

2. Let us model business exception handlers as rules of the form if condition then action. Rules are modeled in OWL. The following trivial rule captures the knowledge that *if the books are missing, then remind and reorder*. This listing presupposes suitable OWL definitions as below.

Listing 1: A trivial rule for handling an exception

```
<Rule rdf:ID="business-exception-1">
  <Condition>
    <Term rdf:ID="missing-books">
      <Test rdf:datatype="&xsd:string">
        missing
      </Test>
      <onWhat rdf:datatype="&xsd:string">
        books
      </onWhat>
    </Term>
  </Condition>
  <Action>
    <Sequence rdf:ID="remind+reorder">
      <Step rdf:datatype="&xsd:string">
        remind
      </Step>
      <Step rdf:datatype="&xsd:string">
        reorder
      </Step>
    </Sequence>
  </Action>
</Rule>
```

(a) (10 points) In OWL DL, Rule is defined as

- A.
<owl:Class rdf:about="Rule"/>
- B.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Rule">
<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:about="#Condition"/>
</owl:Class>
- C.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Rule"/>
- D.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Rule">
<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:about="#Condition"/>
<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:about="#Action"/>
</owl:Class>

(b) (10 points) In OWL DL, Action is defined as

- E.
<owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:ID="Action">
<rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Rule"/>
<rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Sequence"/>
</owl:DatatypeProperty>

⇒ F.
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:ID="Action">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Rule"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Sequence"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>

G.
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:ID="Action">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Rule"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Step"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>

X H.
<owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:ID="Action">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Rule"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="&xsd:string"/>
</owl:DatatypeProperty>

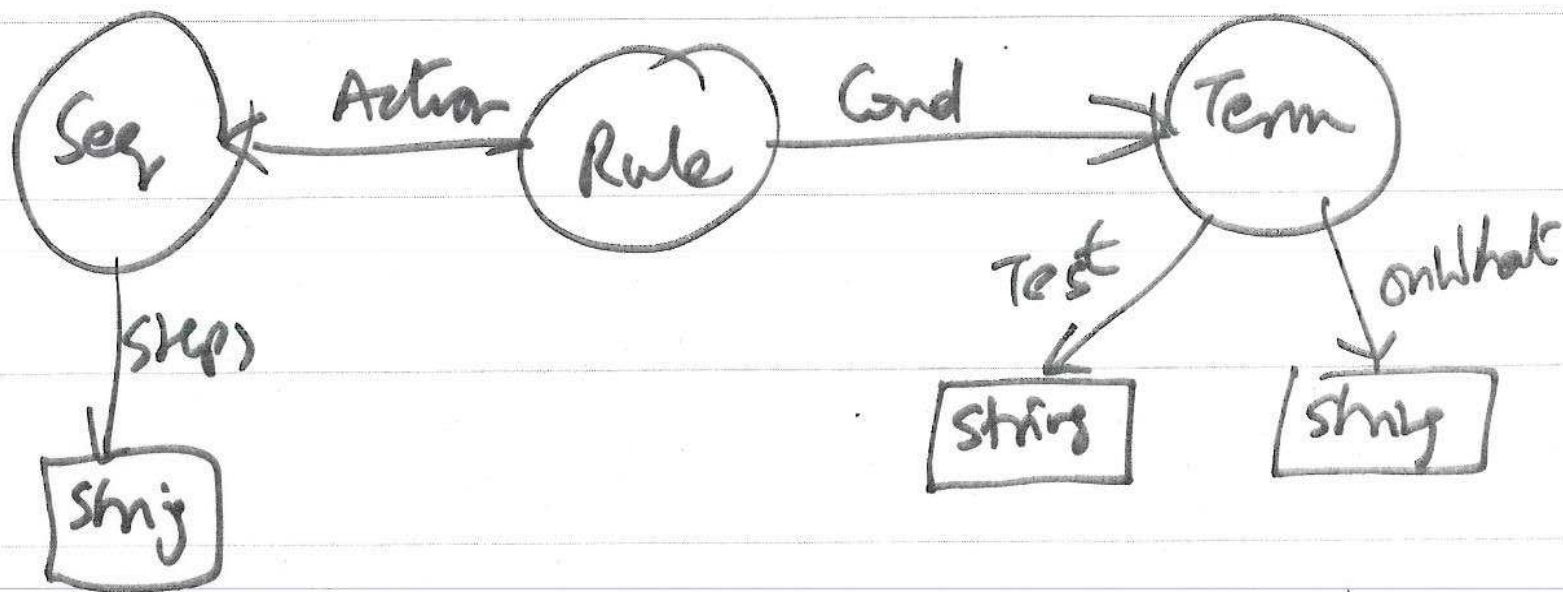
(c) (10 points) In OWL DL, onWhat is defined as

