Q) RIF is the acronym for? --> Rule Interchange Format
Q) The type of mapping used in Ontology mapping is? --> One-one mapping
Q) Indiscernibility is the converse of which law? --> Leibniz law
Q) SLA is an acronym for? --> Service Level agreements
Q) IFP is the acronym for? --> Inverse Functional Properties
Q) Smushing is considered as? --> Retrieval problem
Q) Which of the following is true in case of converting data sets into RDF-based syntax? --> It is more natural to preserve their original schema
Q) The process of extracting actual instance is called as? --> Smushing
Q) Which of the following can’t be identified by an URI? --> Blank nodes
Q) DOI is the acronym for? --> Digital Object Identifiers
Q) Ontological representation of social relationships through which method? --> engineering method of decomposition
Q) Who was the original inventor of the web? --> Tim-Berners-Lee
Q) The full form of DOI is? --> Digital Object Identifiers
Q) Uniquely identify resources of UML? --> Classes, Instances
Q) FOAF working services? --> Orkut
Q) When making a list of friends how would one find out their URIs? --> inverse-functional
Q) CSV means? --> Common separated values
Q) Social network data can be modeled by? --> Graphs
Q) The Friend-of-a-Friend (FOAF) ontology that we use in our work is an OWL-based format for representing which type of information? --> personal information and an individuals social network Search Engine
Q) Which is used for listing attributes such as the names, address, interests of the user that can be linked to the web page? --> FOAF
Q) Graph can be written in? --> XML
Q) Meta tag is used for? --> Used To Specify Page Description, Keywords, Author
Q) UCINET has the ability to read and write _____ format? --> .net format of Pajek
Q) SIOC means? --> Semantically Enabled Online Communities.
Q) FOL means? --> First-order logic
Q) API used in Facebook? --> Graph api
Q) Philosophical ontologists have argued against which law? --> Leibniz-law
Q) Forward chaining means --> computed to obtain what is called a complete materialization of the knowledge base all consequences of the rules.
Q) RIF means? --> Rule Interchange Format
Q) GraphViz package developed at --> AT&T Research.
Q) RDE is used for --> Representing parameters
Q) An example of relationship role is --> Student and professor role
Q) Data sets in traditional formats, our first step is to convert them into --> RDF based syntax
Q) What is the acronym of DOIs? --> Digital Object Identifiers
Q) A social relationship may have a number of social roles associated with it --> Student / professors
Q) With n-ary relations we employ the technique i.e known as --> Reification
Q) The use of the reification vocabulary is allowed in OWL --> owl
Q) Much like social roles discussed in the work of --> Masolo et al.
Q) D&S builds on which ontologies --> DOLCE foundational ontology
Q) The notation of tie strength was first introduced by --> Granovetter
Q) Friend-of-a-friend (FOAF) started as experimentation with which technology. --> Semantic Web Technology
Q) The FOAF ontology that we use in our work is a --> OWL based format
Q) What are the common reasons to use multiple data sources to perform --> Triangulation
Q) A rich ontological characterization of social relationships is needed for the of social network information --> Aggregation
Q) Philosophical ontologies have also argued against which law. --> Leibniz-law
Q) What is the acronym of DOAP. --> Description of a project
Q) What is the acronym of IFPs. --> Inverse functional properties
Q) Smushing can be considered as either a --> Retrieval problem
Q) What is the acronym of FOL --> First order logic
Q) What is the acronym of DLR. --> Description Logic Reasoners
Q) The architecture of Flink can be divided in how many layers? --> 3
Q) Information from emails is processed in how many steps? --> 2
Q) The full form of ISWC is. --> International Semantic Web Conference
Q) Most current semantic web applications are based on a --> Fixed
Q) Elmo provides how many kinds of smushers that implement strategies to smushing? --> 2
Q) What are common measures of importance or influence in Social Network Analysis? -->

