Student Name: _____ Date: 13 Nov 2012
Student ID: _____ Time: 9:50AM to 10:05AM

Total number of questions: 8
Each question has a single answer!

1. Why is XML **not** suitable to represent ontologies?

   ☒ *a*) It does not support non-intrusive annotation.
   ☐ *b*) It does not support domain-specific vocabularies.
   ☐ *c*) It does not support specification of layout.
   ☐ *d*) It does not support querying.

2. Which of the following model requirements for an ontology is **not** supported by RDF?

   ☐ *a*) Non-intrusive annotation   ☐ *c*) Modeling primitives
   ☐ *b*) Domain-specific vocabularies   ☒ *d*) Reasoning capabilities

3. Which statement about reification is **wrong**?

   ☐ *a*) Reification can be applied to reified statements.
   ☒ *b*) Reified RDF statements must have a unique identifier associated with.
   ☐ *c*) Reification requires the use of a resource representing a property.
   ☐ *d*) The reification process expresses a statement as a resource.

4. Which of the following is the largest set of languages that supports domain-specific vocabularies?

   ☐ *a*) OWL   ☐ *b*) XML, RDF   ☐ *c*) RDF, OWL   ☒ *d*) XML, RDF, OWL

5. Which statement about RDFS classes is **not** correct?

   ☐ *a*) every class is a resource   ☐ *c*) every class is of type class
   ☒ *b*) every class is subclass of another class   ☐ *d*) every property domain is a class

6. Constraints on the type of elements/resources in complex values can be expressed:

   ☐ *a*) only using RDFS   ☐ *c*) only using RDFS or XML DTDs
   ☐ *b*) only using RDFS or OWL   ☒ *d*) using RDFS, OWL, or XML DTDs

7. To represent complex object values (e.g., address), RDF employs:

   ☒ *a*) intermediate anonymous resources   ☐ *c*) reification of statements
   ☐ *b*) set containers   ☐ *d*) URI

8. In the XML/RDF encoding, which of the following constituents of the XML syntax can express all the 3 basic parts of an RDF statement (i.e., subject, property, object):

   ☐ *a*) element name   ☐ *b*) literal   ☐ *c*) PCDATA   ☒ *d*) attribute