I.
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:ID="onWhat">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Term"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="&xsd:string"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>

J.
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:ID="onWhat">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Term"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Term"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>

K.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="onWhat">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Term"/>
</owl:Class>

⇒ L.
<owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:ID="onWhat">
 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Term"/>
 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="&xsd:string"/>
</owl:DatatypeProperty>



3. Consider the ontology of Listing 2, which uses the `smallerThan` and `greaterThan` properties to enable comparing service providers in terms of some unstated qualities. Based on the usual definition of maximality, we would like to define `MaximalProvider` as the class of providers that no provider is greater than, and `NonMaximalProvider` as the class of providers that are not maximal.

Listing 2: A trivial ontology that compares service providers

```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Comparable"/>
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Provider">
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Comparable"/>
</owl:Class>

<owl:TransitiveProperty rdf:ID="smallerThan">
  <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Comparable"/>
  <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Comparable"/>
</owl:TransitiveProperty>

<owl:TransitiveProperty rdf:ID="greaterThan">
  <owl:inverseOf rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
</owl:TransitiveProperty>
```

Rectangle

Square extends R

...

- (a) (20 points) We can define `NonMaximalProvider` in OWL DL as

A.

```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/> ✓
  <rdfs:subClassOf>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>
```

P
X R

$N \subseteq P$
 $N \subseteq R$ } $N \subseteq P \cap R$

B.

```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
  <owl:intersectionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
    <owl:Class rdf:about="#Provider"/>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:intersectionOf>
</owl:Class>
```

