



Ontology Engineering Methodologies

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Ontological Engineering



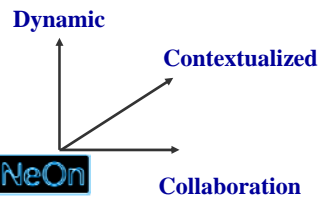
**It refers to the set of activities that concern
the ontology development process,
the ontology life cycle,
the methods and methodologies for building ontologies,
and the tool suites
and languages that support them**

Most relevant methodologies

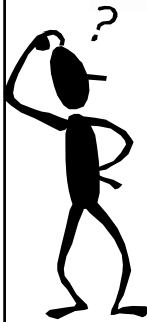
Methodologies for building single ontologies from scratch

- Uschold and King's method
- Grüninger and Fox's methodology
- KACTUS approach
- METHONTOLOGY
- SENSUS method
- On-To-Knowledge
- DILIGENT

NeOn methodology for building ontology networks



I want to build my ontology



- Which one are the activities involved in the ontology development process?
- Which one is the goal of each activity?
- When should I carry out each activity?
- Where is the relationship of one activity with the others?
- Where can I find ontologies with the goal of reusing them?
- How can I build the ontology for my application?
- Do I need a single ontology or an ontology network?



The NeOn Glossary of Activities

- The *NeOn Glossary of Activities* identifies and defines the activities that are carried out when ontology networks are collaboratively built
- 55 activities
- Publication in the NeOn website



<http://www.neon-project.org/>

The NeOn Glossary of Activities

NeOn Glossary of Activities

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ontology Alignment / Aligning ▪ Ontology Articulation ▪ Ontology Assessment ▪ Ontology Combining ▪ Ontology Conceptualization ▪ Ontology Configuration Management ▪ Ontology Coordination ▪ Ontology Diagnosis ▪ Ontology Documentation ▪ Ontology Elicitation ▪ Ontology Enrichment ▪ Ontology Evaluation ▪ Ontology Evolution ▪ Ontology Extension ▪ Ontology Formalization ▪ Ontology Implementation ▪ Ontology Integration ▪ Knowledge Acquisition for Ontologies ▪ Ontology Learning ▪ Ontology Localization ▪ Ontology Mapping ▪ Ontology Matching ▪ Ontology Mediation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ontology Merging ▪ Ontology Modification ▪ Ontology Modularization ▪ Ontology Module Extraction ▪ Ontology Partitioning ▪ Ontology Population ▪ Ontology Pruning ▪ Ontology Reconciliation ▪ Ontology Repair ▪ Ontology Reuse ▪ Ontology Selection (Marta) ▪ Ontology Specialization ▪ Ontology Specification ▪ Ontology Summarization ▪ Ontology Transforming ▪ Ontology Translating ▪ Ontology Update ▪ Ontology Upgrade ▪ Ontology Validation ▪ Ontology Verification ▪ Ontology Versioning ▪ To find candidate ontologies to be reused ▪ To find ontology differences ▪ To inspect the content and granularity of the |
|--|--|

Some definitions

article discussion edit history protect delete move watch refresh

WP5WorkingArea: Knowledge Acquisition for Ontologies

- **Final Definition:** *Knowledge Acquisition for Ontologies* comprises activities for capturing knowledge (e.g., T-Box and A-Box) from a variety of sources. We distinguish between: **Ontology Elicitation**, **Ontology Learning** and **Ontology Population**.
- **Activity Group:** *Development*.



WP5WorkingArea: Ontology Elicitation

- **Final Definition:** *Ontology Elicitation* is a knowledge acquisition activity in which conceptual structures (e.g. T-Box) and their instances (e.g. A-Box) are acquired from domain experts.
- **Activity Group:** *Development*.

WP5WorkingArea: Ontology Learning

- **Final Definition:** *Ontology Learning* is a knowledge acquisition activity that relies on (semi-) automatic methods to transform unstructured (e.g. corpora), semi-structured (e.g. folksonomies, html pages, etc.) and structured data sources (e.g. data bases) into conceptual structures (e.g. T-Box).
- **Activity Group:** *Development*.

WP5WorkingArea: Ontology Population

(Redirected from WP5WorkingArea: Ontology Population/Grounding)

- **Final Definition:** *Ontology Population* is a knowledge acquisition activity that relies on (semi-) automatic methods to transform unstructured (e.g. corpora), semi-structured (e.g. folksonomies, html pages, etc.) and structured data sources (e.g. data bases) into instance data (e.g. A-Box).
- **Activity Group:** *Development*.