Degree
Q) What is the standard ontology language? --> OWL
Q) JUNG stands for? --> Java Universal Network Graph
Q) The core of the Elmo API is the Elmo Manager a java bean pool implementation that is responsible for . --> Renaming and removing elmo beans
Q) The task of the Elmo smushers is to find? --> Equivalent instances in large sets of data
Q) Knowledge technologies are adapted in semantic from? --> Artificial intelligence.
Q) The background knowledge required for recommending music is already at work behind the online radio called . --> Pandora
Q) Heterogeneity effects both the. --> Schema and instance levels
Q) How many Stages are there in Hyper Cycle of Gartner Research? --> Five
Q) MVC Stands for? --> Model view controller.
Q) JSTL stands for? --> Java Standard Tag Library.
Q) Which query language and protocol for access for remote data store? --> SPARQL
Q) SWRC stands for? --> Semantic Web Research Community
Q) In our case ontology mapping is a? --> Straight forward task
Q) The user interface of Flink is a pure? --> Java web application based
Q) Sesame does not support one of the following semantics --> OWL
Q) ElmoBeans can be generated at. --> Run time
Q) Sesame is a triple store implemented using -- technology --> Java
Q) Using -------- oriented programming, interceptors can be added to setter methods of JavaBeans in order to validate information that is being inserted to the repository. --> Aspect
Q) SPARQL protocol provides one of the following --> Read only access
Q) Jena is ------ based triples stores --> Java
Q) The advantages of semantic-based application development oftenmanifest themselves on the -- applications need to be combined with external data sources or data from the application need to be re-purposed to be used in other applications. --> Long run
Q) Elmo has been co-developed by James Leigh
Q) Ontology Stores Also Known As→ Triple stores
Q) A SPARQL service allows other applications to query the triple store, but it does not provide the following→ Data manipulation features
Q) Openacademia repositories refresh their content automatically→ every day
Q) The architecture of openacademia follows the same design as Flink
Q) JavaServer Pages is used to generate→ front-end of server
Q) A reification-based extension of the FOAF model is necessary to represent association→ weights
Q) WSIF stands for→ Web Service Invocation Framework
Q) The most immediate service of openacademia is the possibility to generate an→ HTML
Q) Smushers can also be used as a→ Wrapper
Q) RDF stands for→ Radio Direction Finding
Q) An alternative source of bibliographic information→ Bibster peer-to-peer network
Q) Openacademia is a→ Distributed system
Q) Smusher can also be used as→ Wrapper
Q) JUNG also contains implementation for the most well-known graph algorithms such as→ Dijkstra shortest path
Q) Publication metadata is represented using the→ Semantic Web Research Community
Q) Social network is based on the analysis of like→ Web pages, emails, publications
Q) Elmo API is the Elmo Manager a Java bean pool implementation i.e responsible for→ Loading
Q) The Elmo Smusher is to find equivalent to→ Equivalent instances in large set of data
Q) The information source used→ Under diverse ownership control
Q) The generic architecture of semantic web applications are→ Java beans
Q) Sesame is a triple implemented using→ Java Technology
Q) What are the main components Elmo→ RDF
Q) The more fact of→ can introduce a bias→ Observation
Q) The network data of how many researchers was collected from the Department of Computer Science of the Vrije Universiteit→ 123
Q) Into how many sections was the network data of Department of Computer Science of Vrije Universiteit organized?→ Six
Q) Researchers in each section included part-or full time→ Ph.D. students
Q) __________ is a problem whenever a person uses different variations of his/her name.→ Synonyms
Q) __________ is the accidental co-occurrence of two names on a Web page.→ Systemic error
Q) What is not on the Web cannot be extracted from the Web limits the→ Scope of extraction
Q) The network extraction method to find evidence for different kinds of relationships results in→ multiplex networks
Q) The key network question in the General Social Survey of US was originally formulated to ask respondents about the persons with whom they discuss→ Personal matters
Q) Homonymy affects→ Common names
Q) Which page of the survey asks the participants to select the person he/she knows from a
complete list of department members. --> Fourth
Q) The fifth page of the survey asks the participants to specify the _______________. -->

Nature of the relationship with the persons selected
Q) How many types of relationships the participant is suggested to consider to specify for each person which type of relationship applies to each person? --> Six
Q) The relations advice seeking, advice giving and future cooperation assessed ____________ ties. --> Instrumental
Q) The first page of the survey asks the participant to enter the ___________ information. -->

Basic personal
Q) The second and third pages of the survey contain standard questions for determining the level of _______________. --> Self-monitoring
Q) How was the personal and social information collected? --> Custom-built online survey systems
Q) What is the source that is rapidly becoming one of the most important sources of data for network analysis? --> Web
Q) What are used as raw data for computing complex measures of network analysis? -->