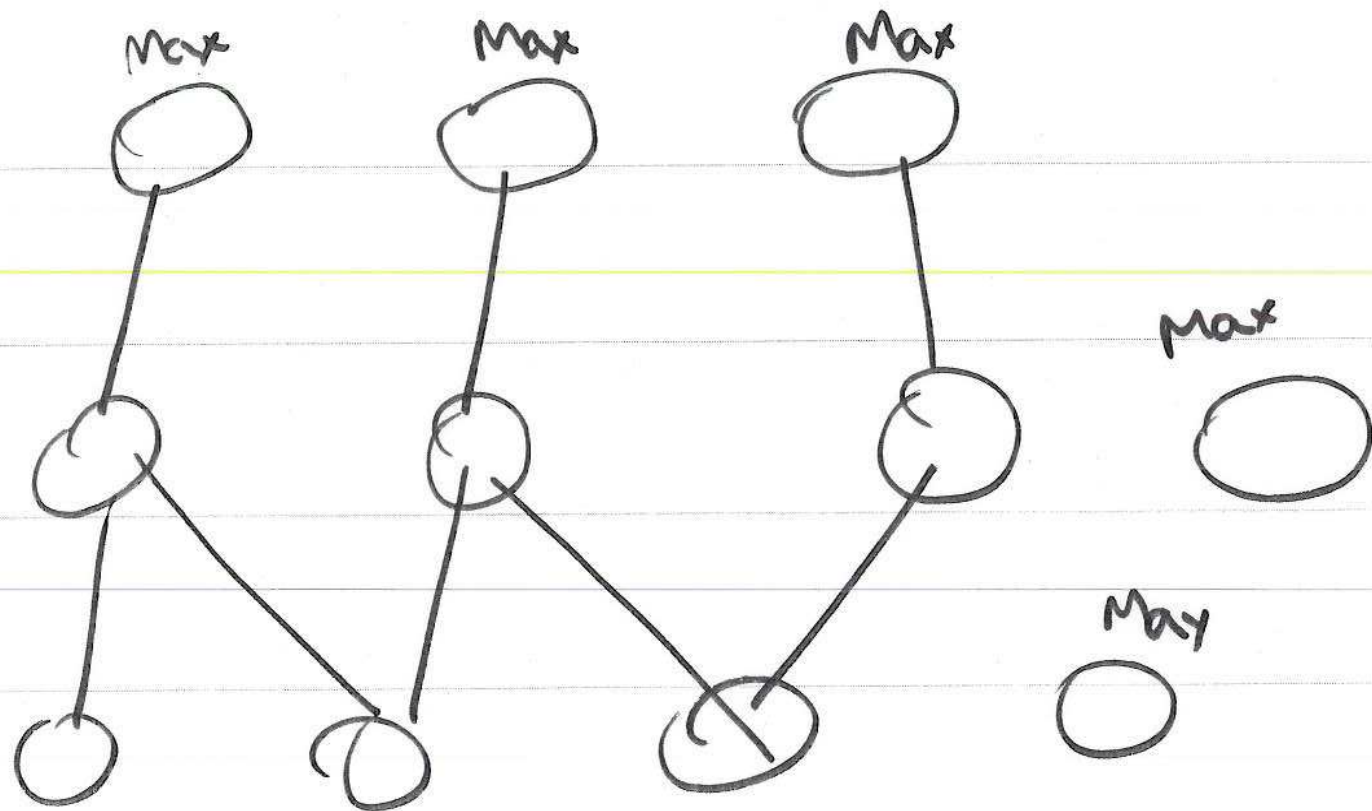
✓
R

$\bar{N} = P \cap R$

C.

```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
  <owl:intersectionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
    <owl:Class rdf:about="#Provider"/>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#greaterThan"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:intersectionOf>
</owl:Class>
```

OPPOSITE



X D.
`<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <rdfs:subClassOf
 <owl:Restriction
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
 <owl:allValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>`
NEP
NRI

X E.
`<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <owl:disjointWith>
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#greaterThan"/>
 <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </owl:disjointWith>
</owl:Class>`
NEP

F.
`<owl:Class rdf:ID="NonMaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <rdfs:subClassOf
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
 <owl:allValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
 <rdfs:subClassOf
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#greaterThan"/>
 <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>`
NEP
NRI
X

(b) (20 points) We can define MaximalProvider in OWL DL as

G.
`<owl:Class rdf:ID="MaximalProvider">
 <owl:disjointWith rdf:resource="#NonMaximalProvider"/>
</owl:Class>`
MNN = $\emptyset$

H.
`<owl:Class rdf:ID="MaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <rdfs:subClassOf
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#greaterThan"/>
 <owl:allValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>`
MEP

I.
<owl:Class rdf:about="Provider">
 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#MaximalProvider"/>
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#NonMaximalProvider"/>
 </owl:unionOf>
</owl:Class>

$$P = M \cup N$$

J.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="MaximalProvider">
 <owl:disjointWith rdf:resource="#NonMaximalProvider"/>
</owl:Class>

$$M \cap N = \emptyset$$

<owl:Class rdf:about="Provider">
 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#MaximalProvider"/>
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#NonMaximalProvider"/>
 </owl:unionOf>
</owl:Class>

$$M \cup N = P$$

K.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="MaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <rdfs:subClassOf>
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#greaterThan"/>
 <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>

L.
<owl:Class rdf:ID="MaximalProvider">
 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 <not>
 <rdfs:subClassOf>
 <owl:Restriction>
 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#smallerThan"/>
 <owl:allValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Provider"/>
 </owl:Restriction>
 </rdfs:subClassOf>
 </not>
</owl:Class>

<owl:Class rdf:about="Provider">
 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#MaximalProvider"/>
 <owl:Class rdf:about="#NonMaximalProvider"/>
 </owl:unionOf>
</owl:Class>