

Ontology Languages (COMP321)

Solution to Exercise 7

1. Solution:

Query	Answer for \mathcal{I}	Certain A for $\mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}$	Certain A for $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})$
Clownfish(Karl)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clownfish(Dory)	No	Don't know	No
Fish(Nemo)	No	Don't know	Yes
\neg Fish(Nemo)	Yes	Don't know	No
\exists has_friend. \top (Nemo)	Yes	Yes	Yes
\exists has_friend.Fish(Nemo)	No	Don't know	Yes
Clownfish \sqcap \neg Surgeonfish(Karl)	Yes	Don't know	Yes
Fish(Dory)	No	Don't know	Yes
Surgeonfish \sqcap \neg Fish(Dory)	Yes	Don't know	No
\exists has_friend.Clownfish(Karl)	No	Don't know	Don't know

2. Consider the following non-Boolean queries F_i :

- $F_1(x) = \text{Clownfish}(x)$
- $F_2(x) = \neg \text{Surgeonfish}(x)$
- $F_3(x, y) = \text{has_friend}(x, y)$
- $F_4(x) = \text{Clownfish}(x) \wedge \neg \text{has_friend}(x, \text{Dory})$

For each query F_i , give

- $\text{answer}(F_i, \mathcal{I})$;
- $\text{certanswer}(F_i, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})$;
- $\text{certanswer}(F_i, (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}))$.

Solution:

- $\text{answer}(F_1, \mathcal{I}) = \{\text{Nemo}, \text{Karl}\}$.

- $\text{certanswer}(F_1, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}) = \{\text{Nemo}, \text{Karl}\}$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_1, (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})) = \{\text{Nemo}, \text{Karl}\}$.
- $\text{answer}(F_2, \mathcal{I}) = \{\text{Nemo}, \text{Karl}\}$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_2, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}) = \emptyset$.
- $\text{answer}(F_2, (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})) = \{\text{Nemo}, \text{Karl}\}$.
- $\text{answer}(F_3, \mathcal{I}) = \{(\text{Nemo}, \text{Dory})\}$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_3, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}) = \{(\text{Nemo}, \text{Dory})\}$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_3, (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})) = \{(\text{Nemo}, \text{Dory})\}$.
- $\text{answer}(F_4, \mathcal{I}) = \{\text{Karl}\}$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_4, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}}) = \emptyset$.
- $\text{certanswer}(F_4, (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}_{\text{Nemo}})) = \emptyset$.

3. Consider the \mathcal{EL} TBox \mathcal{T}_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Footballplayer} &\sqsubseteq \exists \text{plays_for}.\text{Team} \\ \text{Basketballplayer} &\sqsubseteq \exists \text{plays_for}.\text{Team} \\ \text{Handballplayer} &\sqsubseteq \exists \text{plays_for}.\text{Team} \\ \text{Team} &\sqsubseteq \exists \text{managed_by}.\text{Manager} \\ \text{Manager} &\sqsubseteq \text{Employee} \\ \text{Manager} &\sqsubseteq \exists \text{managed_by}.\text{Manager} \end{aligned}$$

and the ABox \mathcal{A}_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Footballplayer}(\text{bob}), \quad \text{Basketballplayer}(\text{john}), \\ &\text{Handballplayer}(\text{peter}), \quad \text{Team}(\text{redsocks}) \\ &\quad \text{managed_by}(\text{redsocks}, \text{sue}) \end{aligned}$$

Compute the interpretation $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$ as described in the Comp321 Lecture Notes.

Solution:

The initial assignment is:

$$\begin{aligned}
S(d_{\text{Footballplayer}}) &= \{\text{Footballplayer}\} \\
S(d_{\text{Basketballplayer}}) &= \{\text{Basketballplayer}\} \\
S(d_{\text{Handballplayer}}) &= \{\text{Handballplayer}\} \\
S(d_{\text{Team}}) &= \{\text{Team}\} \\
S(d_{\text{Manager}}) &= \{\text{Manager}\} \\
S(d_{\text{Employee}}) &= \{\text{Employee}\} \\
S(\text{bob}) &= \{\text{Footballplayer}\} \\
S(\text{john}) &= \{\text{Basketballplayer}\} \\
S(\text{peter}) &= \{\text{Handballplayer}\} \\
S(\text{redsocks}) &= \{\text{Team}\} \\
S(\text{sue}) &= \emptyset \\
R(\text{plays_for}) &= \emptyset \\
R(\text{managed_by}) &= \{(\text{redsocks}, \text{sue})\}
\end{aligned}$$