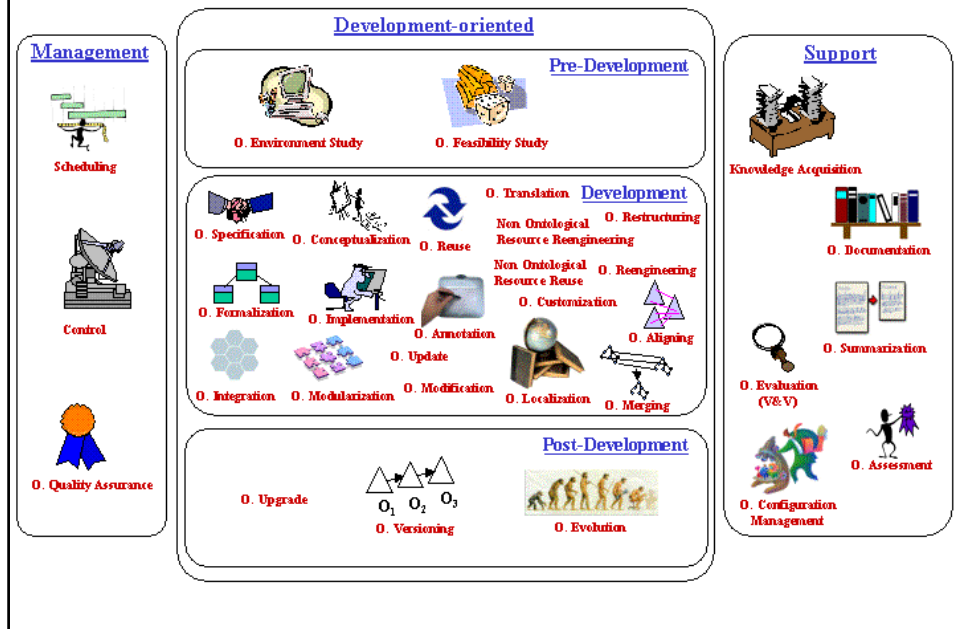
http://www.neon-project.org/wiki/index.php?title=WP5D5.3.1#NeOn_Glossary_of_Activities

Table of “Recommended and If-Applicable” Activities

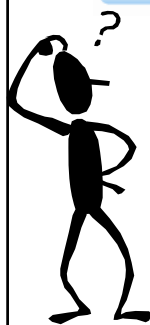
- For each activity included in the NeOn Glossary of Activities, the table identifies which activities are **required** and which activities are **optional** (can be carried out or not, depending on the case) during the ontology network building process.

	Required	If Applicable
<i>Ontology Conceptualization</i>	X	
<i>Ontology Evaluation</i>	X	
<i>Ontology Integration</i>	X	
<i>Knowledge Acquisition for Ontologies</i>	X	
<i>Ontology Learning</i>		X
<i>Ontology Localization</i>		X
<i>Ontology Matching</i>		X
<i>Ontology Search</i>	X	
<i>Ontology Specification</i>	X	

NeOn Ontology Network Development Process



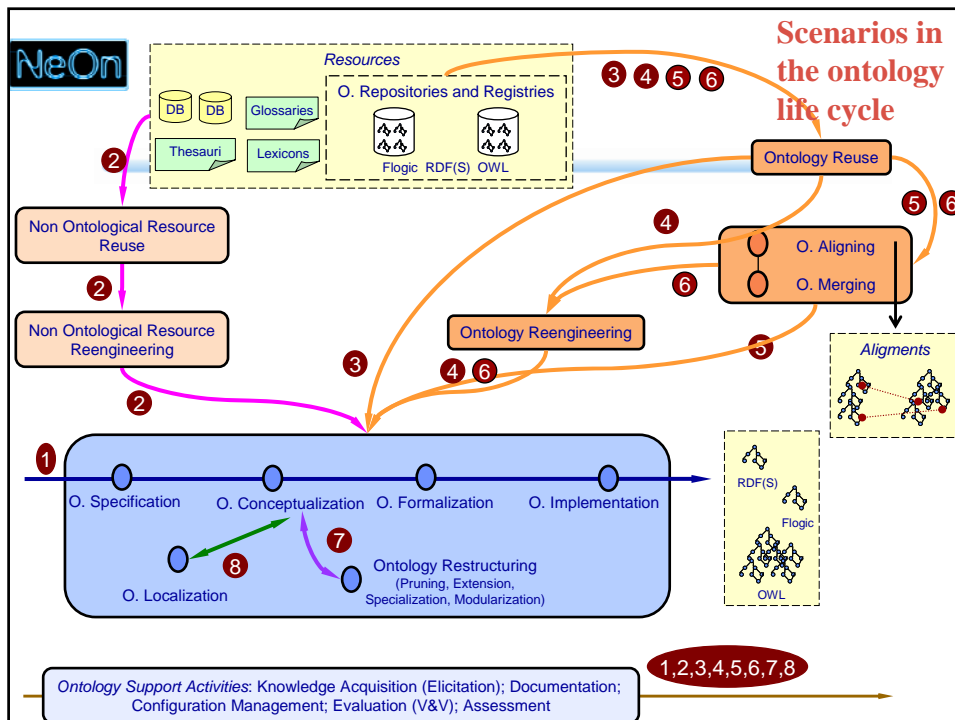
I want to build my ontology



- Which one are the activities involved in the ontology development process?
- Which one is the goal of each activity?
- When should I carry out each activity?
- Where is the relationship of one activity with the others?
- Where can I find ontologies with the goal of reusing them?
- How can I use the ontology in my application?
- Do I need a single ontology or an ontology network?

