

Namespace (there is no need you define rdf, rdfs or owl prefixes, only those created by you) mov = <a href="http://www.example.edu/movies/">http://www.example.edu/movies/</a>

## **SCHEMA**

```
mov:directs rdfs:domain mov:director;
            rdfs:range mov:movie;
            rdf:type rdf:Property .
mov:name rdfs:domain mov:person;
         rdfs:range xsd:String;
         rdf:type rdfs:Property .
mov:gender rdfs:domain mov:person;
           rdfs:range xsd:String;
           rdf:type rdfs:Property .
mov:title rdfs:domain mov:movie ;
          rdfs:range xsd:String;
          rdf:type rdfs:Property .
mov:role rdfs:domain mov:acts in ;
         rdfs:range mov:String;
         rdf:type rdfs:Property .
mov:ref rdfs:domain mov:acts in ;
        rdfs:range mov:String;
        rdf:type rdfs:Property .
```

## SCHEMA (cont'd)

## **INSTANCES**

```
mov:p1CE mov:name "Clint Eastwood";
         mov:gender "male" ;
         rdf:type mov:person .
mov:p2AL mov:name "Anna Levine";
         mov:gender "female" ;
         rdf:type mov:person .
mov:m1U mov:title "Unforgiven";
        rdf:type mov:movie .
mov:acts in01 mov:acts mov:p1CE;
              mov:acts in movie mov:m1U;
              mov:role "Bill";
              mov:ref "IMDb";
              rdf:type mov:acts in .
              mov:acts mov:p2AL ;
mov:acts in02
              mov:acts in movie mov:m1U;
              mov:role "Delilah";
              mov:ref "IMDb";
              rdf:type mov:acts in .
mov:p1CE mov:directs mov:m1U .
```

Find all datatypes defined in the xsd vocabulary at: https://www.w3.org/2011/rdf-wg/wiki/XSD Datatypes

## Observations

- Realise that if we activate the RDFS regime entailment, most of the rdf:type explicitly stated in the previous RDFS graph ARE NOT NEEDED
  - mov:person, mov:director and mov:actor will be inferred as classes because they participate in triples with rdfs:subClassOf
  - All properties will be automatically asserted as properties when they participate in any triple defining its domain or range, or even when they participate in any instance triple
  - mov:p1CE, mov:p2AL, mov:m1U, mov:acts\_in01 and mov:acts\_in02 would be inferred as actors, director, movie or acts\_in because they participate in triples whose properties have domain and range constraints

In summary, all the red triples in the exercise can be omitted if we activate inference

- Realise mov:acts\_in is an example of reification. Otherwise, we could not represent the attributes of the relationship (indeed, it is an n-ary relationship and would need a hyperedge)
- Realise that, for exemple, mov:p1CE will be inferred as actor and director, due to its participation in different triples whose properties constraint their respective domains. This is indeed correct, and a URI can be an instance of more than one class
- You could have also stated the domain of name / gender as follows:

```
mov:gender rdfs:domain mov:director, mov:actor.
```

Since director and actor are known to be subsets of person, it would be correct. However, realise the semantics are slightly different. If the domain is person, in the future, we could define other subsets that are allowed in the domain (e.g., if we later define :artisticDirector as rdfs:subClassOf :person). While in the other case, we would only accept :director and :actor as valid domains instead of any :person. In this case, we would need to modify the above domain to include :artisticDirector explicitly.