999-2002			2001-2004			2012-2014		2022-2024	
First Recommendations			RDF 1.0			RDF 1.1		RDF1.2	
RDF 1999	RDFS 2000	OWL 2002	RDF 2004	RDFS 2004	OWL 2004	RDF 2014	RDFS 2014	OWL 2012	RDF 2024 RDFS 2024 OWL 2024



TU Wien



Univ. Innsbruck



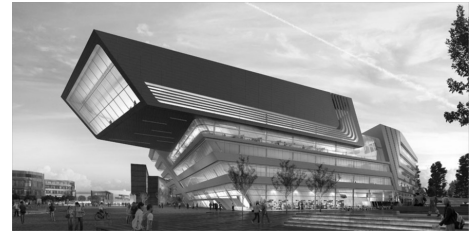
Univ. Rey Juan Carlos Madrid



NUI Galway Ireland



Siemens AG Österreich

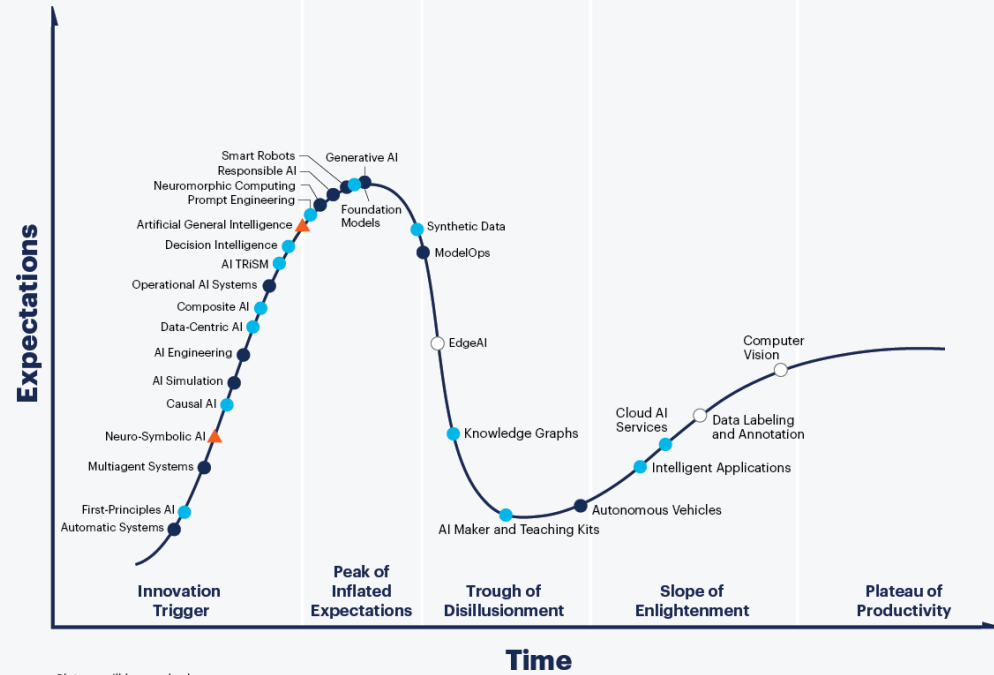


Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (WU)

How are Knowledge Graphs actually doing in 2024?

On the one hand...

Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2023



Plateau will be reached:
 ○ less than 2 years ● 2 to 5 years ● 5 to 10 years ▲ more than 10 years ⊗ obsolete before plateau As of July 2023

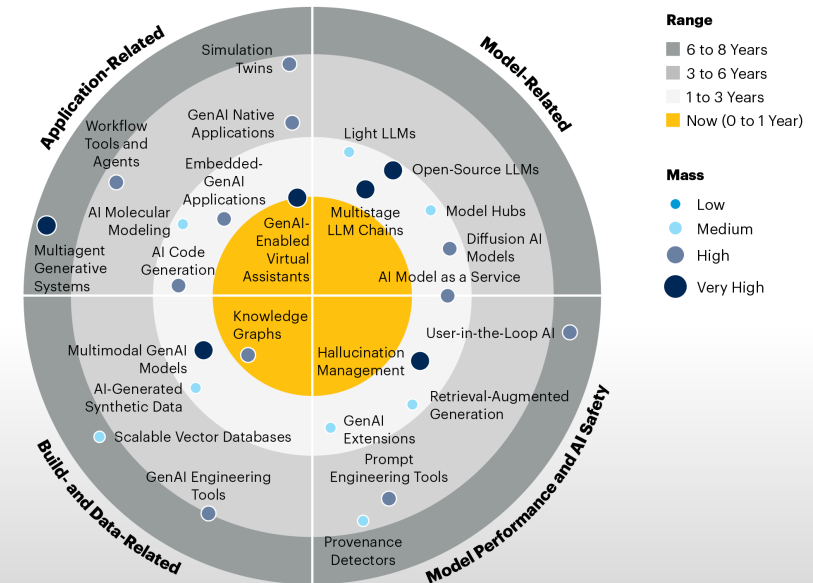
gartner.com

Source: Gartner
 © 2023 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. 2079794

Gartner

On the other hand...

Impact Radar for Generative AI



Source: Gartner
 © 2023 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. 2683355

Gartner

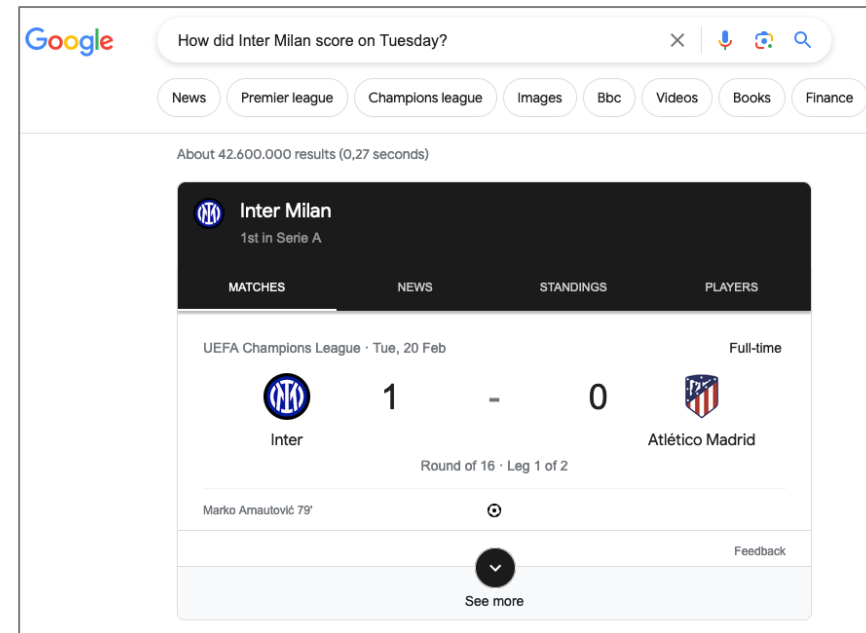
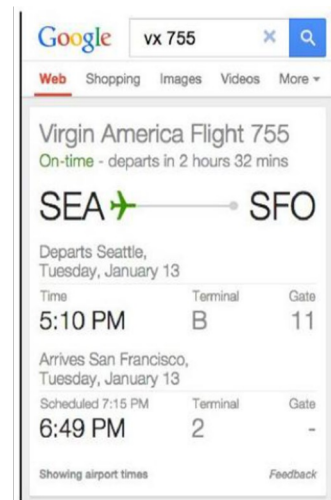
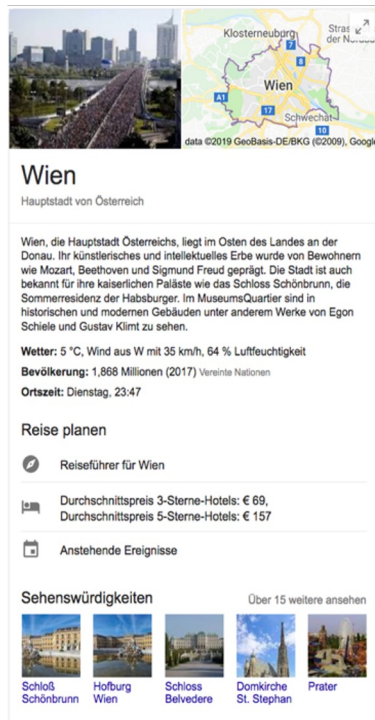
What has changed?

