

## Task 2

### A. Deriving 4 new triples

Below are 4 nontrivial RDFS entailments—i.e., new triples that weren't explicitly in the graph but can be inferred by the RDFS rules.

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#### 1. `ex:MilesDavis` `rdf:type` `ex:Person`

- **Proof**
    - The graph states: `ex:MilesDavis` `rdf:type` `ex:Artist`.
    - Also: `ex:Artist` `rdfs:subClassOf` `ex:Person`.
    - By **RDFS Subclass Rule** (if `C1` `rdfs:subClassOf` `C2` and `x` `rdf:type` `C1`, then `x` `rdf:type` `C2`), it can be inferred `ex:MilesDavis` `rdf:type` `ex:Person`.
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#### 2. `ex:BlueNoteRecords` `rdf:type` `ex:Label`

- **Proof**
    - The graph states: `ex:BlueNoteRecords` `rdf:type` `ex:JazzLabel`.
    - Also: `ex:JazzLabel` `rdfs:subClassOf` `ex:Label`.
    - **Subclass inference**: an instance of `ex:JazzLabel` is also an instance of `ex:Label`.
    - Therefore: `ex:BlueNoteRecords` `rdf:type` `ex:Label`.
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#### 3. `ex:CoolJazz` `rdf:type` `ex:Genre`

- **Proof**
    - The triple: `ex:BlueNoteAlbum` `ex:belongsToGenre` `ex:CoolJazz`.
    - `ex:belongsToGenre` `rdfs:range` `ex:Genre`.
    - **RDFS Range Rule**: if `P` `rdfs:range` `C` and `x` `P` `y`, then `y` `rdf:type` `C`.
    - Hence we infer `ex:CoolJazz` `rdf:type` `ex:Genre`.
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#### 4. `ex:CoolJazz` `rdf:type` `rdfs:Class`

- **Proof**

- The triple: `ex:CoolJazz rdfs:subClassOf ex:Jazz`.
- The assignment includes a special rule “**Subclasses are Classes**”: if `X rdfs:subClassOf Y`, then `X rdf:type rdfs:Class`.
- So it can be concluded `ex:CoolJazz rdf:type rdfs:Class`.

These four new statements are **not** in the original data but **follow** from the RDFS schema rules.

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## B. Python Program to Compute All RDFS Entailments (5 marks)

The Python script (`task_2.py`) does the following

1. Loads the original G from a Turtle file.
2. Applies RDFS reasoning (using `owlrl`) to produce the closure.
3. Saves the entailed graph to `T2Entailed.ttl`.
4. (In the code for 2.C) verifies that the 4 new inferred triples are present.

### Usage:

- `pip install rdflib` and `pip install owlrl`.
- Update the variable `G_FILE` inside the code to point to your actual `.ttl` input.
- Run `python task_2.py`.

### Solution:

```
Loaded '29' triples from 'task2_data.ttl'.
After RDFS reasoning, we have '214' triples.
Added 50 new statements for 'subclass => class' rule.
After extension, graph has 214 triples.

Entailed graph saved to 'T2Entailed.ttl' with 214 triples.
```

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## C. Verifying the 4 Derived Triples (8 marks)

In the code, **`verify_inferred_triples`** function has been implemented that checks whether each of the four new inferred triples appears in the final entailed graph. Specifically:

1. The RDFS closure in `entailed_graph` has already been computed.
2. Each triple in the “derived” list, its tested if (subject, predicate, object) is in `entailed_graph`.

3. If it is present, print True; otherwise, False.

**Solution:**

```
Verifying the 4 inferred triples from Task 2.A:  
http://example.org/MilesDavis http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://example.org/Person => True  
http://example.org/BlueNoteRecords http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://example.org/Label => True  
http://example.org/CoolJazz http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://example.org/Genre => True  
http://example.org/CoolJazz http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class => True
```

This confirms that the entailed graph contains the new statements from Task 2.A. Since each triple is found to be True, we verify that the original graph entails them.