

N3Logic: A Logical Framework For the World Wide Web

Tim Berners-Lee, Dan Connolly, Lalana Kagal, Yosi Scharf

*Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence lab
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
{timbl, connolly, lkagal, syosi}@csail.mit.edu*

Jim Hendler

*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
hendler@cs.rpi.edu*

Abstract

The Semantic Web drives towards the use of the Web for interacting with logically interconnected data. Through knowledge models such as Resource Description Framework (RDF), the Semantic Web provides a unifying representation of richly structured data. Adding logic to the Web implies the use of rules to make inferences, choose courses of action, and answer questions. This logic must be powerful enough to describe complex properties of objects but not so powerful that agents can be tricked by being asked to consider a paradox. The Web has several characteristics that can lead to problems when existing logics are used, in particular, the inconsistencies that inevitably arise due to the openness of the Web, where anyone can assert anything. N3Logic is a logic that allows rules to be expressed in a Web environment. It extends RDF with syntax for nested graphs and quantified variables and with predicates for implication and accessing resources on the Web, and functions including cryptographic, string, math. The main goal of N3Logic is to be a minimal extension to the RDF data model such that the same language can be used for logic and data. In this paper, we describe N3Logic and illustrate through examples why it is an appropriate logic for the Web.

KEYWORDS: logic, Web, Semantic Web, scoped negation, quoting, RDF, N3

1 Introduction

The Semantic Web is an enhancement of the World Wide Web to broaden its sharing capacity to application data sharing as well as human-focused data sharing. Through RDF the Semantic Web provides a unifying representation of richly structured data. And through the Web, application developers can share these data representations so that their applications can make “decisions” on the basis of combining the many different kinds of data published on the Web.

RDF builds on the fundamental pointer mechanism of the Web; the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). In the initial incarnation of the Web, URIs were generally thought to refer to documents and parts of documents via hypertext anchors. The

Semantic Web makes it explicit that URIs can be used to name anything – from abstract concepts (“color”) to physical objects (“the building in which MIT’s CSAIL personnel work”) to electronic objects (“the machine code that implements the Linux operating system”). RDF uses URIs to give names to relationships between objects as well as to the objects themselves.

The abstract representation of RDF (Carroll and Klyne 2004) is a directed labeled graph – i.e. nodes and arcs. A subset of the nodes are URIs; these are “named” nodes. Other nodes may not be identifying URIs but the graph can still describe properties of such nodes including relationships with other named and un-named nodes. The properties and relationships are the edges in the graph. Every edge type has its own label and these same edge type labels themselves can be used to name other nodes in the graph that represent the edge type. This permits properties of edge types themselves to be represented in an RDF graph.

N3 is a compact and readable alternative to RDF’s XML syntax (Berners-Lee 1998). N3 allows RDF to be expressed but emphasizes readability and symmetry. It also allows quoting or statements to be made about statements. This quoting feature allows users to distinguish between what they believe to be true and what someone else including a website states or believes.

N3Logic uses N3 syntax and extends RDF with a vocabulary of predicates. N3 aims to do for logical information what RDF does for data: to provide a common data model and a common syntax, so that extensions of the language are made simply by defining new terms in an ontology. Declarative programming languages such as Scheme (Steele and Sussman) already do this. However, they differ in their choice of pairs rather than the RDF binary relational model for data, and lack the use of universal identifiers as symbols. N3Logic allows rules to be integrated smoothly with RDF and provides certain essential built-in functions that allow information from the Web to be accessed and reasoned over. The main goal of N3Logic is to make a minimal extension to the RDF data model so the same language could be used for logic and data, and to do so in a way that is compatible with the architectural principles of the Web

In this paper, we discuss the features of N3Logic with the help of examples and describe its informal semantics.

2 N3Logic Overview

One of the main motivations of N3Logic is to be useful as a tool in the open Web environment. The Web contains many sources of information, with different characteristics and relationships to any given reader. Whereas a closed system may be built based on a single knowledge base of believed facts, an open Web-based system exists in an unbounded sea of interconnected information resources. This requires that an entity be aware of the provenance of information and responsible for its disposition. A language for use in this environment typically requires the ability to express which document or message asserts what. We found that *quoting* provides a pragmatic solution to this. However, quotation and reference, with its inevitable possibility of direct or indirect self-reference, if added directly to first

order logic presents problems such as paradox traps. To avoid this, N3Logic has deliberately been kept to limited expressive power: it currently contains no general first order negation.

Another goal of N3Logic is that information, such as but not limited to rules, which requires greater expressive power than the RDF graph, should be sharable in the same way as RDF can be shared. This means that one person should be able to express knowledge in N3Logic for a certain purpose, and later independently someone else can reuse that knowledge for a different unforeseen purpose. As the context of the latter use is unknown, this prevents us from making implicit closed assumptions about the total set of knowledge in the system as a whole.