- Adoption of the concept by major commercial players
- Fueled by “AI success stories”
- Standards (RDF, SPARQL) adopted by major vendors
- The focus has shifted
 - from (deductive) reasoning towards data quality (constraints)
 - towards “context”
- Are Semantic Web languages (in particular **RDFS** and **OWL** ...) still fit for this purpose?

Fueled by “AI success stories” 1/3

Google – User Experience:

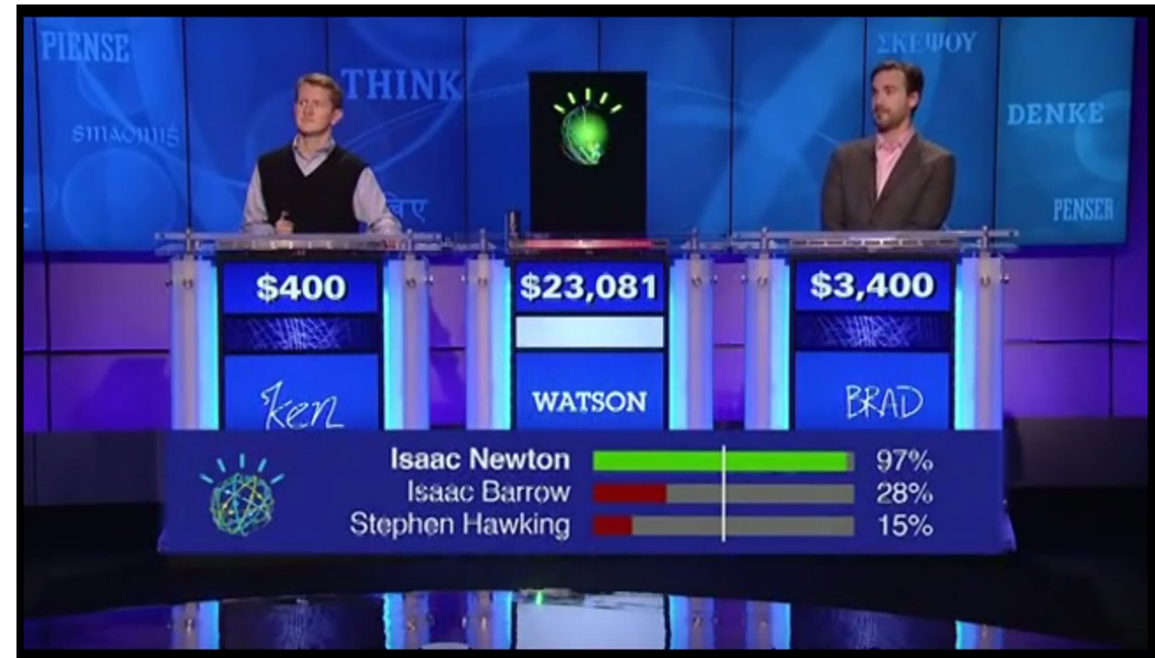
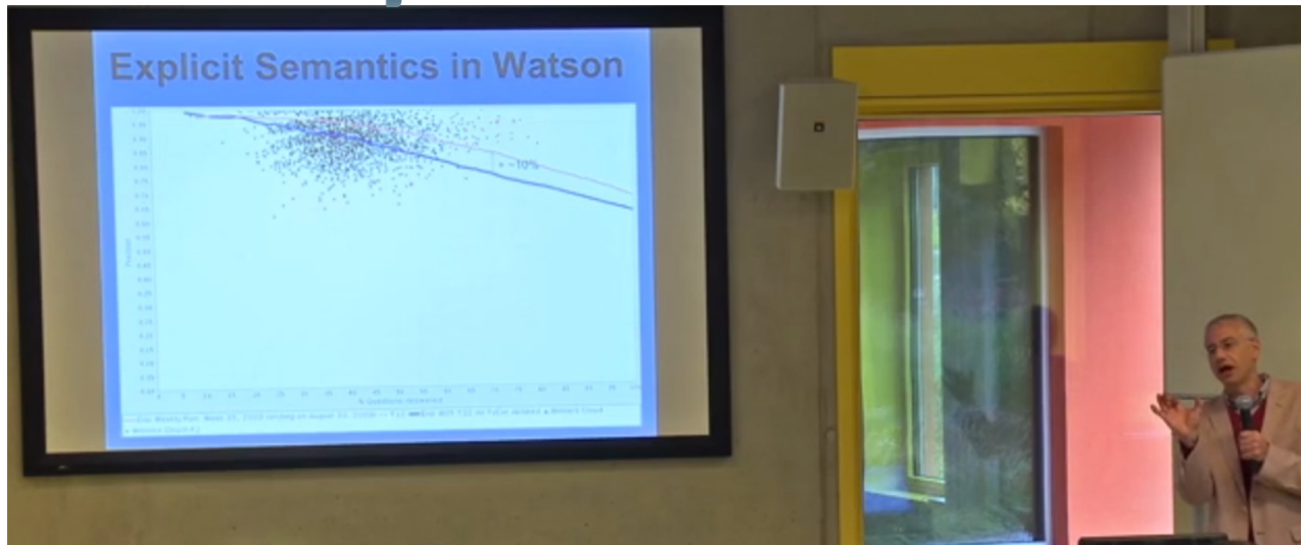
- Rich Snippets
- Personalised recommendations across services:



Fueled by “AI success stories” 2/3

IBM Watson :

- Pre-LLM !!!
- Used DBpedia as one of its underlying knowledge bases! Essentially: formulating SPARQL queries underneath and using confidence scores.



<https://youtu.be/P0Obm0DBvwl?t=951>

Fueled by “AI success stories” 3/3

“The Future of Knowledge Graphs in a World of LLMs”

Denny Vrandečić, WikimediaFoundation, Keynote [KGC23](#)



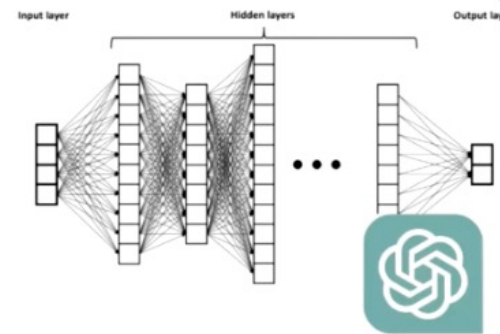
~5 seconds



0.56 seconds

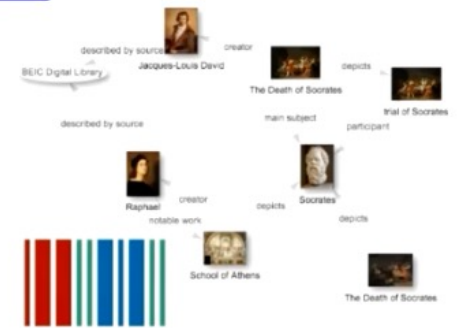


0.26 seconds



Large generative model

- 6 tokens input
- 60 tokens output (2 tokens)
- 96 layers
- 175 billion parameters



Knowledge graph lookup

- Find item out of 100m
- Find key out of 10k
- Logarithmic operations



Who created The School of Athens?

