

Exercise 3

We want to formalize knowledge about the domain of students and professors. In particular, we want to formalize the following statements:

- 1. every student is a person;
- 2. every professor is a person;
- active professor is a subclass of professor;
- 4. student and professor are disjoint classes;
- 5. the property "is friend of" has domain person and range person;
- 6. the property "is supervisor of" has domain professor and range student;
- 7. the property "studies with" has domain student and range student;
- 8. the property "studies with" is a subproperty of the property "is friend of";
- 9. every professor that is the supervisor of at least one student is an active professor;
- 10. every professor that is also a student is a special professor.
- (a) Choose the most appropriate knowledge representation language for expressing the above knowledge among the following: \mathcal{ALC} , Datalog, ASP, OWL, $DL\text{-}Lite_R$, \mathcal{EL} , RDFS, motivating your choice;
- (b) express the above knowledge in the formalism chosen at the previous point.

a)

- 1) All languages admitt it
- 2) All languages admitt it
- 3) All languages admitt it
- 4) Not possible in EL because there is no negation, No possible in RDFS because of the negation.
- 5) Not possible in EL because there is no inverse role.
- 6) Same as previous
- 7) Same as previous
- reason

 9) Not possible in RDFS because of conjuction, not possible in DL-Lite because we

8) Not possible in ALC because there is no role hierarchy, no possible in EL for the same

- 9) Not possible in RDFS because of conjuction, not possible in DL-Lite because we cannot do conjunction and qualified existential restriction.
- 10) Not possible in RDFS because of conjuction, not possible in DL-Lite because we cannot do conjunction
 - b) RL because is better for reasoning task than other languages that we can use
 - 1) STUDENT subseteq PERSON
 - 2) PROFESSOR subseteq PERSON
 - 3) ACTIVE-PROFESSOR subseteq PROFESSOR
 - 4) STUDENT and PROFESSOR subseteq bottom
 - 5) Exists isFriendOf. T subseteq PERSON Exists isFriendOf^-. T subseteq PERSON
 - 6) Exists isSupervisorOf. T subseteq PROFESSOR Exists isSupervisorOf^-. T subseteq STUDENT
 - 7) Exists studiesWith. T subseteq STUDENT

Exists studiesWith^-. T subseteq STUDENT

- 8) studiesWith subseteq isFriendOf
- 9) PROFESSOR and Exist is Supervisor. STUDENT subseteq ACTIVE-PROFESSOR
- 10) PROFESSOR and STUDENT subseteq SPECIAL-PROFESSOR