Further, users of the Web have the ability to express new knowledge without affecting systems that are already built. We've chosen to adopt a monotonicity requirement for N3Logic because we find it scales well. This implies that the addition of new information from elsewhere cannot silently change the meaning of the original knowledge, though it might cause an inconsistency by contradicting the old information. The non-monotonicity of many existing systems follows from a form of negation as failure (NAF) in which a sentence is deemed false if it not held within (or, derivable from) the current knowledge base. It is this concept of current knowledge base, which is a variable quantity, and the ability to *indirectly* make reference to it which causes the non-monotonicity. In N3Logic, while a current knowledge base is a fine concept, there is no ability to make references to it implicitly in the negative. The negation provided is called Scoped Negation As Failure (SNAF) and is the ability for a specific given document (or, essentially, some abstract formula) to objectively determine whether or not it holds, or allows one to derive, a given fact. However, negated forms of many of the built-in functions are available. (Please refer to Sections 4.3 and 5.5 for more information about scoped negation and built-in functions)

3 Motivating Example

We describe a Web-based scenario that will be used to illustrate the different features of N3 logic. Consider a conference management system that handles different aspects of registration for conferences. It allows people to register by specifying their names, addresses, affiliations, and their Friend-of-a-Friend (foaf) page. A foaf page includes information such as the organization the registrant works for, her/his current and past projects, and her/his interests (Brickley and Miller 1999; Dumbill 2002). Using this information, the conference management system goes out onto the Web and retrieves relevant information. By reasoning over this information it is able to make inferences about the registrant such as whether the registrant is a vegetarian or not, which workshops she/he would be most interested in, whether she/he is a member of a certain professional organization, and whether the registrant is a student. This allows the conference management system to provide greater support in the registration process by figuring out what registration fees are applicable, whether to order vegetarian meals, and by suggesting appropriate

workshops. In the following sections, we define N3Logic in detail, using the example of this conference system to illustrate key features.

4 Notions and Terminology

N3 is based on the abstract syntax of RDF. The concrete syntax of N3 includes a number of other abbreviations. Please refer to the Appendix 11 or to the N3 Primer (Berners-Lee 2005) for a tutorial introduction.

4.1 Basic Concepts from RDF

- The atomic formulas in the RDF abstract syntax are called “triples”; they are analogous to one 3-place *holds*(*s*, *p*, *o*) predicate. For example:

```
<http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf#ExConf>
<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://example.org/conf#Conference>
```

- RDF also has conjunctions of formulas. URI terms can be abbreviated using namespaces, and the keyword ‘a’ is short for `<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>`.

```
@prefix conf: <http://example.org/conf#> .
@prefix : <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf#> .

ExConf a conf:Conference .
ExConf conf:homepage <http://www.l3s.de/~olmedilla/events/MTW06_Workshop.html>.
ExConf conf:registrant Judy.
Judy a foaf:Person.
<http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2005/09/rein/examples/judy-foaf.rdf> foaf:maker Judy.
```

- RDF also has literal terms; for example:

```
ExConf conf:eventName "WWW2006 Workshop on Models of Trust for the Web".
ExConf conf:numOfRegistrants 65.
```

- Finally, RDF abstract syntax allows existential quantification. Certain syntaxes (e.g. “[...]”)

```
@forSome X. j:Joe foaf:knows X. X foaf:name "Fred" .

j:Joe foaf:knows [ foaf:name "Fred" ] .
```

4.2 N3 Extension to RDF

N3 extends the abstract syntax of RDF in two ways:

- It has all of the terms of RDF plus quoted formulas. For example:

```
b:mary says { j:Joe foaf:schoolHomepage <http://example.edu> } .
```

- It has all of the formulas of RDF plus universally quantified formulas. In simple cases, the @forAll quantifier can be left implicit. The following are equivalent:

```
@forAll X. { X a Man } log:implies { X a Mortal }.
```

```
{ ?X a Man } log:implies { ?X a Mortal }.
```

The N3 example below declares namespace prefixes and defines *ExConf* an instance of the *Conference* class as defined in *conf* namespace.

```
@keywords a.
@prefix conf: <http://example.org/conf#> .
@prefix : <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf#> .

ExConf a conf:Conference;
  conf:eventName "WWW2006 Workshop on Models of Trust for the Web";
  conf:acronym "MTW06";
  conf:address "mtw@www.org";
  conf:homepage <http://www.l3s.de/~olmedilla/events/MTW06_Workshop.html> .
```

4.3 N3Logic Vocabulary

N3Logic uses the N3 syntax and also includes a set of predicates. Its vocabulary is union of the N3 syntax and the set of URI references defined in the log: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/log#>), crypto: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/crypto#>), list: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/list#>), math: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/math#>), os: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/os#>), string: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/string#>), and time: (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/time#>) namespaces as shown in Table 4.3.

```
log:conclusion, log:content, log:includes, log:semantics, log:notIncludes, log:supports
... crypto:md5, crypto:sign, crypto:verify ... list:in, list:last ... math:lessThan,
math:greaterThan ... os:argv, os:environ ... string:contains, string:endsWith,
string:scrape ... time:day, time:hour, time:minute ...
```

Table 1. *Some N3Logic predicates*

While N3Logic properties can be used simply as ground facts in a database, is very useful to take advantage of the fact that in fact they can be calculated. N3Logic includes axiom schemas for each of these terms; reasoners can use these axioms to evaluate formulas and bind variables. These are called *built-in functions* and they can be used to provide a variety of functionality, for example the crypto:sha1 built-in allows the object to be computed as the SHA-1 hash of the subject.