Trend: RAG – Search+KG+LLMs!
 ISWC2024 workshop: *Retrieval-Augmented Generation*
Enabled by Knowledge Graphs (RAGE-KG)

Standards (RDF, SPARQL) adopted by major vendors

“ORACLE supports RDF and SPARQL”

Rank			DBMS	Database Model	Score		
Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2023			Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2023
1.	1.	1.	Oracle +	Relational, Multi-model ⓘ	1221.06	-20.39	-40.23
2.	2.	2.	MySQL +	Relational, Multi-model ⓘ	1101.50	-5.17	-81.29
3.	3.	3.	Microsoft SQL Server +	Relational, Multi-model ⓘ	845.81	-7.76	-76.20
4.	4.	4.	PostgreSQL +	Relational, Multi-model ⓘ	634.91	+5.50	+21.08
5.	5.	5.	MongoDB +	Document, Multi-model ⓘ	424.53	+4.18	-34.25
6.	6.	6.	Redis +	Key-value, Multi-model ⓘ	157.00	-3.71	-15.45
7.	7.	↑ 8.	Elasticsearch	Search engine, Multi-model ⓘ	134.79	-0.95	-4.28
8.	8.	↓ 7.	IBM Db2	Relational, Multi-model ⓘ	127.75	-4.47	-15.17
9.	9.	↑ 11.	Snowflake +	Relational	125.38	-2.07	+10.98
10.	10.	↓ 9.	SQLite +	Relational	118.16	+0.88	-15.66



(Quoting Souripriya Das from Dagstuhl Seminar 24061 a month ago ;-))

The focus has shifted

- towards “context”
- from (deductive) reasoning towards data quality (constraints)



Wikidata

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q615>



Item [Discussion](#)

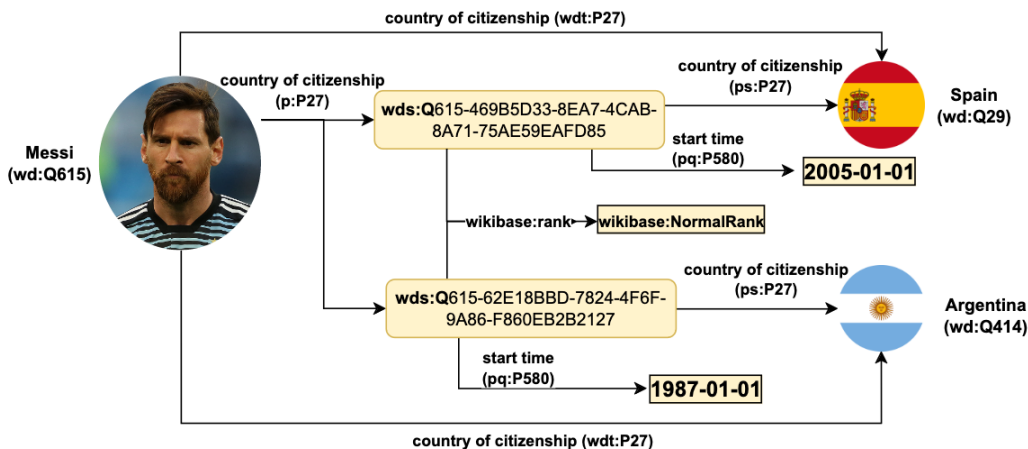
Lionel Messi (Q615)

Argentine association football player (born 1987)

[Lionel Andres Messi](#) | [Messi](#) | [Lionel Andrés Messi Cuccittini](#) | [Lionel Andrés Messi](#) | [Leo Messi](#)

[In more languages](#)
[Configure](#)

[Main page](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Project chat](#)
[Create a new item](#)



Extremely rich, collaborative Knowledge Graph, directly integrated in Wikipedia

Available as RDF and can be queried in SPARQL

Rich contextual knowledge

Fine grained data available about context on a statement level:

- time
- provenance
- Information source
- edit information
- **constraints**

Revision history of "Lionel Messi" (Q615)

[View logs for this item \(view abuse log\)](#)

Filter revisions

Diff selection: Mark the radio buttons of the revisions to compare and hit enter or the button at the bottom.
Legend: (cur) = difference with latest revision, (prev) = difference with preceding revision, m = minor edit.

(latest | earliest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 08:21, 21 February 2024 Poig97 (talk | contribs) .. (523,166 bytes) (+111) .. (Added link to [fawikiquote]: [البيول ميسي](#) (Tag: Wikidata User Interface)
- (cur | prev) 05:32, 20 February 2024 MidleadingBot (talk | contribs) .. (523,055 bytes) (+311) .. (Added qualifier: *member of sports team* (P54): [Inter Miami CF](#) (Q16844931), bot (details))
- (cur | prev) 05:22, 20 February 2024 MidleadingBot (talk | contribs) .. (522,744 bytes) (+305) .. (Added qualifier: *member of sports team* (P54): [Argentina national association football team](#) (Q79800), bot (details))
- (cur | prev) 05:22, 20 February 2024 MidleadingBot (talk | contribs) .. (522,439 bytes) (+307) .. (Added qualifier: *member of sports team* (P54): [Paris Saint-Germain F.C.](#) (Q483020), bot (details))
- (cur | prev) 05:21, 20 February 2024 MidleadingBot (talk | contribs) .. (522,132 bytes) (+303) .. (Added qualifier: *member of sports team* (P54): [FC Barcelona](#) (Q7156), bot (details))

So, what happened to RDFS and OWL?

- Wikidata does not even use OWL and RDFS
- Are Semantic Web languages (in particular **RDFS and OWL ...**) still fit for this purpose?

Starting point/disclaimer:

- RDF (A-Box) Graph:

`:s :p :o .`

- RDFS “T-Box Graph”:

`:p rdfs:subClassOf :q.`

- OWL “T-Box Graph”:

`:p rdfs:subClassOf :q.`

`:p rdf:type owl:inverseFunctionalProperty.`

- RDFS “Vocabulary Graph”:

`rdfs:Property rdf:type rdfs:Class`

In this talk, I mainly consider
RDFS and OWL as

RDF graphs

When I talk about OWL
fragments, I mean
which of the OWL(+RDFS+RDFS)
Vocabulary can be used *how*
(*syntactically*) in an RDF graph

Recovering history:

1999-2000 First versions of RDF + RDFS:

1999

- The first recommendation version of the RDF syntax and model (all XML):
 - Ora Lassila, Ralph Swick 22 February 1999
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-rdf-syntax-19990222/>
 - or: http://web.archive.org/web/20000815062516id_/http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-rdf-syntax/
- The actually first version of the **RDF namespace document** was published a bit before:
- http://web.archive.org/web/19990508090931id_/http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns

“RDF is a foundation for processing metadata”

Origins rather
“Web metadata exchange
format”
than a“(Graph) data format”

1999

- The first recommendation of RDF-Schema:
 - 1999 **Proposed Recommendation** version
 - <http://web.archive.org/web/20000815092251/http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/PR-rdf-schema-19990303/>
 - never became a Standard, but advanced to Rec only with the RDF 2004 version!
- The first version of the **RDF-Schema namespace document**:
 - https://web.archive.org/web/20000816181854id_/www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema

First mention of RDF Schema in a W3C published document actually already 1998:

- W3C Note 1998 (<https://www.w3.org/TR/?filter-tr-name=RDF>)



NOTE-rdf-uml-19980804

A Discussion of the Relationship Between RDF-Schema and UML

W3C Note 04-Aug-1998

Revised

This document:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-rdf-uml-19980804>

Author:

[Walter W. Chang](#), Advanced Technology Group, Adobe Systems

Status of This Document

This document is a [NOTE](#) made available by W3C for discussion only. This indicates no endorsement of its content, nor that W3C has had any editorial control in its preparation, nor that W3C has, is, or will be allocating any resources to the issues addressed by the NOTE.

Comments may be sent to www-rdf-comments@w3.org. All mail is [archived](#) and available for review.

Introduction

This note summarizes the relationship between RDF-Schema and UML, the generic industry standard object-oriented modeling framework for information systems modeling. This note will briefly describe these systems then relate them to each other.

