Exercise 1
Given the following ALC TBox:

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \sqsubseteq B \\
A & \sqsubseteq C \\
B & \sqsubseteq \exists R. \neg D \\
C & \sqsubseteq \exists R. D \\
E & \sqsubseteq \forall R. \neg D
\end{align*}
\]

(a) tell whether the TBox \(T\) is satisfiable, and if so, show a model for \(T\);
(b) tell whether the concept \(A\) is satisfiable with respect to \(T\), and if so, show a model for \(T\) where the interpretation of \(A\) is non-empty;
(c) given the ABox \(A = \{A(a)\}\), tell whether the knowledge base \(\langle T, A\rangle\) entails the assertion \(\exists R.D(a)\), explaining your answer;
(d) given the ABox \(A = \{A \cap E(a)\}\), tell whether the knowledge base \(\langle T, A\rangle\) is satisfiable (consistent), explaining your answer.

Exercise 2
Given the following ASP program \(P\):

\[
\begin{align*}
& r(x,y) :- p(y,x). \\
& s(x,y) :- r(x,y). \\
& s(x,z) :- r(x,y), r(y,z). \\
& t(x,y) :- s(x,y), \text{not} r(x,y). \\
& t(x,y) :- t(y,x). \\
& v(x,y) :- t(x,y), \text{not} s(x,y). \\
& w(x,z) :- v(x,y), \text{not} t(x,y). \\
& p(a,b). p(b,c). p(c,d). p(e,f). p(f,g).
\end{align*}
\]

(a) tell whether \(P\) is stratified;
(b) compute the answer sets of \(P\).

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;
3. 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.

(a) Choose the most appropriate knowledge representation language for expressing the above knowledge among the following: ALC, Datalog, ASP, OWL, DL-LiteR, EL, RL, RDFS, motivating your choice;
(b) express the above knowledge in the formalism chosen at the previous point.

Exercise 4
(a) Write an RDF/RDFS model representing the following statements about URIs Person, Director, Actor, Writer, Movie, Country, Comedy, Drama, Man, Woman, filmedIn, hasBoxOfficeGross, isDirectorOf, isWriterOf, actsIn, bornIn, Joe, Mary, Ann, Paul, Italy, France, ABC, XYZ.

1. Person, Director, Writer, Actor, Country, Movie, Comedy, Drama, Man, and Woman are classes;
2. Man and Woman are subclasses of Person;
3. Comedy and Drama are subclasses of Movie;
4. actsIn, bornIn, filmedIn, isDirectorOf and isWriterOf are properties;
5. isDirectorOf has domain Director and range Movie;
6. filmedIn has domain Movie and range Country;
7. bornIn has domain Person and range Country;
8. actsIn has domain Actor and range Movie;
9. hasBoxOfficeGross has domain Movie and range xsd:integer;
10. Ann is the director and the writer of movie XYZ;
11. Joe and Paul act in movie ABC;
12. ABC was filmed in France;
13. Ann is a woman;
14. Paul is a man.

(b) Write SPARQL queries corresponding to the following requests: (b1) “return every movie filmed in the U.S.A. whose box
office gross is above $10,000,000 and, optionally, the country where the director of the movie was born in”; (b2) “return
all the pairs of movies having the same director and such that at least one actor acts in both movies”.

Exercise 5
(a) Write an OWL ontology that formalizes the domain described at point (a) of Exercise 4.
(b) Add to the above ontology the axioms formalizing the following statements:

1. add a new property isWrittenBy and state that it is the inverse of isWriterOf;
2. add a new class WrittenByMultipleAuthors and state that it corresponds to the class of movies written by at least
two writers;
3. add a new class hasLargeCast and state that it corresponds to the class of movies played by at least 10 actors;
4. add the new class allFemaleCast and state that such a class corresponds to the class consisting of every movie
whose writers, directors and actors are all women;
5. bornIn and actsIn are disjoint properties.

Then, tell whether the resulting OWL ontology is redundant, i.e.: can some of the axioms constituting the ontology be
deleted without changing the meaning (that is, the models) of the ontology? if so, identify and list such axioms.

Exercise 6
(a) Axiomatize the following scenario, appropriately with action precondition and effect axioms, and obtain successor state
axioms.

Fluents:
• robotInsideRoom(s) - The robot is inside the room in situation s.
• windowOpen(s) - The window is open in situation s.
• robotCloseToWindow(s) - The robot is close to the window in situation s.

Actions:
• goInsideRoom - The robot goes inside the room. This can be done if the robot is not inside the room, and has the
effect that the robot will be inside the room.
• goOutsideRoom - The robot goes outside the room. This can be done if the robot is inside the room and the window
is open, and has the effect that the robot will be outside the room.
• goCloseToWindow - The robot moves close to the window. This can be done if the robot is not close to the window
and is inside the room, and has the effect that the robot will be close to the window.
• openWindow - The robot opens the window. This can be done if the robot is close to the window and the window
is not open, and has the effect that the window will be open.

Initial situation description: Initially the robot is outside the room, is not close to the window, and the window is closed.

(b) Show, by applying regression, that the window is open after the sequence of actions goInsideRoom, goCloseToWindow,
openWindow, goOutsideRoom, and that the sequence of actions is indeed executable.