INF3580 – MANDATORY EXERCISE no. 5

Published date: 06.03.2017

First-attempt due date: 21.03.2017

Second-attempt due date: 2 weeks after getting feedback about 1st attempt

Delivery files: `oblig5.pdf`

Delivery attempts: 2

Read the complete exercise set before you start solving the exercises.

1 Model Semantics

Let Γ_1 be the RDFS graph listed below.

```
@prefix :    <http://example.org/oblig5-1#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

:Animal        rdf:type           rdfs:Class .
:Food          rdf:type           rdfs:Class .
:Bird          rdf:type           rdfs:Class ;
               rdfs:subClassOf    :Animal .
:Penguin       rdf:type           rdfs:Class ;
               rdfs:subClassOf    :Bird .
:Fish          rdf:type           rdfs:Class ;
               rdfs:subClassOf    :Animal, :Food  .
:Horse         rdf:type           rdfs:Class ;
               rdfs:subClassOf    :Animal .
:Vegetable     rdf:type           rdfs:Class ;
               rdfs:subClassOf    :Food .

:eats          rdf:type           rdf:Property ;
               rdfs:domain        :Animal ;
               rdfs:range         :Food .
:likes         rdf:type           rdf:Property ;
               rdfs:domain        :Animal ;
               rdfs:range         :Animal .
:hasNickname   rdf:type           rdf:Property ;
               rdfs:domain        :Horse ;
               rdfs:range         xsd:string .
:favouriteFood rdf:type           rdf:Property ;
               rdfs:subPropertyOf :eats .

:Tweety        rdf:type           :Penguin ;
               :favouriteFood     :Bruce .
:JollyJumper   rdf:type           :Horse ;
               :hasNickname       "JJ" ;
               :likes             :Tweety ;
               :favouriteFood     _:b .
:Bruce         rdf:type           :Fish ;
               :hasNickname       "Alonso" .
```

1.1 Exercise: Interpretation

1. Create an intepretation $\mathcal{I}_1$ such that $\mathcal{I}_1 \vDash \Gamma_1$.

2. Create an intepretation $\mathcal{I}_2$ such that $\mathcal{I}_2 \nvDash \Gamma_1$.

1.2 Exercise: Entailment

For each of the statements below, if the statement is entailed by Γ_1, then prove this by giving a proof using the RDF and RDFS entailment rules se1, se2 and rdfs1–rdfs13 found at http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-mt/. If Γ_1 does not entail the statement, then create a countermodel to prove it.

1. `:Tweety` is an animal.

2. `:Tweety` likes `:JollyJumper`.

3. `:Food` is the range of `:favouriteFood`.

4. `:Bruce` has some favourite food.

5. `:Bruce` is a vegetable.

6. `:Bruce` is a horse

7. `:Bruce` is a fish.

2 Semantic web and reasoning

Answer each of the following questions. A paragraph for each question should do.

1. Explain the terms "closed world assumption" and "open world assumption" and contrast the difference between them. Which assumption is used in the semantic web, and why is that?

2. Explain the terms "unique name assumption" and "non-unique name assumption" and contrast the difference between them. Which assumption is used in the semantic web, and why is that?

3. Explain the difference between "forward rule chaining" and "backwards rule chaining".

4. Explain what it means that the RDFS entailment rules are sound with respect to the RDFS semantics.

5. Explain what it means that the RDFS entailment rules are not complete with respect to the RDFS semantics.

3 RDF(S) formal semantics [INF4580]

Do this section's exercises if and only if you are taking INF4580 (and not INF3580). The background material needed to solve these exercises is found in chapters 3.1–3.2 of Foundations of Semantic Web Technology. You shall assume these semantics when solving these exercises.

The RDF(S) formal semantics will be presented in the group session Wednesday 20th.

3.1 Exercise

What is the difference between the semantics for RDF(S) in given 3.1–3.2 of Foundations of Semantic Web Technology (FSWT) (which is the actual semantics for RDF(S)) and the semantics given in the lectures? You need not present all the details, but highlight the differences; a paragraph should be enough.

3.2 Exercise

Let Γ_2 be the RDFS graph listed below, a slightly different graph than given in the exercise above.

```
@prefix :     <http://example.org/oblig5-2#> .
@prefix rdf:  <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix xsd:  <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .


:Animal          rdf:type            rdfs:Class .
:Penguin         rdf:type            rdfs:Class ;
                 rdfs:subClassOf     :Animal .

:likes           rdf:type            rdf:Property ;
                 rdfs:domain         :Animal ;
                 rdfs:range          :Animal .

:Tweety          rdf:type            :Penguin .
:JollyJumper     :likes              :Tweety .
```

Create an RDFS-interpretation for this graph, i.e., an interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ that satisfies the criteria given in the book, such that $\mathcal{I} \models \Gamma_2$.

Every *RDFS-interpretation* is an *RDF-interpretation*, which again is a *simple interpretation*. So your interpretation need to satisfy the requirements for a all of these interpretation types. To simplify the exercise somewhat, your interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ should consist of only IR, IP, I_{EXT} and I_S (, and not I_L and LV) as listed on page 76 in FSWT. Furthermore, your interpretation need **not** satisfy

- the tho last of the three bullet points on RDF-interpretations on page 80–81,

- the last two bullet points for RDFS-interpretations on page 83,

- the RDF and RDFS axiomatic triples (listed on 81 and 83–84.),

- any of the requirements in chapter 3.2.4, Interpretation on Datatypes.

To easily identify what parts are relevant, see this [copy of chapter 3.2](http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/INF3580/v15/undervisningsmateriale/fswtch32.pdf)[1] .

In summary, your interpretation needs to "only" interpret the URIs explicitly listed in the RDFS graph Γ_2 and you need to make sure the interpretation is a valid RDFS-interpretation (with the simplifications above taken into account).

---

[1]http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/INF3580/v15/undervisningsmateriale/fswtch32.pdf

3.3 Exercise

Let Γ_3 be the RDFS graph listed below.

```
@prefix :     <http://example.org/oblig5-3#> .
@prefix rdf:  <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .


:OrderOfMammals   rdfs:subClassOf  :OrderOfAnimals .
:OrderOfBirds     rdfs:subClassOf  :OrderOfAnimals .


:Elephant   rdf:type      :OrderOfMammals .
:Eagle      rdf:type      :OrderOfBirds .


:Bobo       rdf:type      :Elephant .
:Joe        rdf:type      :Eagle .
```

`:OrderOfMammals` is the class of all species of Mammals, i.e., the members of the members of the class are (individual) mammals.

One could expect `:Bobo` to be different from `:Joe`, since no animal can be an eagle and an elephant at the same time. However, nothing in Γ_3 prevents the classes `:Elephant` and `:Eagle` from overlapping. Therefore, create a counter-model, i.e. an RDFS-interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ for this graph where `:Bobo` and `:Joe` are interpreted as the same individual, i.e., `:Bobo`$^{\mathcal{I}}$ = `:Joe`$^{\mathcal{I}}$.

4 Ending notes

Mandatory exercises are to be handed in using Devilry[2] . Make sure that your are registered in the system by logging on and finding that an `oblig5` is available as an assignment in INF3580. *Check this before you start solving the exercises!* If you are not registered in the system, give notice to `leifhka@ifi.uio.no`.

Your delivery shall include one file, `oblig5.pdf`. The preferred way of writing (mathematics), e.g., characters and symbols like Γ, $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}_1}$, is to use LaTeX. You may use other text formatters and other symbols than, e.g., Γ, as long as your text is clear and easy to understand.

Good Luck!

---

[2] https://devilry.ifi.uio.no/