RDF-Schema

2002: first (draft) version of OWL

- Namespace document first version online:
www.w3.org/2002/07/owl
- http://web.archive.org/web/20020815073440id_/www.w3.org/2002/07/owl

2004: RDF and RDFS 1.0

- **10 February 2004:** Rehaul of the RDF and RDFS vocabulary
- http://web.archive.org/web/20040213221349id_/http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns
- https://web.archive.org/web/20040204230820id_/http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema

2004: OWL1

- **10 February 2004:** First official Recommendation of OWL
- http://web.archive.org/web/20040405111643id_/http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl

2012: OWL2

- **11 December 2012:** Quite substantial extension of OWL1
 - various new language features
 - 3 sub”dialects”:
 - OWL RL
 - OWL EL
 - OWL QL
 - Whar changed? Let’s check!
 - [http://web.archive.org/web/20121221014933id /http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl](http://web.archive.org/web/20121221014933id/http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl)

2014: RDF1.1 +RDF Schema 1.1

- 25 February 2014
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-concepts/>
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-schema/>

- What's new?
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-new/>
 - IRIs instead of URIs and special characters allowed in IRIs.
 - New datatypes:
 - **rdf:langString**
 - **rdf:HTML** and **rdf:XMLLiteral** are non-normative in RDF 1.1
 - A table of RDF-compatible XSD datatypes has been added to RDF 1.1 Concepts and Abstract Syntax. Any XSD datatypes not represented in this table are incompatible with RDF

2024: RDF1.2 !

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf12-schema/>

• What's new?

- Quoted triples
- `rdf:dirLangString`
- `rdf:JSON`
- `rdf:HTML` and `rdf:XMLLiteral` now normative

▼ More details about this document

This version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2024/WD-rdf12-concepts-20240121/>

Latest published version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf12-concepts/>

Latest editor's draft:

<https://w3c.github.io/rdf-concepts/spec/>

History:

<https://www.w3.org/standards/history/rdf12-concepts/>

[Commit history](#)

Latest Recommendation:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-concepts>

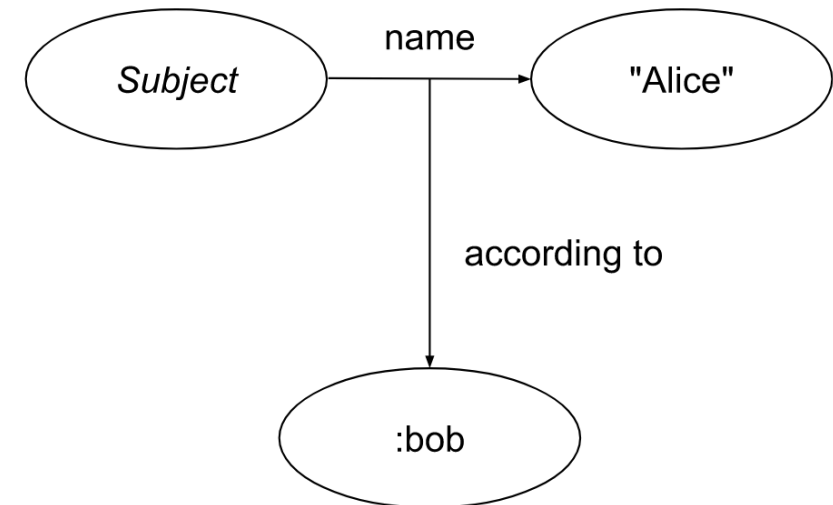
Editors:

Olaf Hartig

Pierre-Antoine Champin

Gregg Kellogg

Andy Seaborne



Let's put these back on our timeline...

1999-2002			2001-2004			2012-2014			2022-2024		
First Recommendations			RDF 1.0			RDF 1.1		OWL2	RDF1.2		
RDF 1999	RDFS 2000	OWL 2002	RDF 2004	RDFS 2004	OWL 2004	RDF 2014	RDFS 2014	OWL 2012	RDF 2024	RDFS 2024	OWL 2024

... and have a closer look:

- Interesting asynchronicity of the standard's evolution...
- What was there from the beginning?
- Some things came and went...
- Are all of these constructs needed/used? in practice?

~2000

		1999-2002			
		First Recommendations			
		RDF 19	RDFS 20	OWL 20	
Term					
Properties	rdf:object	TRUE	TRUE		
	rdf:predicate	TRUE	TRUE		
	rdf:subject	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	
	rdf:type	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	
	rdf:value	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:comment		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:domain		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:label		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:range		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:seeAlso		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:subClassOf		TRUE	TRUE	
	rdfs:subPropertyOf		TRUE	TRUE	
	Classes	rdf:Alt	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
		rdf:Bag	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
rdf:Property		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	
rdf:Seq		TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	
rdf:Statement		TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	
rdfs:Class			TRUE	TRUE	

Let's put these on a Tim

1999-2002			2001-2004			2012-		
First Recommendations			RDF 1.0			RDF 1.1		
RDF 1999	RDFS 2000	OWL 2002	RDF 2004	RDFS 2004	OWL 2004	RDF 2014	RDFS	

... and have a closer look:

- Interesting asynchronicity of the standard's evolution...
- What was there from the beginning?
- Some things came and went...
- Are all of these constructs needed/used? in practice?

~2004

	1999-2002			2001-2004			2012-2014			2022-2024		
	First Recommendations			RDF 1.0			RDF 1.1			RDF 2.0		
Term	RDF 19	RDFS 20	OWL 20	RDF 20	RDFS 20	OWL 20	RDF 20	RDFS 20	OWL 20	RDF 2024	RDFS 2024	OWL 2024
Properties												
rd:first												
rd:object	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE									
rd:predicate	TRUE	TRUE										
rd:rest			TRUE	TRUE		TRUE						
rd:subject	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE								
rd:type	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE			TRUE		TRUE	TRUE
rd:value	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE								
rd:comment		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:domain		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:isDefinedBy			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:label		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:member					TRUE				TRUE			TRUE
rd:range		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:seeAlso		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:subClassOf		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:subPropertyOf		TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE						TRUE
owl:allValuesFrom			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:cardinality			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:complementOf			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:disjointWith			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:disjointMembers						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:equivalentClass						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:equivalentProperty						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:hasValue			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:intersectionOf			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:inverseOf			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:maxCardinality			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:minCardinality			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:nonProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:oneOf			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:sameAs						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:someValuesFrom			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:unionOf			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
Classes												
rd:Alt	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		
rd:Bag	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		
rd:List			TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE
rd:Property	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:Seq	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		
rd:Statement	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		
rd:Class		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:Container				TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:ContainerMembershipProperty					TRUE			TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:Datatype				TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:Literal		TRUE		TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rd:Resource				TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
owl:AllDifferent						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:Class			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:DataRange						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:DatatypeProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:DeprecatedClass						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:DeprecatedProperty						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:FunctionalProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:InverseFunctionalProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:ObjectProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:OnToLogy			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
owl:OnToLogyProperty						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:Restriction			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:SymmetricProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:TransitiveProperty			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
Meta-Properties												
rd:XMLLiteral				TRUE			TRUE		TRUE		TRUE	
owl:Nothing			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:Thing			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:backwardCompatibleWith						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:compatibleWith						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:priorVersion						TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:versionInfo			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
owl:imports			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE			TRUE
rd:iri			TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE		TRUE

Let's put these on a Timeline

1999-2002	2001-2004	2012-2014	
First Recommendations	RDF 1.0	RDF 1.1	OWL2
RDF 1999 RDFS 2000 OWL 2002	RDF 2004 RDFS 2004 OWL 2004	RDF 2014 RDFS 2014	OWL 2014

... and have a closer look:

- Interesting asynchronicity of the standard's evolution...
- What was there from the beginning?
- Some things came and went...
- Are all of these constructs needed/used? in practice?

