



# OWL 2 Web Ontology Language Quick Reference Guide

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**Latest version (series 2):**

<http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-quick-reference/>

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Please refer to the [errata](#) for this document, which may include some normative corrections.

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

See also [translations](#).

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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### May Be Superseded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/>.*

### XML Schema Datatypes Dependency

OWL 2 is defined to use datatypes defined in the [XML Schema Definition Language \(XSD\)](#). As of this writing, the latest W3C Recommendation for XSD is version 1.0, with [version 1.1](#) progressing toward Recommendation. OWL 2 has been designed to take advantage of the new datatypes and clearer explanations available in XSD 1.1, but for now those advantages are being partially put on hold. Specifically, until XSD 1.1 becomes a W3C Recommendation, the elements of OWL 2 which are based on it should be considered *optional*, as detailed in [Conformance, section 2.3](#). Upon the publication of XSD 1.1 as a W3C Recommendation, those elements cease to be optional and are to be considered required as otherwise specified.

We suggest that for now developers and users follow the [XSD 1.1 Candidate Recommendation](#). Based on discussions between the Schema and OWL Working Groups, we do not expect any implementation changes will be necessary as XSD 1.1 advances to Recommendation.

### 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](#).

## Please Send Comments

Please send any comments to [public-owl-comments@w3.org](mailto:public-owl-comments@w3.org) ([public archive](#)). Although work on this document by the [OWL Working Group](#) is complete, comments may be addressed in the [errata](#) or in future revisions. Open discussion among developers is welcome at [public-owl-dev@w3.org](mailto:public-owl-dev@w3.org) ([public archive](#)).

## Endorsed By W3C

*This document has been reviewed by W3C Members, by software developers, and by other W3C groups and interested parties, and is endorsed by the Director as a W3C Recommendation. It is a stable document and may be used as reference material or cited from another document. W3C's role in making the Recommendation is to draw attention to the specification and to promote its widespread deployment. This enhances the functionality and interoperability of the Web.*

## Patents

*This document was produced by a group operating under the [5 February 2004 W3C Patent Policy](#). This document is informative only. W3C maintains a [public list of any patent disclosures](#) made in connection with the deliverables of the group; that page also includes instructions for disclosing a patent.*

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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	<code>_:a</code>	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	<code>_:x</code>	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"<sup>^^xsd:nonNegativeInteger</sup>

## 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</a> (C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> )	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:intersectionOf ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">union</a>	<a href="#">ObjectUnionOf</a> (C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> )	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:unionOf ( C <sub>1</sub> ... C <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">complement</a>	<a href="#">ObjectComplementOf</a> (C)	_:x rdf:type owl:Class. _:x owl:complementOf C.
<a href="#">enumeration</a>	<a href="#">ObjectOneOf</a> (a <sub>1</sub> ... a <sub>n</sub> )	_: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</a> (P C)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:allValuesFrom C
<a href="#">existential</a>	<a href="#">ObjectSomeValuesFrom</a> (P C)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:someValuesFrom C
<a href="#">individual value</a>	<a href="#">ObjectHasValue</a> (P a)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:hasValue a.
<a href="#">local reflexivity</a>	<a href="#">ObjectHasSelf</a> (P)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:hasSelf "true"^^xsd:boolean.
<a href="#">exact cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectExactCardinality</a> (n P)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:cardinality n.
<a href="#">qualified exact cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectExactCardinality</a> (n P C)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:qualifiedCardinality n. _:x owl:onClass C.
maximum cardinality	<a href="#">ObjectMaxCardinality</a> (n P)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x owl:maxCardinality n.
<a href="#">qualified maximum cardinality</a>	<a href="#">ObjectMaxCardinality</a> (n P C)	_:x rdf:type owl:Restriction. _:x owl:onProperty P. _:x

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

**Data Property Restrictions**

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

**Restrictions Using n-ary Data Range**

In the following table 'D<sup>n</sup>' is an n-ary data range.

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

## 2.2 Properties

### Object Property Expressions

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named object property</a>	<a href="#">PN</a>	PN
<a href="#">universal object property</a>	<a href="#">owl:topObjectProperty</a>	owl:topObjectProperty
<a href="#">empty object property</a>	<a href="#">owl:bottomObjectProperty</a>	owl:bottomObjectProperty
<a href="#">inverse property</a>	<a href="#">ObjectInverseOf</a> (PN)	_:x owl:inverseOf PN

### Data Property Expressions

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

## 2.3 Individuals & Literals

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

## 2.4 Data Ranges

### Data Range Expressions

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">named datatype</a>	<a href="#">DN</a>	DN
<a href="#">data range complement</a>	<a href="#">DataComplementOf</a> (D)	_:x rdf:type rdfs:Datatype. _:x owl:datatypeComplementOf D.
<a href="#">data range intersection</a>	<a href="#">DataIntersectionOf</a> (D <sub>1</sub> ...D <sub>n</sub> )	_:x rdf:type rdfs:Datatype. _:x owl:intersectionOf (D <sub>1</sub> ...D <sub>n</sub> ).