- Update R using (rightR) six times:

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\text{plays_for}) &= \{(d_{\text{Footballplayer}}, d_{\text{team}}), (d_{\text{Basketballplayer}}, d_{\text{Team}}), \\
&\quad (d_{\text{Handballplayer}}, d_{\text{Team}}), (\text{bob}, d_{\text{Team}}), \\
&\quad (\text{john}, d_{\text{Team}}), (\text{peter}, d_{\text{Team}})\}
\end{aligned}$$

- Update S using (simpleR):

$$S(d_{\text{Manager}}) = \{\text{Manager}, \text{Employee}\}$$

- Update R using (rightR) three times:

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\text{managed_by}) &= \{(\text{redsocks}, \text{sue}), (d_{\text{Team}}, d_{\text{Manager}}), \\
&\quad (d_{\text{Manager}}, d_{\text{Manager}}), (\text{redsocks}, d_{\text{Manager}})\}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the interpretation $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$ is given by:

- The domain $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}}$ consists of $d_{\text{Footballplayer}}$, $d_{\text{Basketballplayer}}$, $d_{\text{Handballplayer}}$, d_{Team} , d_{Manager} , d_{Employee} , **bob**, **john**, **peter**, **redsocks**, **sue**.

- $\text{Footballplayer}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Footballplayer}}, \text{bob}\};$
- $\text{Basketballplayer}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Basketballplayer}}, \text{john}\};$
- $\text{Handballplayer}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Handballplayer}}, \text{peter}\};$
- $\text{Team}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Team}}, \text{redsocks}\};$
- $\text{Manager}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Manager}}\};$
- $\text{Employee}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}} = \{d_{\text{Manager}}, d_{\text{Employee}}\};$
- $\text{plays_for}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}}$ consists of $(d_{\text{Footballplayer}}, d_{\text{team}}), (d_{\text{Basketballplayer}}, d_{\text{Team}}), (d_{\text{Handballplayer}}, d_{\text{Team}})$ $(\text{bob}, d_{\text{Team}}), (\text{john}, d_{\text{Team}}), (\text{peter}, d_{\text{Team}})\}.$
- $\text{managed_by}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}}$ consists of $(\text{redsocks}, \text{sue}), (d_{\text{Team}}, d_{\text{Manager}}), (d_{\text{Manager}}, d_{\text{Manager}}), (\text{redsocks}, d_{\text{Manager}}).$

For \mathcal{EL} concept queries, we know that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$ gives the answer “Yes” if, and only if, $(\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$ gives the answer “Yes”. Check this for the queries:

- $\exists \text{plays_for. Team}(\text{peter});$
- $\exists \text{managed_by. Manager}(\text{peter});$
- $\exists \text{plays_for.} \exists \text{managed_by. Manager}(\text{peter}).$

Solution.

- $\exists \text{plays_for. Team}(\text{peter})$: in both cases the answer is “Yes”.
- $\exists \text{managed_by. Manager}(\text{peter})$: in both cases the answer is not “Yes”. For $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$ it is “No”; for $(\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$ it is “Don’t know”.
- $\exists \text{plays_for.} \exists \text{managed_by. Manager}(\text{peter})$: in both cases the answer is “Yes”.

For more complex queries, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$ can give the answer “Yes” even if $(\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$ does not give the answer “Yes”. Check this for

- $F(x, y) = \exists z. (\text{plays_for}(x, z) \wedge \text{plays_for}(y, z)).$
- $F = \exists x. \text{managed_by}(x, x).$

Solution.

- john and peter play for d_{Team} in $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}$. Thus $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0} \models F(\text{john}, \text{peter})$. But $(\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0) \not\models F(\text{john}, \text{peter})$.
- $(d_{\text{Manager}}, d_{\text{manager}}) \in \text{managed_by}^{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0}}$. Thus $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0} \models F$. However, $(\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{A}_0) \not\models F$.