~2014

... and RDF1.2 adding a couple more as we speak ;-)

Term	RDF 19	RDFS 20	OWL 20	RDF 20	RDFS 20	OWL 20	RDF 20	RDFS 20	OWL 20
rdf:first									
rdf:object	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE						
rdf:predicate	TRUE	TRUE							
rdf:rest			TRUE	TRUE					
rdf:subject	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE					
rdf:type	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdf:value	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE					
rdfs:comment		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:domain		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:isDefinedBy		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:label		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:member				TRUE					
rdfs:range		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:seeAlso		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:subClassOf		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:subPropertyOf		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
owl:allValuesFrom			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:annotatedProperty									TRUE
owl:annotatedSource									TRUE
owl:annotatedTarget									TRUE
owl:assertionProperty									TRUE
owl:cardinality			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:complementOf			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:datatypeComplementOf									TRUE
owl:differentFrom									TRUE
owl:disjointUnionOf			TRUE		FALSE				TRUE
owl:disjointWith			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:distinctMembers						TRUE			TRUE
owl:equivalentClass						TRUE			TRUE
owl:equivalentProperty						TRUE			TRUE
owl:hasKey									TRUE
owl:hasSelf									TRUE
owl:hasValue			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:intersectionOf			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:inverseOf			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:maxCardinality			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:maxQualifiedCardinality									TRUE
owl:members									TRUE
owl:minCardinality			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:minQualifiedCardinality									TRUE
owl:onClass									TRUE
owl:onDataRange									TRUE
owl:onDatatype									TRUE
owl:onProperties									TRUE
owl:onProperty			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:oneOf			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:propertyChainAxiom									TRUE
owl:propertyDisjointWith									TRUE
owl:qualifiedCardinality									TRUE
owl:sameAs						TRUE			TRUE
owl:someValuesFrom			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:sourceIndividual									TRUE
owl:targetIndividual									TRUE
owl:targetValue									TRUE
owl:unionOf			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:withRestrictions									TRUE
rdf:Alt	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
rdf:Bag	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
rdf>List			TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
rdf:Property	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdf:Seq	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
rdf:Statement	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
rdfs:Class	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:Container			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:ContainerMembershipProperty			TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:Datatype		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:Literal		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:Resource		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
owl:AllDifferent					TRUE				TRUE
owl:AllDisjointClasses						TRUE			TRUE
owl:AllDisjointProperties									TRUE
owl:Annotation									TRUE
owl:AnnotationProperty									TRUE
owl:AsymmetricProperty									TRUE
owl:Axiom									TRUE
owl:Class	TRUE			TRUE					TRUE
owl:DataRange			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:DatatypeProperty			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:DeprecatedClass					TRUE				TRUE
owl:DeprecatedProperty					TRUE				TRUE
owl:FunctionalProperty			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:InverseFunctionalProperty			TRUE		TRUE				TRUE
owl:IrreflexiveProperty									TRUE
owl:NamedIndividual									TRUE
owl:NegativePropertyAssertion									TRUE
owl:ObjectProperty	TRUE			TRUE	TRUE				TRUE
owl:Ontology	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
owl:OntologyProperty					TRUE				TRUE
owl:ReflexiveProperty									TRUE
owl:Restriction	TRUE			TRUE					TRUE
owl:SymmetricProperty					TRUE				TRUE
owl:TransitiveProperty	TRUE			TRUE					TRUE
rdf:HTML					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
rdf:PlainLiteral					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
rdf:XMLLiteral			TRUE		TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
rdf:langString					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:Nothing			TRUE		TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:Thing			TRUE		TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:bottomDataProperty								TRUE	TRUE
owl:topDataProperty								TRUE	TRUE
owl:bottomObjectProperty								TRUE	TRUE
owl:topObjectProperty								TRUE	TRUE
owl:topObjectProperty								TRUE	TRUE
owl:backwardsCompatibleWith					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:Deprecated								TRUE	TRUE
owl:incompatibleWith								TRUE	TRUE
owl:priorVersion					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:versionInfo					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:imports	TRUE				TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:versionInfo					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE
owl:versionInfo					TRUE			TRUE	TRUE

Even the smallest fragment...

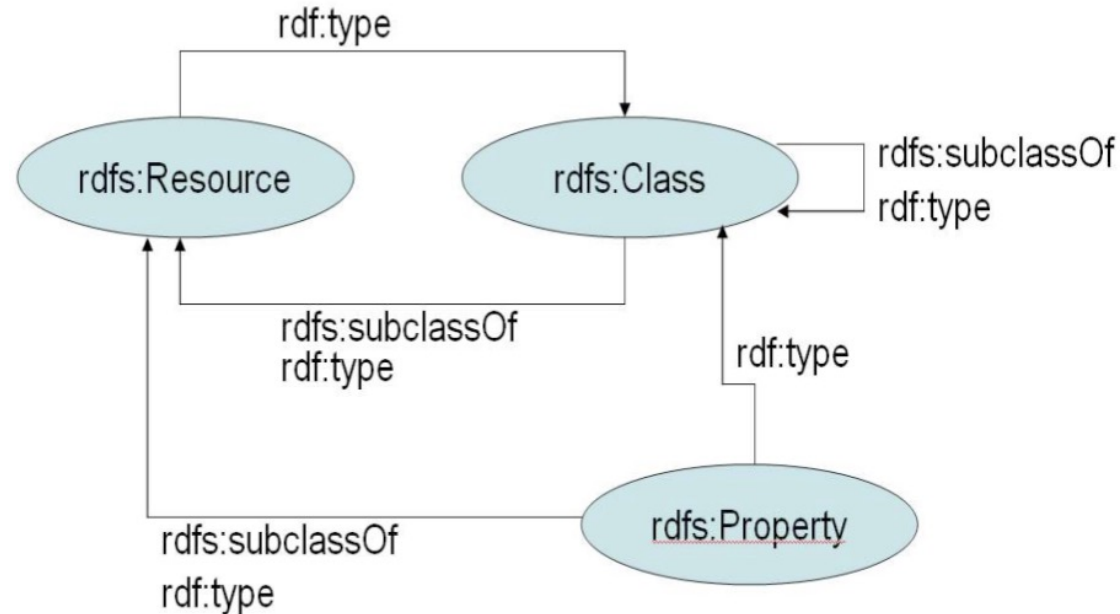
- ... allows things (syntactically) that don't make intuitive sense, or at least seem to be “distracting”... to most people who do NOT come from an RDF world.

Note: I'd argue that this is possibly one of the reasons for “slow” adoption.

		1999-2002		
		First Recommendations		
		RDF 19	RDFS 20	OWL 20
	Term			
Properties	rdf:object	TRUE	TRUE	
	rdf:predicate	TRUE	TRUE	
	rdf:subject	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
	rdf:type	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
	rdf:value	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
	rdfs:comment		TRUE	TRUE
	rdfs:domain		TRUE	TRUE
	rdfs:label		TRUE	TRUE
	rdfs:range		TRUE	TRUE
	rdfs:seeAlso		TRUE	TRUE
rdfs:subClassOf		TRUE	TRUE	
rdfs:subPropertyOf		TRUE	TRUE	
Classes	rdf:Alt	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
	rdf:Bag	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
	rdf:Property	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
	rdf:Seq	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
	rdf:Statement	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
	rdfs:Class		TRUE	TRUE

“axiomatic” triples

- The vast majority of axiomatic triples seem to be an unnecessary burden, e.g.:



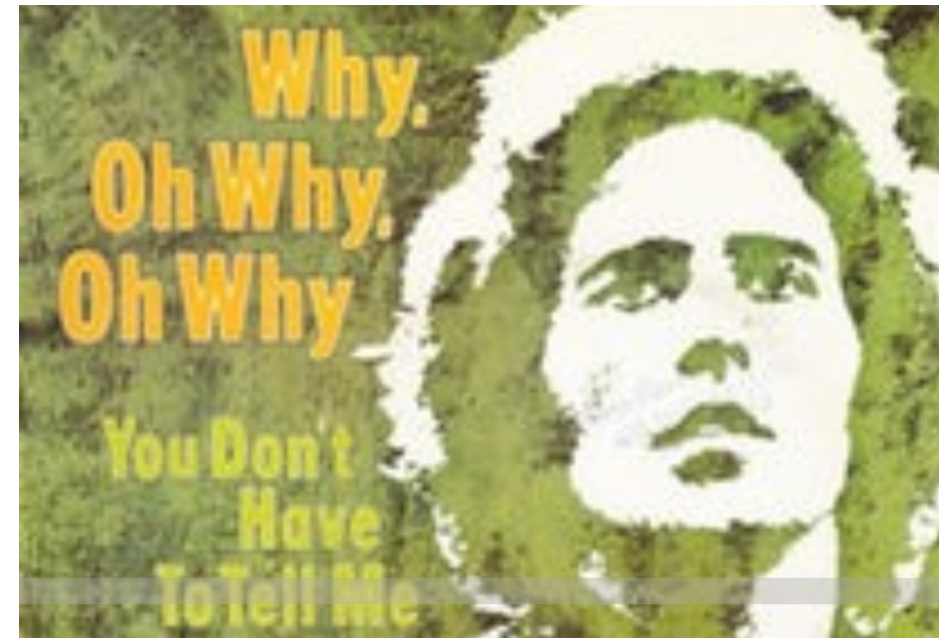
Only there to make the integration of axioms into the graph work, in a way to “justify” the “mix” of syntax and semantics.

This IS possible...

```
rdf:subClassOf
  a owl:SymmetricProperty .
```

```
rdf:type
  rdfs:subPropertyOf rdfs:subClassOf, owl:imports.
```

```
rdfs:subClassOf
  rdfs:subPropertyOf rdfs:Resource,
  rdfs:subPropertyOf .
```



BTW, you here can sure think of similar issues in "SHACL graphs"...
Botomline requirement:

You want to have the axioms and constraints represented in/with the graph, but you want to *syntactically* ensure, it keeps *separable*

Apart from the official W3C standards

- There's a long list of OWL “fragments”
 - partially syntactically
 - partially semanticallymotivated:
 - **OWL “ter Horst”** (2005) syntactic/semantic (Horn Logic)
 - **OWL Flight** (2005) semantic (CWA/Constraint reading)
 - **RDFS-** ... Minimal RDFS (2007) syntactic/semantic
 - **OWL LD** (2012) syntactic/usage-motivated
 - Other fragments under discussion in the course of **OWL2**, such as “**RDFS3.0**”:
 - <https://www.w3.org/2007/OWL/wiki/Fragments>

OWL “ter Horst” (2005)

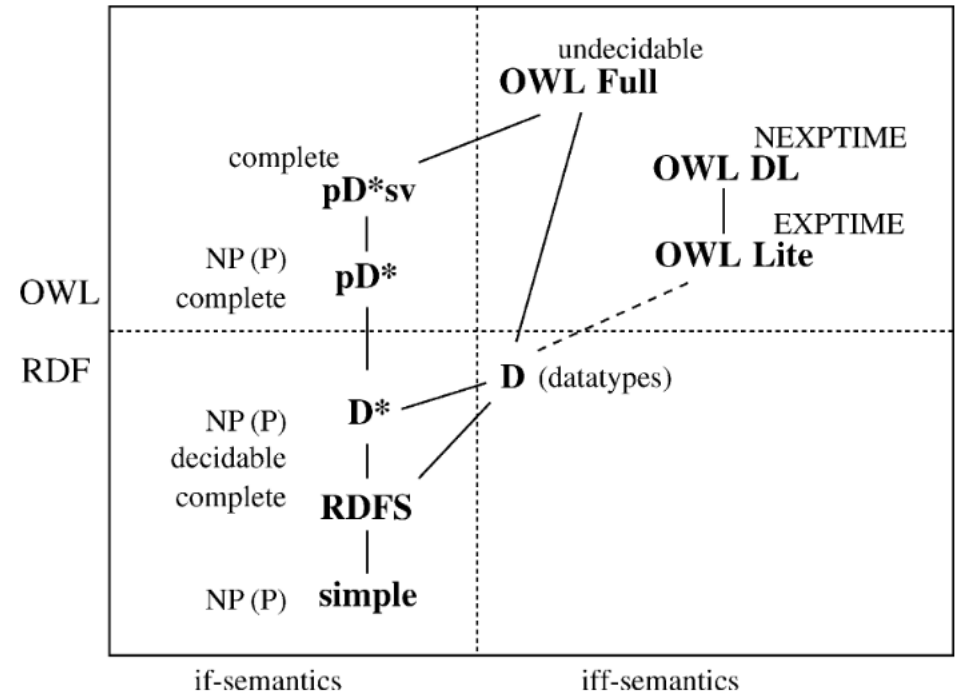


Journal of Web Semantics
Volume 3, Issues 2–3, October 2005, Pages 79-115



Completeness, decidability and complexity of entailment for RDF Schema and a semantic extension involving the OWL vocabulary ☆

[Herman J. ter Horst](#)  



OWL Flight (2005)



OWL DL vs. OWL Flight: Conceptual Modeling and Reasoning for the Semantic Web

Jos de Bruijn
Digital Enterprise Research Institute (DERI)
University of Innsbruck, Austria
jos.debruijn@deri.org

Axel Polleres
Digital Enterprise Research Institute (DERI)
University of Innsbruck, Austria
axel.polleres@deri.org

Rubén Lara
Tecnología, Información y Finanzas
Madrid, Spain
rlara@afi.es

Dieter Fensel
Digital Enterprise Research Institute (DERI)
University of Innsbruck, Austria
National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

“Semantic” fragment:

- Datalog-Based semantics
- Unique Names Assumption
- Important thing: proposing alternative **constraint reading** of property restrictions!

OWL IC (2010)

- Similar idea!
- Read (some) OWL axioms as constraints
- E.g.:

```
CatOwner rdfs:subClassOf[ a owl:Restriction;  
                           owl:onProperty owns;  
                           owl:somevaluesFrom Cat ]
```

- “deductive” reading: there is a (possibly unknown) cat
- vs.
- “constraining” reading: there has to be a (known) owned cat
- Problem: what about UNA? What about CWA?

... and it's pretty ugly to write this as RDF triples

Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI-10)

Integrity Constraints in OWL

Jiao Tao¹, Evren Sirin², Jie Bao¹, Deborah L. McGuinness¹

¹ Department of Computer Science, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180, USA

² Clark & Parsia, LLC, Washington, DC 20001, USA

OWL LD (2012)

OWL: Yet to arrive on the Web of Data?