<a href="#">data range union</a>	<a href="#">DataUnionOf</a> ( $D_1 \dots D_n$ )	<code>_:x rdf:type rdfs:Datatype. _:x owl:unionOf ( <math>D_1 \dots D_n</math> ).</code>
<a href="#">literal enumeration</a>	<a href="#">DataOneOf</a> ( $v_1 \dots v_n$ )	<code>_:x rdf:type rdfs:Datatype. _:x owl:oneOf ( <math>v_1 \dots v_n</math> ).</code>
<a href="#">datatype restriction</a>	<a href="#">DatatypeRestriction</a> ( $DN \ f_1 \ v_1 \dots f_n \ v_n$ )	<code>_:x rdf:type rdfs:Datatype. _:x owl:onDatatype DN. _:x owl:withRestrictions ( _:x1 ... _:xn). _:xj fj vj. j=1...n</code>

## 2.5 Axioms

### Class Expression Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">subclass</a>	<a href="#">SubClassOf</a> ( $C_1 \ C_2$ )	<code>C1 rdfs:subClassOf C2.</code>
<a href="#">equivalent classes</a>	<a href="#">EquivalentClasses</a> ( $C_1 \dots C_n$ )	<code>Cj owl:equivalentClass Cj+1. j=1...n-1</code>
<a href="#">disjoint classes</a>	<a href="#">DisjointClasses</a> ( $C_1 \ C_2$ )	<code>C1 owl:disjointWith C2.</code>
pairwise disjoint classes	<a href="#">DisjointClasses</a> ( $C_1 \dots C_n$ )	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:AllDisjointClasses. _:x owl:members ( <math>C_1 \dots C_n</math> ).</code>
disjoint union	<a href="#">DisjointUnionOf</a> ( $CN \ C_1 \dots C_n$ )	<code>CN owl:disjointUnionOf ( <math>C_1 \dots C_n</math> ).</code>

### Object Property Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">subproperty</a>	<a href="#">SubObjectPropertyOf</a> ( $P_1 \ P_2$ )	<code>P1 rdfs:subPropertyOf P2.</code>
<a href="#">property chain inclusion</a>	<a href="#">SubObjectPropertyOf</a> ( <a href="#">ObjectPropertyChain</a> ( $P_1 \dots P_n$ ) $P$ )	<code>P owl:propertyChainAxiom ( <math>P_1 \dots P_n</math> ).</code>
<a href="#">property domain</a>	<a href="#">ObjectPropertyDomain</a> ( $P \ C$ )	<code>P rdfs:domain C.</code>
<a href="#">property range</a>	<a href="#">ObjectPropertyRange</a> ( $P \ C$ )	<code>P rdfs:range C.</code>
<a href="#">equivalent properties</a>	<a href="#">EquivalentObjectProperties</a> ( $P_1 \dots P_n$ )	<code>Pj owl:equivalentProperty Pj+1. j=1...n-1</code>
<a href="#">disjoint properties</a>	<a href="#">DisjointObjectProperties</a> ( $P_1 \ P_2$ )	<code>P1 owl:propertyDisjointWith P2.</code>
<a href="#">pairwise disjoint properties</a>	<a href="#">DisjointObjectProperties</a> ( $P_1 \dots P_n$ )	<code>_:x rdf:type owl:AllDisjointProperties. _:x owl:members ( <math>P_1 \dots P_n</math> ).</code>
<a href="#">inverse properties</a>	<a href="#">InverseObjectProperties</a> ( $P_1 \ P_2$ )	<code>P1 owl:inverseOf P2.</code>
<a href="#">functional property</a>	<a href="#">FunctionalObjectProperty</a> ( $P$ )	<code>P rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty.</code>
<a href="#">inverse functional property</a>	<a href="#">InverseFunctionalObjectProperty</a> ( $P$ )	<code>P rdf:type owl:InverseFunctionalProperty.</code>
<a href="#">reflexive property</a>	<a href="#">ReflexiveObjectProperty</a> ( $P$ )	<code>P rdf:type owl:ReflexiveProperty.</code>



<a href="#">irreflexive property</a>	<a href="#">IrreflexiveObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdfs:type owl:IrreflexiveProperty.
<a href="#">symmetric property</a>	<a href="#">SymmetricObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdfs:type owl:SymmetricProperty.
<a href="#">asymmetric property</a>	<a href="#">AsymmetricObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdfs:type owl:AsymmetricProperty.
<a href="#">transitive property</a>	<a href="#">TransitiveObjectProperty</a> (P)	P rdfs: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> )	_:x rdfs:type owl:AllDisjointProperties. _:x owl:members ( R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> ).
<a href="#">functional property</a>	<a href="#">FunctionalDataProperty</a> (R)	R rdfs:type owl:FunctionalProperty.