Networks from Surveys/Web
Q) ___________ analysis is typically insensitive to errors in the extraction of specific cases of network data. --> Group level

Q) The below given similarity measure for graphs based on edge sets stands for Recall
Q) The below given similarity measure for graphs based on edge sets stands

\[
\frac{|E_1 \cap E_2|}{|E_1|}
\]

for \[\frac{|E_1| \times |E_1 \cap E_2| + |E_2| \times |E_1 \cap E_2|}{|E_1| + |E_2| - |E_1 \cap E_2|} \] --> F-measure
Q) The ___________ method produces higher precision but lower recall according to the authors. --> Average precision
Q) To measure to what extent each of the surveyed relationships is present on the Web, it would be possible to perform a ___________. --> P* analysis
Q) The below given similarity measure for graphs based on edge sets stands

\[
\frac{|E_1 \cap E_2|}{|E_1|}
\]

for \[\frac{|E_1 \cap E_2|}{|E_1| + |E_2| - |E_1 \cap E_2|} \] --> Jaccard-Coefficient

Q) The below given similarity measure for graphs based on edge sets is for Precision
Q) The relations similarity perception, friendship and adversarial ties represented ___________ ties and general perception of similarity. --> Affective
Q) How many nodes corresponding to the equal number of survey participants were present in the networks the authors collected? --> 123
Q) The nodes and edges of the network were filtered and the ___________ was removed to have a comparison with the Web based networks. --> Directionality
Q) What is needed for optimization of network analysis? --> Similarity measure
Q) Several internet studies according to Otte and Rousseau, 2002, and Wellman et al., 1996, suggest that internet interaction replaces ___________. --> The traditional role of social
networks
Q) Network researchers with a background in _________ study online networks as the equivalents of real world networks. --> Physics or Computer Science
Q) Network analysts with a background in _________ apply an extreme caution and often treat electronic communication networks and online communities as a separate field of investigation where different theories and methods apply than in the study of real world networks. --> Social science
Q) It is likely that different forms of electronic data could serve as a source for obtaining information about different types of _______. --> Social relations
Q) _________ methods could be applied to the extraction of corporate networks, which could be more easily tested against existing databases on joint ventures and other forms of cooperation. --> Network mining methods
Q) _________ in general have been extensively studied as indicators for social networks from as early as 1996. --> The Internet and communication networks
Q) For P* analysis the Web based network is assumed as a _______ of the survey networks. --> Linear combination
Q) More relations are extracted from the Web for any individual if and only if. --> Precision is lower and recall is higher
Q) The linear combination of survey networks for P* analysis is given by

\[ W = \lambda_1 S_1 + \lambda_2 S_2 + \lambda_3 S_3 + \lambda_4 S_4 + \lambda_5 S_5 \]

Q) The P* analysis of linear equation returns _______. --> Coefficients
Q) _________ operationalization was followed for the identity network asking the respondents to check the names of the people who you consider especially similar to yourself. --> Similarity perceptions
Q) _________ inquired about preferences for future work by asking who would you like to work with in the future. --> Future cooperation
Q) _________ was operationalized analogously with a formulation who regularly approaches you. . . --> Advice giving
Q) _________ are minimally invasive and can be easily mailed, emailed or administered online. --> Questionnaires
Q) In assessing _________ the authors asked to mark those people whom you consider a personal friend. --> Friendship
Q) _________ mining from the Web based on co-occurrence is an interesting method as it is likely to produce evidence of ties of different strengths based on the variety of the underlying data. --> Social network mining
Q) Who were chosen as a subject of study by the authors? --> Members of research organization
Q) Which is the dominant approach to data collection for network analysis? --> Survey methods
Q) What are preferred in theory testing for their fixed structure that guarantees the comparability of results among test subjects and across studies? --> Standard questionnaires
Q) The coast that started Katrina survivor database is --> The Mississippi Coast area newspaper
Q) Katrina survivor notices have also started to appear en masse on national bulletin boards such as _________ --> Craigslist
Q) Which agency started to collect submissions of notices from its viewers? --> CNN
Q) An XML format for records that describes missing or located individuals is _______. --> PeopleFinder Information Format
Q) The number of evacuees of the Superdome who were displaced by Hurricane Katrina and moved to other shelters in the region is _______.
Q) As central coordination was lacking on the ground and communication options were limited, the people invariably turned to the _______ for finding their missing loved ones.