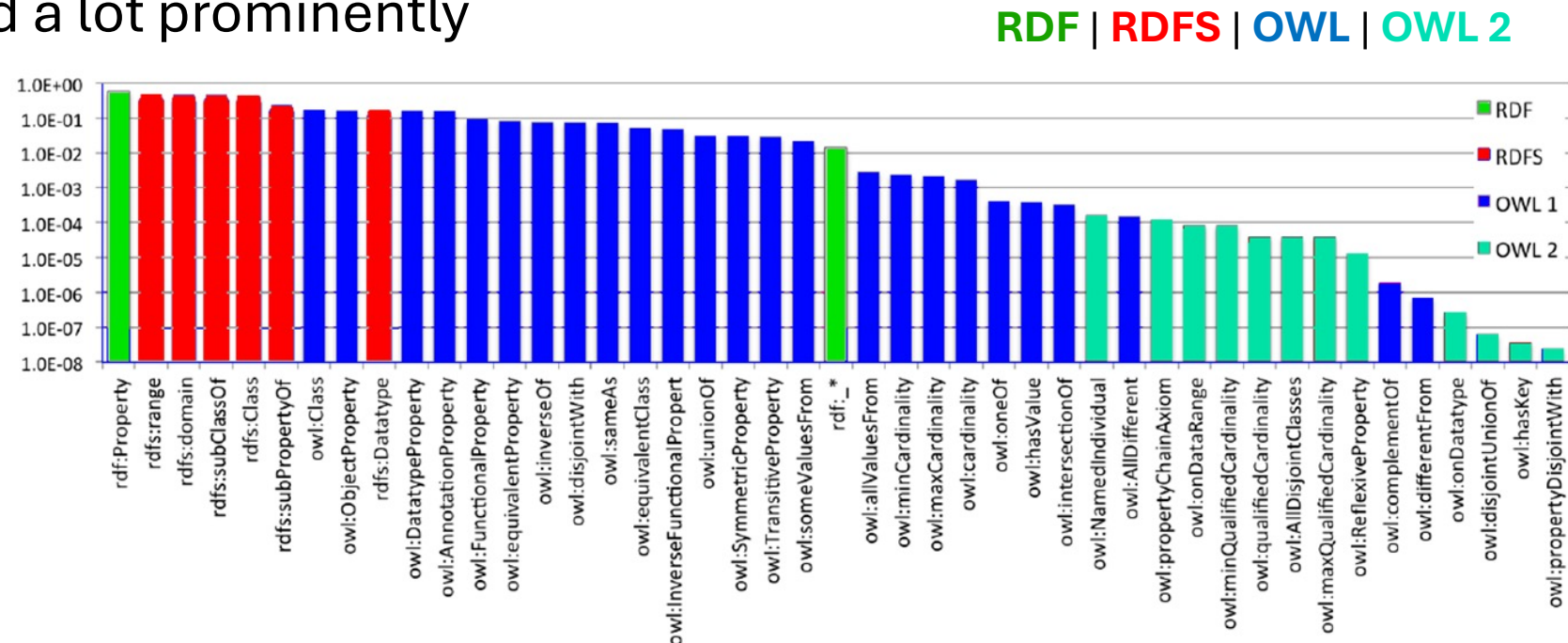
Birte Glimm
Ulm University, Institute of
Artificial Intelligence,
89069 Ulm, Germany

Aidan Hogan
Digital Enterprise
Research Institute,
National University of
Ireland Galway, Ireland

Markus Krötzsch
University of Oxford,
Department of Computer
Science, OX1 3QD
Oxford, United Kingdom

Axel Polleres
Siemens AG Österreich,
Siemensstrasse 90, 1210
Vienna, Austria

- Goal: Define a fragement of “really used” OWL based on vocabulary usage
 - RDF Schema features amongst the most prominently used
 - OWL 2 features not used a lot prominently



OWL LD (2012)

OWL: Yet to arrive on the Web of Data?

Birte Glimm
Ulm University, Institute of
Artificial Intelligence,
89069 Ulm, Germany

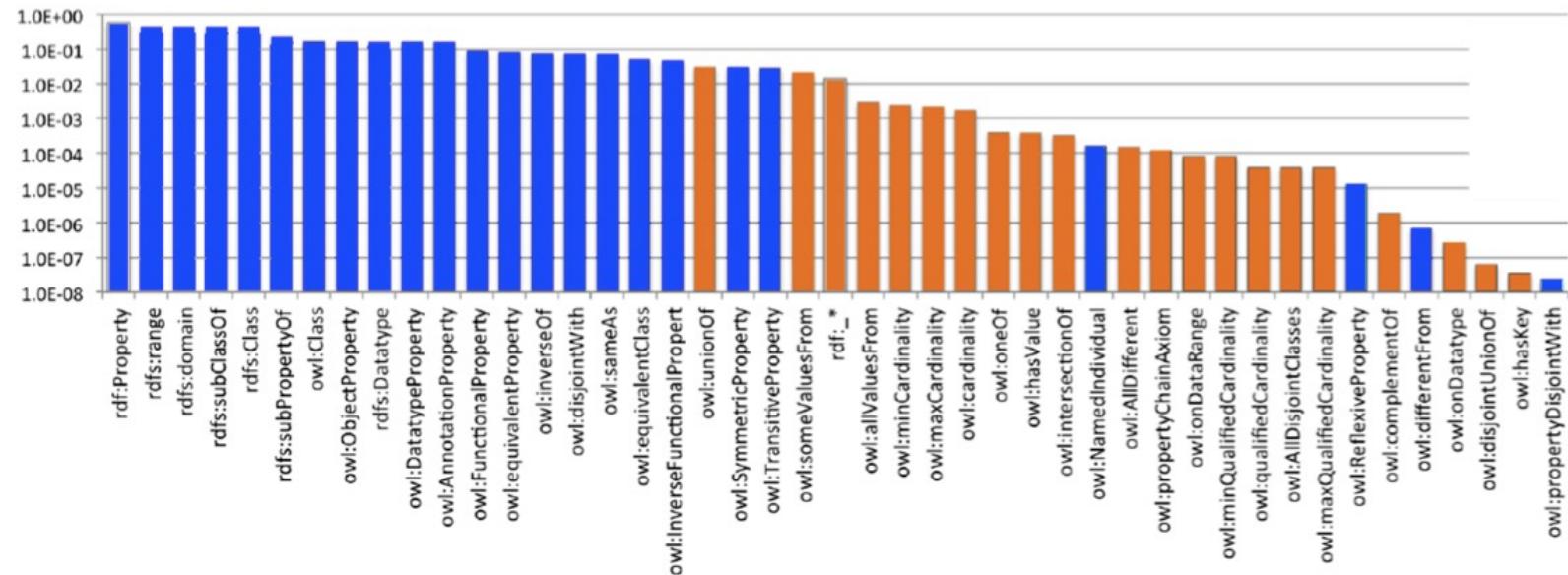
Aidan Hogan
Digital Enterprise
Research Institute,
National University of
Ireland Galway, Ireland

Markus Krötzsch
University of Oxford,
Department of Computer
Science, OX1 3QD
Oxford, United Kingdom

Axel Polleres
Siemens AG Österreich,
Siemensstrasse 90, 1210
Vienna, Austria

- Goal: Define a fragement of “really used” OWL based on vocabulary usage
 - RDF Schema features amongst the most prominently used
 - OWL 2 features not used a lot prominently
 - **Mostly single-triple expressible axioms**

→ Essential idea:
“Single-triple axiom OWL RL “



RDFS- (2007)

Minimal Deductive Systems for RDF

Sergio Muñoz¹, Jorge Pérez^{2,3}, and Claudio Gutierrez⁴

¹ Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Chile

² Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

³ Universidad de Talca, Chile

⁴ Universidad de Chile

- Arguing (well!) that only a minimal subset of the RDFS vocabulary is semantically relevant, obviously, this is a subset of OWL LD

So, let's maybe dare a “fresh start” on Ontologies & Shapes?

Idea:

- Let's dare to keep it simple and constrain ourselves! 😊
- Start minimal.

Incremental Proposal, how could it look?

- Start from
 - *standard-use* of the
 - *minimal RDFS* vocabulary
- And extend this fragments by *features* (from **OWL LD**):
 - both syntactically and semantically
 - start with UNA, CWA, add (limited) equality reasoning later)
- Goal: build up – gradually –
 - **Useful** and “**Safe**” OWL fragment(s)
 - Canonical means to fall back/repair non-compliant OWL ontologies to meet the required restrictions.
- Hope (hidden goal): these safe fragments are also “compatible” with
 - New standards for constraints and SHAPES (SHACL, ShEx, etc.)
 - Modeling **context**!

Reasonable starting points 1/3:

Standard use of the RDF, RDFS, and OWL vocabulary

Definition 2.3 (Non-Standard-use, extending Definition 5.5 of Hogan [22]). Let RDF, RDFS, OWL, and XSD, denoted by the prefix URIs <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>, <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>, and <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>, respectively, denote the *reserved* namespaces. Let G_{RDF} , G_{RDFS} , and G_{OWL} , respectively, denote the RDF graphs accessible at these URIs, where we write $G_{res} = G_{RDF} \cup G_{RDFS} \cup G_{OWL}$. A *non-standard triple* in any RDF graph other than G_{res} is a triple where:

- a class in G_{res} appears in a position other than as the value of `rdf:type`, or
- a property in G_{res} appears outside of the predicate position.

Further restrictions well conceivable, and expressible in SHAPes:

e.g.