5 Informal Semantics of N3Logic

Various vocabularies, notably RDFS and OWL, have defined RDF predicates with logical semantics, such as `rdfs:range`, and `owl:sameAs`, etc. Of these, N3 logic uses `rdf:type` and `owl:sameAs`, and defines further predicates to allow rules, web access and built-in calculated functions. N3Logic extends RDF in two ways (i) a syntax namely N3, and (2) a vocabulary of new predicates, which can be used to talk about the provenance of information, contents of documents on the Web, and provide a variety of useful functionality such as string, cryptographic, and mathematic functions.

N3Logic allows statements to be made about, and to query, other statements such as the content of data in information resources on the Web. Formulae provide the ability to represent such sets of statements. To allow statements about them, some of the relationships defined are given URIs so that these statements and queries can be written in N3.

The fact that the rule language and the data language are the same gives a certain simplicity (there is only one syntax) and completeness (rules can operate on themselves, anything written in N3 can be queried in N3). This would be broken if a special syntax were added for built-in functions and operators. Instead, these are simply represented as RDF properties. Rules may have full N3, even with nested graphs, on both sides of the implication. This gives a form of completeness as rules can generate rules.

5.1 Relationship with RDF, RDFS, and OWL

N3 syntax allows RDF to be expressed, however, it does not make use of the full RDF vocabulary.

- In N3 the keyword “a” is a shorthand for `rdf:type` and can be replaced with a direct use of the full URI symbol for *rdf:type*.
- The shorthand notation of “=” refers to *owl:sameAs*. It is used to state that the subject and object are equal.
- N3 uses *rdf:List*, *rdf:first*, *rdf:rest*, and *rdf:nil* for describing lists. Implementations may treat list as a data type rather than just a ladder of `rdf:first` and `rdf:rest` properties. The use of `rdf:first` and `rdf:rest` can be seen as a reification of the list datatype. This use of lists requires more axioms than are actually defined in the RDF specification. These axioms, described in N3, are given below

— Existence of lists

```
(?X).
{ ?L rdf:rest [ ] } => { [ ] rdf:first ?X; rdf:rest ?L }.
```

— Uniqueness of lists

```
{ ?L1 rdf:first ?X; rdf:rest ?R.
  ?L1 rdf:first ?X; rdf:rest ?R. } => { ?L1 = ?L2 }.
```

— Uniqueness of the `rdf:first` and `rdf:rest` of a list

```
{ ?S rdf:first ?O1, ?O2 } => { ?O1 = ?O2 }.
{ ?S rdf:rest ?O1, ?O2 } => { ?O1 = ?O2 }.
```

- The semantics of RDFS can be easily expressed in N3Logic. A set of N3Logic rules for defining *rdf:domain* and *rdf:range* are as follows

```
{ ?S [ s:domain ?C ] ?O } => { ?S a ?C } .
{ ?S [ s:range ?C ] ?O } => { ?O a ?C } .
{ ?S a [ s:subclassOf ?C ] } => { ?S a ?C } .
```

5.2 Quoted N3 Formulae

Quoting is an important feature provided by N3. Various forms of literal value are allowed in RDF graphs, however the RDF standard does not itself provide for another RDF graph to be a data value. Remediating this allows one to express relationships between graphs, for example that a given graph is the RDF content of a particular document. Every RDF graph is a subclass of N3 formula. A quoted N3 formula is an N3 formula enclosed in braces “{ “}”. Some examples of N3 formulae and quoted N3 formulae are shown in Table 2.

Note that, however, substitution of equal (`owl:sameAs`) terms occurring in a formula does not take place within nested quoted formulae: formulae are not referentially transparent.

In our conference management example, we assume that there are several administrators. Each administrator specifies a list of people who may not register due to some reason. The example below states that Joe says that Peter is not permitted to register. Even though Peter is equal to John, it does not imply that Joe says that John is not permitted to register. This is an example of a quoted N3 formula.

```
j:Joe says { mit:Peter policy:notpermitted conf:Register }.
mit:Peter = cmu:John.
```

5.3 Dereferencing URIs

The Web is exposed as a mapping between URIs and the information returned when such a URI is dereferenced, using appropriate protocols. In N3Logic, the information resource is identified by a symbol, which is in fact is its URI. The information is represented in formulae, the information retrieved is also represented as a formula. Not all information on the Web is, of course in N3. If we assume that N3 is the interlingua, then from the point of view of this system, the semantics of a document is exactly what can be expressed in N3.

log:semantics is a logical property that represents the relation between a document and the logical expression which represents its meaning expressed as N3. The *log:semantics* of an N3 document is the formula achieved by parsing the representation of the document.

<pre>N3 formula : c1 is a Car as defined in the "ex" namespace and its color is green. @keywords a. @prefix ex: <http://example.org/car.n3#> . c1 a ex:Car; ex:color "green".</pre>
--

<pre>N3 formula : The semantics of <http://www.example.org/myfoaf.rdf> as expressed in N3 is stored into a variable, F. @forAll F. <http://www.example.org/myfoaf.rdf> log:semantics F .</pre>

<pre>Quoted N3 formula : Joe believes that Peter is a graduate student. j:Joe believes { mit:Peter a school:GraduateStudent } .</pre>
--

<pre>Quoted N3 Formula : Mary believes that Joe believes that Peter is a graduate student. Mary believes { j:Joe believes { mit:Peter a school:GraduateStudent } } .</pre>

Table 2. *N3 Formula Examples*

In order to access a foaf file and store its N3 representation to a variable, *log:semantics* is used in the following manner

```
<http://www.example.org/myfoaf.rdf> log:semantics ?F.
```

The Architecture of the World Wide Web defines algorithms by which a machine can determine representations of document given its symbol - URI. For a representation in N3, this is the formula which corresponds to the document production of the grammar. For a representation in RDF/XML, it is the formula which is the entire graph parsed. For any other languages, it may be calculated as long as a specification exists that defines the equivalent N3 semantics for files in that language. The N3 semantics of other languages for Web documents such as GRDDL (Hazaël-Massieux and Connolly 2005) and RDF/A (Adida and Birbeck 2006) may be defined so that they are also calculable.

