

Knowledge & Data exam training

Welcome!

1. Which of the following is **not** one of the proposals mentioned in the lecture?

- A. Give all things a name
- B. The names are addresses on the Web
- C. Relations form a graph between things
- D. Make explicit the meaning of things
- E. Use propositional logic to represent classes and instances

2. Which of the following is true about knowledge and knowledge graphs?

- A. Explicit or tacit knowledge is knowledge written in natural language
- B. Explicit knowledge allows for predictable inference
- C. Knowledge graphs are the only way to formally represent data
- D. Knowledge graphs use URLs and tables to represent data and information

3. Consider the following formula, which
is the prefix syntax:

$\rightarrow(\vee(A,\&(-(B),C)), \neg(\vee(\neg D), \neg(E))))$

What is an equivalent representation in
infix syntax

- A. $(A \vee (\neg B \& C)) \rightarrow \neg(\neg D \vee \neg E)$
- B. $(B \vee (\neg A \& C)) \rightarrow \neg(A \vee \neg E)$
- C. $(A \rightarrow (B \& \neg C)) \rightarrow \neg(\neg D \vee \neg E)$
- D. $(A \vee (\neg B \rightarrow C)) \& \neg(\neg D \vee \neg E)$
- E. $(A \& (\neg B \vee C)) \rightarrow \neg(\neg D \rightarrow \neg E)$

4. Consider the following propositional formula: $p \rightarrow (\neg q \wedge r)$, which of the following is a model.

- A. $I(p)=\text{True}, I(q)=\text{False}, I(r)=\text{True}$
- B. $I(p)=\text{True}, I(q)=\text{False}, I(r)=\text{False}$
- C. $I(p)=\text{True}, I(q)=\text{True}, I(r)=\text{True}$
- D. $I(p)=\text{True}, I(q)=\text{True}, I(r)=\text{False}$
- E. There is no model

5. Let KB be a knowledge base , and F a formula. Which of the following answer about entailment is true?

- A. F is entailed by KB if and only if every model of KB is also a model of F
- B. F is entailed by KB if and only if there is a model of KB that is also a model of F
- C. If F has no model, it is always entailed by KB
- D. If the knowledge base has no models, nothing is entailed

6. Let $KG = \{(a,p,b), (b,q,a)\}$ be a knowledge graph. Which of the following

- A. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 1, I(b) = 2, I(p) = \{(1, 2)\}, I(q) = \{(1, 1)\}$
- B. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 1, I(b) = 2, I(p) = \{(1, 2)\}, I(q) = \{(2, 2)\}$
- C. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 2, I(b) = 2, I(p) = \{(1, 2)\}, I(q) = \{(2, 2)\}$
- D. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 2, I(b) = 2, I(p) = \{(1, 2)\}, I(q) = \{(2, 1)\}$
- E. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 2, I(b) = 1, I(p) = \{(2, 1)\}, I(q) = \{(1, 2)\}$
- F. (U, I) with $U = \{1, 2\}$, $I(a) = 2, I(b) = 1, I(p) = \{(2, 1)\}, I(q) = \{(2, 2)\}$

7. Let $KG = \{(Kadija, \text{owns}, \text{MalikiTheBear}), (\text{MalikiTheBear}, \text{isa}, \text{Bear}), (\text{MalikiTheBear}, \text{likes}, \text{BearFood}), (Kadija, \text{isa}, \text{Human})\}$ be a knowledge graph.
Given the Simple Knowledge Graph Logic, which of the following knowledge graphs are entailed by this knowledge

- A. $\{(Kadija, \text{owns}, \text{MalikiTheBear}), (Kadija, \text{owns}, \text{Bear}), (Kadija, \text{isa}, \text{Human})\}$
- B. $\{(\text{MalikiTheBear}, \text{isa}, \text{Animal})\}$
- C. $\{(\text{Human}, \text{likes}, \text{Bear}), (Kadija, \text{likes}, \text{BearFood})\}$
- D. $\{(\text{Bear}, \text{isa}, \text{Animal}), (Kadija, \text{isa}, \text{Human}), (\text{Human}, \text{owns}, \text{MalikiTheBear})\}$
- E. $\{(Kadija, \text{owns}, \text{MalikiTheBear}), (\text{MalikiTheBear}, \text{isa}, \text{Bear}), (Kadija, \text{isa}, \text{Human})\}$
- F. $\{(\text{MalikiTheBear}, \text{likes}, \text{BearFood}), (Kadija, \text{isa}, \text{Human})\}$

8. Suppose only the following rule below is given:

Given a knowledge Graph KG= {(ex:A rdfs:subClassOf ex:B), (ex:A rdfs:subClassOf ex:C)}, which of the following (sets of) triples can be derived?

rdfs9	XXX rdfs:subClassOf YYY. zzz rdf:type XXX.	=>	zzz rdf:type YYY
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- A. solution: (ex:i1 rdf:type ex:B) and (ex:i2 rdf:type ex:B)
- B. solution: (ex:i1 rdf:type ex:B) and (ex:i2 rdf:type ex:C)
- C. solution: (ex:i1 rdf:type ex:C) and (ex:i2 rdf:type ex:A)
- D. solution: (ex:i1 rdf:type ex:C) and (ex:i2 rdf:type ex:B)

9. Consider the following relational database with the two tables: Sailors and Ships

Sailor	First Name	Last Name	Birthdate	Wage	Ship
s1	Ramzy	Labidi	1-5-1635	20	ship001
s2	Amalia	Stuger	4-7-1678	12	ship001
s3	Maliki	Fofana	8-12-1660	18	ship002

Ship	Name	ShipType	HomeCity
ship001	Gloria		Amsterdam
ship002	Fortuna	Frigate	Zierikzee

- A. Resources: s1, Labidi, 20, Amsterdam
- B. Resources: s2, ship001, Frigate, Amsterdam
- C. Resources: s3, Fortuna, ship002, 4-7-1600
- D. Literals: Fofana, Fortuna, 20
- E. Literals: s2, Labidi, ship002
- F. Literals: ship003, Maliki, Zierikzee
- G. Properties: hasFirstName, hasWage, hasHomeCity
- H. Properties: hasBirthdate, Zierikzee, sailedOnShipName
- I. Properties: hasNameJan, hasHomeCity, hasShip002

10. Consider the CSV file named “oscar winners”. Which of the following triples (or set of triples) are syntactically correct representation of the information in the database as a Knowledge Graph in Turtle syntax? Consider the following prefix: @PREFIX ex:
<http://example.org/>

Index	Year	Age	Name	Movie
1	1928	22	Janet Gaynor	Seventh Heaven
2	1929	37	Mary Pickford	Coquette
3	1930	28	Norma Shearer	The Divorcee
4	1931	63	Marie Dressler	Min and Bill
5	1932	32	Helen Hayes	The Sin of Madelon Claudet
6	1933	26	Katharine Hepburn	Morning Glory
7	1934	31	Claudette Colbert	It Happened One Night
8	1935	27	Bette Davis	Dangerous
9	1936	27	Luise Rainer	The Great Ziegfeld

- A. <<http://example.org/1>> <hasFirstName> <Janet>@en
- B. ex:5 ex:hasName "Helen Hayes"
- C. "<http://example.org/Marie>"
<<http://example.org/hasLastName>> ex:Dressler
- D. "1928" ex:hasMovie ex:SeventhHeaven
- E. ex:1 ex:hasName "Mary Pickford"
- F. ex:3 ex:hasYear "1930" ;
ex:hasMovie ex:TheDivorcee