- Use annotation properties only on URIs that denote an ontology.
- Don't explicitly use classes in G_{res}

What Are Links in Linked Open Data? A Characterization and Evaluation of Links between Knowledge Graphs on the Web

ARMIN HALLER, Australian National University, Australia
JAVIER D. FERNÁNDEZ, Complexity Science Hub Vienna, Austria
MAULIK R. KAMDAR, Stanford University, USA
AXEL POLLERES, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria

Reasonable starting points 1/3: Going beyond “Standard use”

- More “tool-supportable” OWL fragments, e.g. enforce (or repair) what makes sense for ontology editors:
 - Keep DatatypeProperties and ObjectProperties separate, i.e. ensure all properties are either DatatypeProperties **xor** ObjectProperties
 - Disallow meta-modelling (or enable canonical ways to disambiguate user-defined URIs used as classes and instances).
 - Disallow “cycles” in taxonomies
 - Disable “URI hijacking”
 - ...

Open question:

(How) can we also enforce this by syntactic restrictions on vocabulary usage?

Reasonable starting points 2/3:

Sergio Muñoz¹, Jorge Pérez^{2,3}, and Claudio Gutierrez⁴¹ Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Chile² Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile³ Universidad de Talca, Chile⁴ Universidad de Chile

• Minimal RDFS:

- Argue – essentially that for RDFS, only the properties

- `rdfs:subPropertyOf` [*sp*],
 - `rdfs:subClassOf` [*sc*],
 - `rdfs:domain` [*dom*],
 - `rdfs:range` [*range*]
 - `rdf:type` [*type*]
- are relevant.

1. Simple:

$$(a) \frac{G}{G'} \quad \text{for a map } \mu : G' \rightarrow G \quad (b) \frac{G}{G'} \quad \text{for } G' \subseteq G$$

2. Subproperty:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{B}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{C})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{C})} \quad (b) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{Y})}$$

3. Subclass:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{B}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{C})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{C})} \quad (b) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \text{type}, \mathcal{A})}{(\mathcal{X}, \text{type}, \mathcal{B})}$$

4. Typing:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{dom}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{X}, \text{type}, \mathcal{B})} \quad (b) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{range}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{Y}, \text{type}, \mathcal{B})}$$

5. Implicit Typing:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{dom}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{C}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{A}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{X}, \text{type}, \mathcal{B})} \quad (b) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{range}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (\mathcal{C}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{A}) \quad (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{Y}, \text{type}, \mathcal{B})}$$

6. Subproperty Reflexivity:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{A})} \quad (c) \frac{}{(p, \text{sp}, p)} \quad \text{for } p \in \rho_{\text{df}}$$

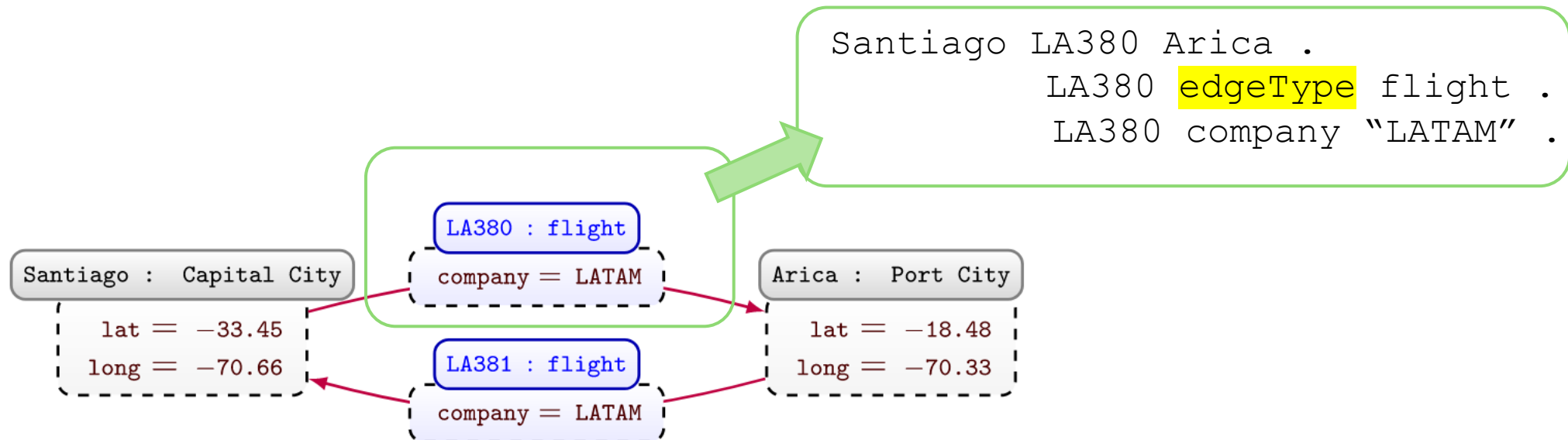
$$(b) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{B})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{A}) \quad (\mathcal{B}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{B})} \quad (d) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, p, \mathcal{X})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sp}, \mathcal{A})} \quad \text{for } p \in \{\text{dom}, \text{range}\}$$

7. Subclass Reflexivity:

$$(a) \frac{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{B})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{A}) \quad (\mathcal{B}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{B})} \quad (b) \frac{(\mathcal{X}, p, \mathcal{A})}{(\mathcal{A}, \text{sc}, \mathcal{A})} \quad \text{for } p \in \{\text{dom}, \text{range}, \text{type}\}$$

Reasonable Starting points 3/3: Connecting RDF to Property Graphs (PGs)...

- ... needs **Reification**, but reification does not necessarily complicate things!



Reasonable Starting points 3/3: Connecting RDF to Property Graphs (PGs)...

Don't Like RDF Reification? Making Statements about Statements Using Singleton Property

Vinh Nguyen
Kno.e.sis Center
Wright State University
Ohio, USA
vinh@knoesis.org

Olivier Bodenreider
National Library of Medicine,
National Institute of Health
Maryland, USA
olivier@nlm.nih.gov

Amit Sheth
Kno.e.sis Center
Wright State University
Ohio, USA
amit@knoesis.org

- ... needs *Reification*, but reification does not necessarily complicate things!

e.g. Singleton reification (with reasonable syntactic constraints) can cover PGs...

- i.e., something like:

1. Drop namespaces (or restrict to 1 namespace)
2. `edgeType` a `owl:inverseFunctionalProperty`.
3. `edgeType` `rdfs:subPropertyOf` `rdfs:subPropertyOf`.
4. Shape constraint:
each other property used on a property in the domain of `edgeType`
is constrained to be a `owl:DatatypeProperty`

Take-home messages:

1999-2002			2001-2004			2012-2014			2022-2024		
First Recommendations			RDF 1.0			RDF 1.1		OWL2	RDF1.2		
RDF 1999	RDFS 2000	OWL 2002	RDF 2004	RDFS 2004	OWL 2004	RDF 2014	RDFS 2014	OWL 2012	RDF 2024	RDFS 2024	OWL 2024

- RDF remains a great “graph exchange” format...
 - ... although it was not created for that!
 - A lot of work and thought have been put into it, over 20+ years, which we should probably not re-invent.
 - some things are more complicated than needed/actually useful.
- The RDF, RDFS and OWL vocabulary allow us to store axioms within the data
 - feature or bug? ... **probably** it's a feature
 - BUT: the reserved vocabulary should (IMHO) not be tempered with → needs syntactic constraints (“shapes”)
- Unifying RDF, PGs (and even RDB) under one roof should be nicely possible under an RDF “roof”
 - if we enforce syntactic restrictions to **constrain (reserved) vocabulary usage** by shape constraints.
- Which language for “shape constraints”?
 - Partially, the OWL and RDFS vocabulary can be “read as constraints” itself (OWL IC, OWL Flight approaches)
 - SHACL? SheX?
 - Probably more features needed for things (e.g. acyclicity checks) covered by neither

Let's dare to take step(s) back and (re-)start simple(r)!