### Datatype Definitions

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

### Assertions

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

<a href="#">property assertion</a>		_:x owl:assertionProperty P. _:x owl:targetIndividual a2.
<a href="#">negative data property assertion</a>	<a href="#">NegativeDataPropertyAssertion</a> (R a v )	_:x rdf:type owl:NegativePropertyAssertion. _:x owl:sourceIndividual a. _:x owl:assertionProperty R. _:x owl:targetValue v.

**Keys**

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">Key</a>	<a href="#">HasKey</a> (C (P <sub>1</sub> ... P <sub>m</sub> ) (R <sub>1</sub> ... R <sub>n</sub> ) )	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</a> ( Class( CN ) )	CN rdf:type owl:Class.
<a href="#">datatype</a>	<a href="#">Declaration</a> ( Datatype( DN ) )	DN rdf:type rdfs:Datatype.
<a href="#">object property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration</a> ( ObjectProperty( PN ) )	PN rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty.
<a href="#">data property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration</a> ( DataProperty( R ) )	R rdf:type owl:DatatypeProperty.
<a href="#">annotation property</a>	<a href="#">Declaration</a> ( AnnotationProperty( A ) )	A rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty.
<a href="#">named individual</a>	<a href="#">Declaration</a> ( NamedIndividual( aN ) )	aN rdf:type owl:NamedIndividual.

**2.7 Annotations**

**Annotations**

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">annotation assertion</a>	<a href="#">AnnotationAssertion</a> (A s t)	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> (A t) ...)	_:x <sub>i</sub> A t. s <sub>i</sub> U t <sub>i</sub> . ... _:x <sub>i</sub> rdf:type owl:Axiom. _:x <sub>i</sub> owl:annotatedSource s <sub>i</sub> . _:x <sub>i</sub> owl:annotatedProperty U. _:x <sub>i</sub>

		owl:annotatedTarget t <sub>i</sub> .
<a href="#">annotation of an axiom</a> where the axiom in RDF is <code>_:x U t<sub>1</sub></code>	AXIOM( <a href="#">Annotation</a> (A t ... )	<code>_:x A t.</code> <code>_:x U t<sub>1</sub>.</code> ...
<a href="#">annotation of another annotation</a> (the other annotation in RDF starts with s <sub>1</sub> )	Annotation( <a href="#">Annotation</a> (A t) ... A <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> )	<code>_:x A t.</code> <code>s<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub> t<sub>1</sub>.</code> ... <code>_:x rdf:type</code> <code>owl:Annotation.</code> <code>_:x</code> <code>owl:annotatedSource</code> <code>s<sub>1</sub>.</code> <code>_:x</code> <code>owl:annotatedProperty</code> <code>A<sub>1</sub>.</code> <code>_:x</code> <code>owl:annotatedTarget</code> <code>t<sub>1</sub>.</code>

### 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>	owl:versionInfo
deprecation	<a href="#">owl:deprecated</a>	owl:deprecated
backwards compatibility	<a href="#">owl:backwardCompatibleWith</a>	owl:backwardCompatibleWith
incompatibility	<a href="#">owl:incompatibleWith</a>	owl:incompatibleWith
prior version	<a href="#">owl:priorVersion</a>	owl:priorVersion

### Annotation Axioms

Language Feature	Functional Syntax	RDF Syntax
<a href="#">annotation subproperties</a>	<a href="#">SubAnnotationPropertyOf</a> (A <sub>1</sub> A <sub>2</sub> )	A <sub>1</sub> rdfs:subPropertyOf A <sub>2</sub> .
annotation property domain	<a href="#">AnnotationPropertyDomain</a> (A U)	A rdfs:domain U.
annotation property range	<a href="#">AnnotationPropertyRange</a> (A U)	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> (ON <sub>1</sub> )... Annotation(A t) ... )	ON rdf:type owl:Ontology. [ON owl:versionIRI U.] ON owl:imports ON <sub>1</sub> . ... ON A t. ...
prefix declaration <sup>3</sup>	<a href="#">Prefix</a> (p=U)	@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="#">Strings</a>	<a href="#">rdf:PlainLiteral</a> (RDF plain literals)			
	<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:XMLLiteral</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
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## 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>• annotation property <a href="#">domain</a> and <a href="#">range</a></li> <li>• owl:deprecated annotation property</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Extra Built-in Datatypes</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• owl:rational, owl:real, xsd:dateTimeStamp, rdf:PlainLiteral</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	owl:DataRange	deprecated in OWL 2, replaced by <a href="#">rdfs:Datatype</a>
membership of a set of pairwise different individuals	owl:distinctMembers	can alternatively use owl:members
ontology property	owl:OntologyProperty	
deprecation	owl:DeprecatedClass, owl:DeprecatedProperty	alternative RDF syntax: <code>s rdf:type</code>

		<pre>owl:DeprecatedClass . or s rdf:type owl:DeprecatedProperty . can be replaced by s owl:deprecated "true"^^xsd:boolean .</pre>
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## 5 Appendix: Change Log (Informative)

### 5.1 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.

### 5.2 Changes Since Last Call

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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