The N3 formula of a document is not the semantics of the document in any absolute sense. It is the semantics expressed in N3. In turn, the full semantics of an N3 formula are grounded in the definitions of the properties and classes used by the formula. In the HTTP space, in which URIs are minted by an authority, definitive information about those definitions may be found by dereferencing the URIs. This information may be in natural language, in some machine-processable logic, or a mixture.

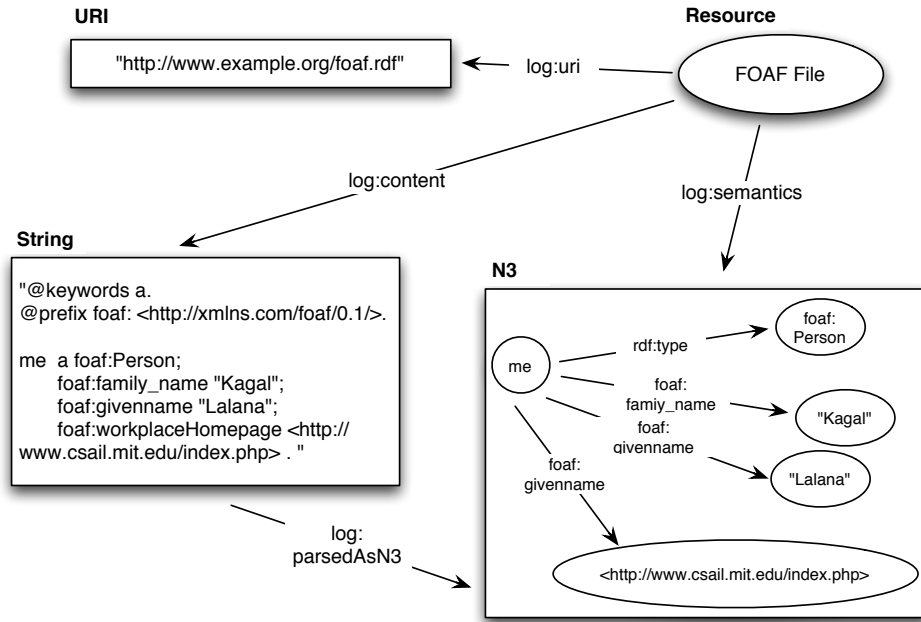


Fig. 1. Relationship between resource, URI, string, N3 representation, and logic properties.

Other logical properties related to dereferencing include `log:content`, `log:parsedAsN3`, `log:N3String`, and `log:uri`.

- `log:content` of a document, is the string which was returned as the document contents when the URI of the resource was looked up.
- `log:parsedAsN3` is the logical property that returns the formula got by parsing the string as a Notation3 document.
- `log:N3String` returns the string which expresses a certain formula in N3.
- `log:uri` is the URI of a resource. Normal logic processing should not look at URIs but in some cases one needs to. Though a URI itself has semantics and can be used to obtain additional information, `log:uri` must be used carefully because it is a level-breaker: it lets an N3 system look at its infrastructure. It is a function which one can evaluate either way: resource to URI or URI to resource.

```
<http://example.org/> log:uri "http://example.org/"
```

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between URI, resource, string, N3 representation, and the different logical properties.

5.4 Rules

N3 extends RDF with variables and nested graphs to enable the descriptions of rules. In its blank nodes (items in the graph not directly identified by a URI)

an RDF graph has a form of existential variable. Extending the language to allow variables existentially or universally quantified over a graph allows N3 to be used for a form of logic. The drive for this initially was so that, given variables, a rule is just a relation between two graphs. Variables are defined such that when substitution occurs in a graph, it also occurs in any nested graph.

The *log:implies* property expresses a rule, its subject being the antecedent graph, and the object being the consequent graph. It relates two formulae, expressing implication. A statement using *log:implies* cannot be calculated. It is not a built-in function, but a predicate which allows the expression of a rule. N3 allows blank nodes in the conclusion of a rule, hence allowing the creation of new objects.

Continuing with our earlier example, though anyone can specify a list of people who cannot register, the conference management system only trusts administrators of the system with this information.

```
@forAll A, X.
{ A a conf:Administrator.
  A conf:says { X policy:notpermitted conf:Register }.
} => { X policy:notpermitted conf:Register }.
```

To do some inference within another set of rules, a useful relationship is *log:conclusion*. It is a property between a formula, and the result of running any rules in the formula on all the data recursively - the deductive closure. To make up the initial formula, *log:conjunction* can be used to merge a list of formulae.

