Exercise 7.1. Assume the default graph to contain the triples from Table 1. Give the answer for the following query under the RDFS Entailment Regime and explain for every solution why it belongs to the answer:

```
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX ex: <http://example.org/>
SELECT ?aut ?pub
WHERE 
{ ?pub rdf:type ex:Publication.
  ?pub ex:authors ?seq.
  ?seq ?ind ?aut }
```

Exercise 7.2. Probably you have noticed that the answer in Exercise 7.1 had two solutions where the binding for ?aut was not an author’s name. How can the query be changed to prevent that?

Exercise 7.3. Again, assume the default graph to consist of the triples in Table 1. Consider the following query:

```
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX w3c: <http://www.w3.org/TR/>
SELECT ?type
WHERE 
{ w3c:sparql11-entailment rdf:type ?type }
```

What solutions does the query have under the RDFS Semantics and why?

Exercise 7.4. Assuming the default graph consisting of the triples from Table 1, is the triple w3c:sparql11-entailment ex:authors _:x a consequence of the graph under RDFS semantics? Consequently, what is the answer to the following query?

```
ASK 
{ w3c:sparql11-entailment ex:authors _:x }
```
Exercise 7.5. [optional] A typical task for OWL reasoners is to compute the class hierarchy. Given an Ontology $O$, this means that all pairs $(C, D)$ are computed where $C$ and $D$ are atomic classes and $C$ is a direct subclass of $D$, that is, $O \models C \sqsubseteq D$ holds and there is no class $E$ different from $C$ and $D$ such that $O \models C \sqsubseteq E$ and $O \models E \sqsubseteq D$ would hold. Can a SPARQL query be used to obtain a class hierarchy as a result?