

Sisteme Bazate pe Cunostinte - Laboratorul 4

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March 19, 2024

Reminder: Ontologia Persoanelor

O ontologie care continea:

- clasele Person, Man, Woman
- relatii isparentOf, ismotherOf, isfatherOf, hasParent, hasMother, hasFather, hasAncestor, isChildOf
- indivizi john, mary, taylor, si jenna
- asertii: john o are pe taylor ca mama, taylor e parintele lui mary, mary o are pe jenna ca mama

Intrebare de data trecuta: cum formalizam Sibling sau hasSibling?

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Acum interogati: hasSibling **value** John. Ce se intampla? De ce?

Scriti o axioma si pentru hasGrandfather

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$$\textit{Sibling}(X, Y) : \neg \textit{hasParent}(X, Z), \textit{hasParent}(Y, Z), X \neq Y$$

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SQL: daca presupunem existenta unui tabel *HasParent* cu coloane *Person* si *Parent*

```
SELECT DISTINCT A.Person AS Person1 ,  
                B.Person AS Person2  
FROM HasParent A, HasParent B  
WHERE A.Parent=B.Parent  
AND A.Person <> B.Person
```


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SPARQL: limbaj de interogare pentru RDF/OWL

```
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
PREFIX fam: <http://www.semanticweb.org/m/ontologies#>
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?a ?b
WHERE {
    ?a fam:hasParent ?p.
    ?b fam:hasParent ?p.
    ?a owl:differentFrom ?b
}
```

Referinte SPARQL

Introducere Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FvGndkpa4K0>

Prezentari:

[https:](https://www.slideshare.net/fabien_gandon/sparql-in-a-nutshell)

[//www.slideshare.net/fabien_gandon/sparql-in-a-nutshell](https://www.slideshare.net/fabien_gandon/sparql-in-a-nutshell)

https://www.iro.umontreal.ca/~lapalme/ift6281/sparql-1_1-cheat-sheet.pdf

Linked Open Vocabularies:

<https://lov.linkeddata.es/dataset/lov/sparql>

Exercitiu SPARQL

Alegeti un vocabular de pe pagina Linked Open Vocabularies si compuneti mai multe SPARQL queries pe baza vocabularului respectiv