For example, if the statements made by administrators is in file <statements.n3>, the list of administrators in file <admin.rdf>, and the rule described about in <rule.n3>, then we can use *log:conjunction* and *log:conclusion* to decide whether or not someone should be permitted to register. *log:supports* is a relationship that combines *log:conclusion* and *log:includes* to check whether the conclusion of the formula includes a certain subgraph. (Please refer to section 5.5 for more information about *log:includes*).

```
@forAll S, A, R, C, X.
{ <statements.n3> log:semantics S.
  <admin.rdf> log:semantics A.
  <rule.n3> log:semantics R.
  (S A R) log:conjunction C.
  C log:supports { X policy:notpermitted conf:Register }.
} => { X policy:notpermitted conf:Register }.
```

As it is possible to have blank nodes in the conclusion of a rule, *log:conclusion* and *log:supports* are undecidable and may run forever. However, it is possible to restrict N3Logic to a decidable subset language in which blank nodes are not allowed in the conclusion.

5.5 Graph Functions

The logic function, *log:includes*, checks whether one formula can be *N3-derived* from another formula. (Please refer to Section 5.7 for more information about N3-

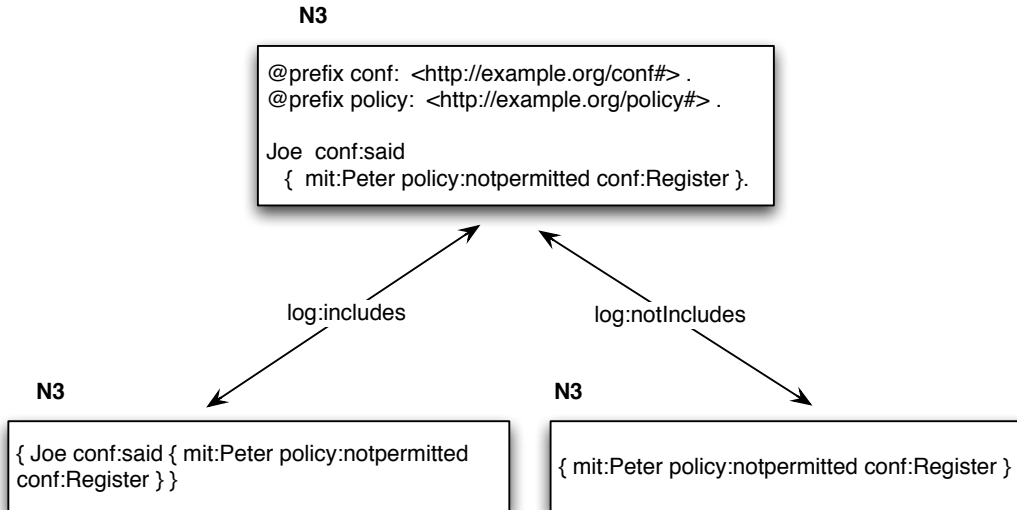


Fig. 2. Quoting and its relation to `log:includes` and `log:notIncludes`

derivation) Together, *log:semantics* and *log:includes* allow rules to access the Web, and to objectively check the contents of documents, without having to load them and believe everything they say.

The following rule states that if the home page of a registrant says that she is a vegetarian, then she/he is a vegetarian. We find the URI of her homepage on her foaf page.

```
@forAll X, FOAF, F, H, HS.
{ ExConf conf:registrant X.
  FOAF foaf:maker X.
  FOAF log:semantics F.
  F log:includes { X foaf:homepage H }.
  H log:semantics HS.
  HS log:includes { X a ex:Vegetarian }
} => { X a ex:Vegetarian}.
```

Whereas some datasets (such as a list of members of a club) are definitively complete, others (such as a set of temperature measurements) are not. This aspect of the Semantic Web makes negation as failure meaningless unless it is associated to a specific dataset. As a formula is of finite size, it can be tested for what it does not say. As a form of negation, *log:notIncludes* is completely monotonic. It can be evaluated by a mathematical calculation on the value of the two terms: no other knowledge gained can influence the result. This is the *scoped negation as failure* mentioned in the introduction. This is not a non-monotonic negation as failure.

Figure 2 shows how *log:includes* and *log:notIncludes* relate to quoting.

We continue with our example. We assume that every school website has a property linking to its directory. The directory provides information about people in-

cluding their foaf pages, their designation (such as student, faculty, associate), and their email address. Below we have a rule that states if the directory of the school does not specify that the person under consideration is a student, the system gives the person the academic rate but not the student rate.

```
@forall X, FOAF, F, H, HS, D, DS.
{ ExConf conf:registrant X.
  FOAF foaf:maker X.
  FOAF log:semantics F.
  F log:includes { X foaf:schoolHomepage H }.
  H log:semantics HS.
  HS log:includes { H school:directory D }.
  D log:semantics DS.
  DS log:notIncludes { X a school:Student }
} => { X conf:registrationRate conf:AcademicRate }.
```

The effect of a default with an explicit domain is achieved with *log:notIncludes*. Defaults can be handled by first running rules to work out everything that is specified, and then doing a *log:notIncludes* on the result as shown in the example above.

