

COURSE CODE: CD365TDB	Dr. Vinay V Hegde	
COURSE TITLE: SEMANTIC WEB AND SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS Category: PROFESSIONAL CORE ELECTIVE-III (Group-D)	NAME	Professor,
	SIGNATURE	

B E Examinations

Feb/Mar-2025

Sem: 6th

Duration of Paper: 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks:100

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Answer all questions from Part A. Part A questions should be answered in the first three pages of the answer book only
2. Answer FIVE Full questions from Part B. In Part B Question Number 2 is compulsory Answer any one full question from 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8,9 and 10.

Question No	Part A - Quiz (20 Marks)	Marks
1	What is the primary goal of Semantic web?	1
2	Which language is primarily used to define ontologies?	1
3	In RDF, a triple consists of: -----,-----,-----.	2
4	Which query language is used to retrieve data from RDF datasets?	1
5	FOAF stands for:	1
6	In social network analysis, "degree centrality" refers to:	2
7	List 2 examples of a directed graph in social networks?	2
8	A clique in a social network is:	2
9	_____ provides vocabulary for describing resources in RDF?	1
10	The Semantic Web Stack was proposed by:_____	1
11	-----is used to assign meaning to web data?	1
12	Social network data is often represented as: _____	1
13	In OWL, which construct is used to define a subclass relationship?	1
14	_____ is used for rule-based reasoning in the Semantic Web?	1
15	_____ is most appropriate to find influential users in information diffusion?	1
16	In a social network graph, a strongly connected component is: _____	1
	<b>PART-B</b>	
2 a	Define the Semantic Web and explain its core vision.	5
b	Describe how semantic web is different from the traditional Web?	5
c	Analyze how a real-world platform like Facebook or Twitter can be integrated with Semantic Web technologies. Discuss the benefits and challenges.	6
3 a	Describe the architecture of the Semantic Web. Explain the role of each layer.	5
b	Discuss the role of Ontologies in the Semantic Web	5
c	Interpret Key concepts and measures in network analysis with examples.	6

<b>OR</b>		
<b>4 a</b>	Name any two popular Ontology languages used for the Semantic Web ? Discuss in detail with examples for each.	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	What are the key features of OWL (Web Ontology Language)?	<b>6</b>
<b>5 a</b>	Discuss in detail the concepts of Modelling and aggregating social network data	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	Compare and contrast RDF, RDFS, and OWL with suitable examples.	<b>6</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>6 a</b>	Define Flink: “the social networks of the Semantic Web community depends on the Flink capability” Justify the statement.	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	List and Discuss the steps involved in developing social-semantic applications?	<b>6</b>
<b>7 a.</b>	Design a simple ontology for an academic social network. Define classes, properties, and relationships using OWL.	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	Illustrate the concept of goodness of fit with an example	<b>6</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>8 a</b>	Briefly explain the concept and significance of ontologies in the Semantic Web.	<b>10</b>
<b>B</b>	What is centrality in social network analysis? Mention its types.	<b>6</b>
<b>9a</b>	Discuss the ethical implications of data mining in social networks, especially with semantic data. How can privacy be protected while enabling advanced analytics?	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	Differentiate between SPARQL and SQL.	<b>6</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>10 a</b>	Design an RDF-based knowledge graph for a small social network that includes people, their interests, and friend relationships. Show how data can be queried using SPARQL.	<b>10</b>
<b>b</b>	Give examples of rules and their use in reasoning.	<b>6</b>