Internet
Q) The deadliest and the costliest US hurricane since 1928 was _______.
Q) Hurricane Katrina was not only _______ in a meteorological sense but also in the way it expected failings of our infrastructure in times of emergencies.
Q) The designs of levees and floodwalls to protect New Orleans have been breached leaving _______ of New Orleans underwater.
Q) The people who reached the packed _______ waited in almost complete darkness and without access to food, water, sanitation or fresh air.
Q) The choice for _______ in the Katrina PeopleFinder project was a conscious technical decision.
Q) The reliance of _______ languages introduced a significant dependency in the design of PeopleFinder project.
Q) _______ languages would have offered a way to remove much of interdependency through greater flexibility in modeling.
Q) Which language offers all the advantages of XML in terms of shared syntax?
Q) Combination of Web2.0 and recovery efforts is known as _______.
Q) The mix of social support and open resource is known as _______.
Q) The PFIF specification defined the embedding of PFIF records in _______.
Q) Which foundation committed to providing the backend database and search engine for implementation?
Q) _______ was set up to coordinate the work of data entry and technical development.

Wiki and Mailing list
Q) What was the remarkable project that has shown a glimpse of the power in combining novel Web based technologies and civil activism?
Q) What is the simple activity that even those unaware of Ontologies can easily do as shown by the success of many folksonomy systems in Web2.0 applications?
Q) Tagging applications can be built in the user interface of _______ applications without adding much complexity.
Q) Tagging offers much more flexibility than traditional _______ at the cost of losing explicit semantics.
Q) Emergencies have the _______ property that they cannot be completely planned for.

Inherent
Q) SPARQL stands for _______.
Q) PFIF stands for _______.
Q) Which approach would have made it easier to combine the collected data with available sources of background knowledge and Web services?
Q) The protocol and query language that allows querying data sources remotely without the need of adding them to local knowledge base is _______.
Q) The tool that allows the export of a database directly to XML is _______.

Simple Protocol and RDF Query Language
Folksonomy
PeopleFinder Information Format
Ontology-based
Sparql
PHPMySQL
Q) Collecting information from the Web is likely to cross the boundaries of _________. --> National legislators and ethical guidelines
Q) Which domain offers an ideal terrain to demonstrate the methodology for social network analysis based on electronic sources? --> Scientific domain
Q) The name towards _________ is clearly visible in the changing role of libraries and publishers. --> e-Science
Q) The technologies that offer advantages to the whole of e-Social science are _______. --> Semantic technologies
Q) The records of the PeopleFinder are not only descriptions of individuals but rather _______. --> The description of two persons
Q) The story of ________ serves as a reminder of the possible collision between the public interest on one side and the law and the markets as regulators on the other side. --> Katrina PeopleFinder
Q) The languages designed for knowledge representation in Web based settings that could have been exploited in the Katrina PeopleFinder project are ________. --> RDF and OWL
Q) _______ served as a search interface to a collection of data gathered from the Web. --> PeopleFinder
Q) Much of the help the PeopleFinder project came through ________. --> The online social networks of activists
Q) Who themselves tried to reconnect to their personal networks? --> Evacuees
Q) The company that runs Second Life earns money by selling real estate in the _______. --> Virtual world
Q) A machine that would pass the ________ test would not be considered realistic enough for a Second Life. --> Turing
Q) Systems like ________ may mark the future of the Web as they can be easily integrated with Web content. --> Second Life
Q) Part of the difficulty in developing technologies for the semantic web is that ultimately the ________. --> The truth of the statements
Q) The virtual reality of Second Life is inhabited by over ________ avatars at the time of writing. --> 80,000
Q) Second Life has a string economy based on ________ which is freely convertible to US Dollars. --> Linden Dollars
Q) Shared Ontologies for representing data in a scientific domain allow researchers to ________ more effectively. --> Exchange and reuse data
Q) The area that captures most succinctly the mesmerizing opportunities and the mind-boggling challenges ahead of social networks and semantic web is ________. --> Artificial world
Q) Systems such as ________ present alternate realities buzzing with life. --> Second Life
Q) Second Life is a simulated environment populated by ________ Human controlled avatars; 3D characters in a 3D environment