5.6 Built-ins

N3Logic also provides other built-ins for additional functionality. Some examples include

- *crypto* functions - md5, sign, and verify
- *xmath* functions - cos, greaterThan, notGreaterThan, and difference
- *os* functions for retrieving environment information - argv, baseAbsolute, and baseRelative
- *string* functions - concatenation, matches, and startsWith
- *time* functions - dayOfWeek, gmTime, and localTime

The following example describes a rule that states that papers submitted to the conference that are not more than 6 pages are valid if authorized by a program chair of the conference.

```
@prefix math: <http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/math#> .

@forall PAPER, LEN, CHAIR.
{ ExConf conf:submittedPaper PAPER.
  PAPER conf:pageLength LEN.
  LEN math:notGreaterThan 6.
  PAPER conf:authorized CHAIR.
  CHAIR conf:chair ExConf.
} => { PAPER a conf:ValidPaper }.
```

5.7 N3 Derivation

N3-derivation is not aimed at moving all the way to the powerful inference capabilities of an expressive logic, but rather extends textual inclusion to include some simple inferences that are standard in most logics. These include:

- Conjunction Elimination (CE): For any formulae A and B, given conjunction A and B, then A follows, and B follows.
- Conjunction Introduction (CI): For any formulae A and B, given A, and given B, then the conjunction A and B follows.
- Universal Elimination (UE): Given any formula A, a universal variable x that is used in A, and a ground term t, A_t/x follows. i.e. @forall x, A and ground term t, then A_t/x follows.
- Existential Introduction (EI): Given any formula A containing a ground term t, and an existential variable v that does not occur in A, then A_x/t follows.
- Variable Renaming (VR): For any formula A, and variables x and x', $A = A'$ where A' is a formula derived by $\text{Subst}(x/x', A)$.

N3 derivation is any finite number of applications of of CE, CI, UE, EI or VR. An N3 derivation operator T is defined as any operator which is the successive application of any sequence (possibly empty) of such operators. A formula F n3-derives a formula TF , which implies that by a combination of CE, EI, UE and VR, TF logically follows from F.

As RDF Graph is a subclass of N3 formula, if F and G are RDF graphs, only CE and EI apply and n3-derivation reduces to simple entailment from RDF Semantics.

The implementation of built-in functions is not in general required for any implementation of N3Logic, as they can always soundly be treated as ground facts. However, their usefulness is derived from their implementation. For example, { 1 math:negation -1 } is derived by calculation. Like other RDF properties, the set is designed to be extensible, enabling others to use URIs for new functions. When a triple can be evaluated, or a variable bound because its predicate is a built-in function, then the derivation of the statement is said to be by *calculated derivation*. *N3Logic-derivation* is N3-derivation with modus ponens and calculated derivation.

5.8 Symmetry of Triples

When designing an ontology in RDF the direction chosen for a given property is arbitrary - one can either define “parent” or “child”, “employee” or “employer”. Our philosophy (from the Enquire design of 1980 (Berners-Lee 1980)) is that one should not favor one way over another. On the other hand, one should not encourage people to declare both a property and its inverse. Therefore, a design choice in N3 is to allow *forward and backward links to be expressed with equal ease*. It does this by providing keywords “is” and “of” that allow one to reverse the direction of the description of a triple. This also enables the serialization of any acyclic graphs with blank nodes without requiring them to have generated node identifiers.

5.9 Extensibility

The extensibility of RDF is deliberate so that a document may draw on predicates from many sources. The statement $\{s\ p\ o\}$ expresses that the relationship denoted by p holds between the things denoted by s and o . The meaning of the statement $\{s\ p\ o\}$ in general is defined by any specification for p . The Architecture of the Web specifies informally how information about the relation can be discovered (Jacobs and Walsh 2004). In a similar fashion, N3Logic allows external predicates - predicates not defined within N3Logic - to be used. The definitions of these external predicates can be discovered by looking up their URI on the Web and used as long as their semantics are defined in N3Logic. Clearly a system which includes further logical predicates, beyond those defined in N3Logic, whose meaning introduces greater logical expressiveness would change the properties of the logic.

By having rules and data in the same languages, N3Logic provides simplicity in syntax and completeness as rules can operate on themselves and anything written in N3 can be queried in N3. A rule engine, when analyzing a rule prior to running it, can treat specially those properties it knows as calculable functions which occur in the antecedent. This allows N3 to be used to develop specific languages such as query languages. For example, we can create a language for expressing graph differences and updates by simply defining two new properties, *diff:insertion* and *diff:deletion* (Berners-Lee and Connolly 2004). These properties provide a way to uniquely identify what is changing and a way to distinguish between the pieces added and those subtracted.

In the following example, everyone who is paying a student rate, will also be given accommodation in the dormitory but will not be given a ticket to attend the social event of the conference.

```
@forAll X.
{ X conf:registrationRate conf:StudentRate }
diff:insertion { X conf:accommodation conf:Dormitory };
diff:deletion { X conf:ticket conf:SocialEvent } .
```

In many languages similar to N3, there is a risk of ambiguity as to whether a naked alphanumeric string is a keyword or an identifier. Serious version management problems occur when new keywords are added to a language, changing things which were identifiers into keywords. N3 is designed to be extended in the future. For this reason, an N3 document can declare which keywords it uses without the “@” sign. This allows N3 to be extended without the danger that existing documents be incorrectly interpreted by future systems, or future documents by existing systems.

6 N3Logic Example: Access control policy

We extend our conference management system example with a policy for controlling access to pictures that were taken during the conference. This policy states that *only people who registered for the conference can view pictures taken at the conference*. During the registration process, the system records registrant’s foaf pages. In order

to prove that they have registered for the conference, users must be able to prove ownership of a registered foaf page. This can be done either using a decentralized authentication mechanism such as Open ID (Foundation) or using a mechanism by which users must present a secret key whose hash is on their foaf page. In this policy, we use the latter. A user request consists of her secret key and the URI of the picture being requested. If the picture is one of the pictures taken at the conference and the secret key is the digest of the *session:hexdigest* value on a registered foaf page, then the request is considered valid and the picture is returned to the user. For the entire working example, please refer to <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/>.

```
@forAll REQ, PHOTO, WHO, FOAF, X, TXT, CONF, C.
```

```
{ REQ a rein:Request.
  REQ rein:resource PHOTO.
  <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf.n3> log:semantics C.
  C log:includes
    { CONF a conf:Conference. PHOTO a conf:GroupPicture; conf:taken CONF }.

  REQ rein:requester WHO.
  WHO session:secret ?S.
  ?S crypto:md5 TXT.

  C log:includes
    { CONF conf:registrant X. FOAF foaf:maker X }.
  FOAF log:semantics [ log:includes
    { FOAF foaf:maker [ session:hexdigest TXT ] }
  ].

} => { REQ rein:requester [ policy:permitted-to-view PHOTO ]. REQ a ValidRequest }.
```

7 Implementations

We have developed *cwm* (Berners-Lee 2000) a forward-chained reasoner in python (*pyt*) for N3 and N3Logic. It is a general-purpose reasoner for the Semantic Web that can be used for querying, checking, transforming and filtering information. Currently, *cwm* parses RDF/XML, and N3 and its subsets. A number of tools, for example SWOOP (Kalyanpur et al. 2005), support Turtle (Beckett 2006), a fragment of N3 that is equivalent to RDF/XML.

Being based on a more expressive logic language adds a host of features to *cwm* not available to other RDF processing tools: accessing Web resources, and filtering RDF graphs after merging them, for example. Since N3Logic is expressive enough so that positive datalog-like rules can be expressed in it, *cwm* is able to reason using a first order logic but without classical negation. Combining this reasoning functionality with its ability to retrieve documents from the Web as needed, the

system can be considered a reasoner for the Web. It has grown from a proof of concept application to a popular rule engine, used in major research projects such as Policy Aware Web (Kolovski et al. 2005; Kagal et al. 2006), and the Technical Report Automation project at W3C (<http://www.w3.org/TR/>).

Euler is an inference engine supporting logic based proofs. Unlike cwm, it is a backward-chaining reasoner enhanced with Euler path detection (Roo 2005).

Psychinko is a Python implementation of the classic Rete pattern matching algorithm (Parsia et al.). Rete has shown to be, in many cases, the most efficient way to apply rules to a set of facts—the basic functionality of an expert system. Psychinko employs an optimized implementation of the algorithm to handle facts, expressed as triples, and process them using a set of N3 rules. Psychinko tries to closely mimic the features available in Cwm, as it is one of the most widely used rule engines in the RDF community. Psychinko has proven to be faster than Cwm, however its limitation lies in its expressivity: Psychinko cannot handle most of the cwm built-ins. It is worth mentioning here that the RETE engine used in Psychinko has been ported to Cwm - thus Cwm can now boast the same performance improvements.

8 Related Work

Several logics related to N3Logic exist including OWL, Simple Common Logic (SCL) (Altheim et al. 2005), and Knowledge Interface Format (KIF) (Genesereth 1998). OWL is built on top of RDFS and provides a vocabulary for describing the characteristics of properties and classes, the relationships between classes, and relationships between properties. OWL is based on Description Logic (Baader et al. 2003), which is a subset of First Order Logic (FOL) (Shapiro 2005). OWL provides limited expressivity for a Web-like environment as it does not support quantified variables, rules, or a mechanism to distinguish which document or person asserts what. KIF is a framework for exchanging of declarative knowledge among heterogeneous computer systems. It is a version of first order predicate calculus with extensions to support non-monotonic reasoning and quoting. The key differences between KIF and N3Logic are that KIF does not include operators for Web access and it supports non-monotonic reasoning. SCL is aimed at providing a standard logical interchange language based on XML. It has a higher-order syntax that provides integration between different representation languages but SCL gives this syntax a completely first-order semantics. This syntax can be used to provide quoting functionality. Proof Carrying Authorization (PCA) proposes that the underlying framework of a distributed authorization system be a higher-order logic and that different domains in this system use different application-specific logics that are subsets of the higher-order logic (Appel and Felten 1999). They also propose that clients develop proofs of access using these application specific logics and send them to servers to validate. N3Logic draws inspiration from PCA but modifies it to leverage the distributed nature and linkability of the Web.

A formal categorization of N3Logic is complicated as it differs from most traditional logics in expressivity. It is clearly more expressive than Datalog (Gallaire and Minker 1978) but less expressive than traditional FOL. Much Semantic Web

work uses DL expressivity, and like DL, N3Logic is a subset of FOL, although the quoting mechanisms provide higher order features (which we believe are actually limited to FOL in the same manner as SCL). However, unlike DL, N3Logic is not decidable, limiting expressivity in other ways motivated by the Web considerations discuss in this paper. As such, developing a formal model theory for N3Logic is quite challenging, and is the focus of current work.

9 Conclusion

The main goal of N3Logic is to extend the RDF data model, so that the same language can be used for logic and data. N3Logic uses the N3 syntax, which provides quoting, variables, and the implication operator. N3Logic also includes built-in functions that allow rules to access Web resources, define which inference can be drawn from specific Web documents, and other useful functionality such as mathematic, cryptographic, and string. In this paper, we described the N3 syntax and give the informal semantics of N3Logic.

The use of *log:notIncludes* to allow default reasoning without non-monotonic behavior achieves a design goal for distributed rule systems. The N3Logic language has been found to have some useful practical properties. The separation between the N3 extensions to RDF and the logic properties has allowed N3Logic to be extended with other properties to provide functionality such as the expression of graph differences and updates (Berners-Lee and Connolly 2004).

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11 APPENDIX : N3 Concrete Syntax

N3 provides a human-readable syntax for RDF and is a language that uses conventional unix-style punctuation, which is both more easily writable and readable than the RDF/XML syntax (Berners-Lee 2006). It provides quantified variables and allows quoting so that statements about statements can be made.

- It provides URI abbreviation using prefixes which are bound to a namespace.

```
@prefix j: <http://example.org/joe-foaf#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix conf: <http://example.org/conf#> .
@prefix : <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf#> .
```

The prefixes used in the above example are assumed throughout the paper.

- Qualified names using the default namespace have an empty prefix and start with a colon.

```
@prefix : <http://dig.csail.mit.edu/2006/Papers/TPLP/example/exconf#> .
```

```
ExConf a conf:Conference .
```

- An N3 formula is comprised of a conjunctive set of triples.
- Triples are formed of terms, which are symbols (URIs), strings, blank nodes, numeric literals, lists or quoted formulae.
- A triple may be terminated by a period.

```
ExConf conf:eventName "WWW2006 Workshop on Models of Trust for the Web" .
```

- The repetition of another object for the same subject and predicate is possible using a comma “,”

```
ExConf conf:cochair <http://csail.mit.edu/~lkagal/foaf#me>,
                  <http://umbc.edu/~finin/foaf#tim>.
```

- The repetition of another predicate for the same subject is done using a semicolon “;”

```
ExConf conf:eventName "WWW2006 Workshop on Models of Trust for the Web",
      conf:acronym "MTW06" .
```

- Blank nodes with certain properties can be defined by just putting the properties between “[“ and “]”. They can be used in two ways: [] together followed by the properties or [] around the properties. The following example describes the same subject in these two ways.

```
[ ] conf:homepage <http://www.l3s.de/~olmedilla/events/MTW06_Workshop.html> .
[ conf:homepage <http://www.l3s.de/~olmedilla/events/MTW06_Workshop.html> ] .
```

- N3 allows has a special `_:` namespace prefix. An identifier of such a form (e.g. `_:xyz`) represents an blank node.

- An empty URI reference, which refers to the document it is written in, can be written using “<>”. The example document declares itself to be a Conference as defined in the conf namespace.

```
<> a conf:Conference .
```

- Quoted formulae allow N3 formulae to be quoted within N3 formulae using “{“ and “}”. In a quoted N3 formula, s p o, both s and o can be RDF graphs or N3 formulae.

```
j:Joe says
{ ex:ExConf conf:homepage <http://www.l3s.de/~olmedilla/events/MTW06_Workshop.html;
  conf:eventName "WWW2006 Workshop on Models of Trust for the Web";
  conf:acronym "MTW06" } .
```

- N3 formula can have both existential and universal quantifiers. Existential variables can be indicated by an *@forSome* declaration and universal variables can be indicated by *@forAll* declarations. ?X is a shorthand notation and implies universal quantification in the enclosing parent of the current formula. It can be used without an explicit *@forAll* declaration. The scope of the *@forAll*, which is used to define universal variables, is outside the scope of any *@forSome*, which is used to define existential variables. If both universal and existential quantification are specified for the same context, then the scope of the universal quantification is outside the scope of the existentials.
- Keywords are a very limited set of alphanumeric strings which are in the grammar prefixed by an “@” sign. If no *@keywords* directive is given, all qualified names need a “.” before them and all keywords except “a”, “is”, and “of” require an “@”. If the *@keywords* directive is given, then the given set of bare strings (without either “.” or “@” before them) are keywords and the others are qualified names in the default namespace.
- The keywords “a”, “is”, and “of” can be used without an “@” even if the *@keywords* directive is not given. The keyword “a” maps to *rdf:type* whereas “of” and “is” provide syntactic sugar to describe triples in the reverse direction such as { *object is predicate of subject*}.
- The keywords *@true* and *@false* are boolean literals.
- Strings are defined within double quotes “ “ such as “Joe Smith” and within triple double quotes “ “ “ for multi-line values or values containing quote marks.
- Numerical literals such as integers, floats, and decimals are also supported.
- Comments are identified with “#”. Everything that follows the “#” is ignored till the end of the line.
- The shorthand => may be used for the *implies* property defined in the log: namespace (<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/log#>). (Please refer to Section 5.4 for more information).
- “=” is a shorthand notation for the *sameAs* property defined in owl: namespace (<http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>). (Please refer to Section 5.1 for more information).

- N3 supports RDF collections and uses them frequently as ordered containers, as argument lists to N-ary functions such as *crypto:sign* in which the subject is a list of two things, a hash string and a key (containing private and public parts) and the object is calculated as a signature string by signing the hash with the key's private part.

For example, to describe Joe's interests we would use a list as follows

```
j:Joe interests ( "AI" "Semantic Web" "Logic" ) .
```