Scenarios

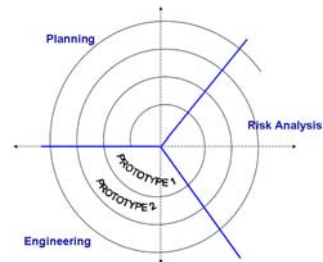
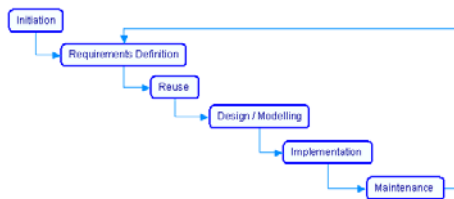
1. Building ontology networks **from scratch without reusing** existing resources.
2. Building ontology networks by **reusing non ontological resources**.
3. Building ontology networks by **reusing ontologies** or ontology modules.
4. Building ontology networks by **reusing and reengineering** ontologies or ontology modules.
5. Building ontology networks by **reusing and merging** ontology or ontology modules.
6. Building ontology networks by **reusing, merging and reengineering** ontologies or ontology modules.
7. Building ontology networks by **restructuring ontologies** or ontology modules.
8. Building ontology networks by **localizing** ontologies or ontology modules.



Life Cycle Models and Life Cycles



- An **ontology life cycle model** is the framework (waterfall, evolving prototyping, spiral, etc.), selected by each using organization, on which to map the activities identified in the ontology development process.



- The **ontology life cycle** is the specific sequence of activities that the ontology practitioners carry out for developing an ontology.

How software developers and ontology practitioners select the **ontology life cycle model** and the **particular ontology life cycle** for developing his/her ontology?



Proposed steps:

1. Identify the user needs.
2. Select the **ontology life cycle model to be used**.
3. Select activities from the “recommended and if-applicable” activity table.
4. Map the selected activities into the selected ontology life cycle model: the result is the **ontology life cycle for the user needs**.

Ontology Life Cycle Models

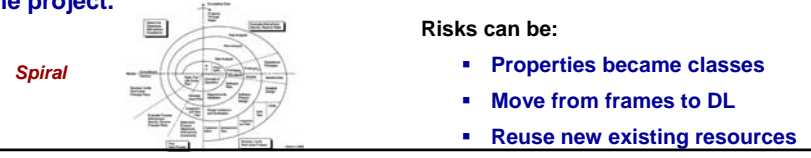
- Assumption: Ontology requirements are known at the beginning of the ontology development project.



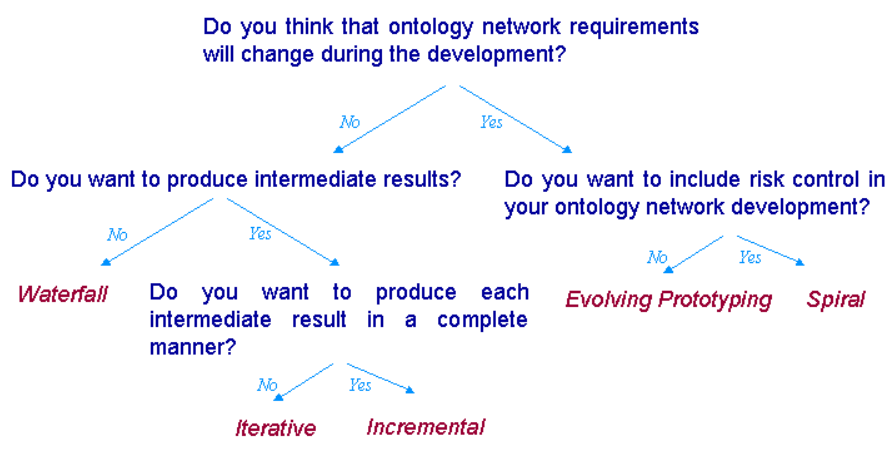
- Assumption: Ontology requirements can be not known at the beginning of the ontology development project and can change during the project.

Evolutionary Prototyping **Rapid Throwaway Prototyping**

- Assumption: Uncertainties in the ontology requirements can derive into risks in the project.



Decision tree for selecting your Ontology Life Cycle Model



Decision Tree for Selecting Activities

Have you developed more than 5 ontologies?

No

Yes

Set of "yes/no" natural language questions for identifying the 'if-applicable' activities to be carried out.

> Do you want to have your ontology network in different natural languages, as for example, in English, Spanish and French? YES → *O. Localization*.

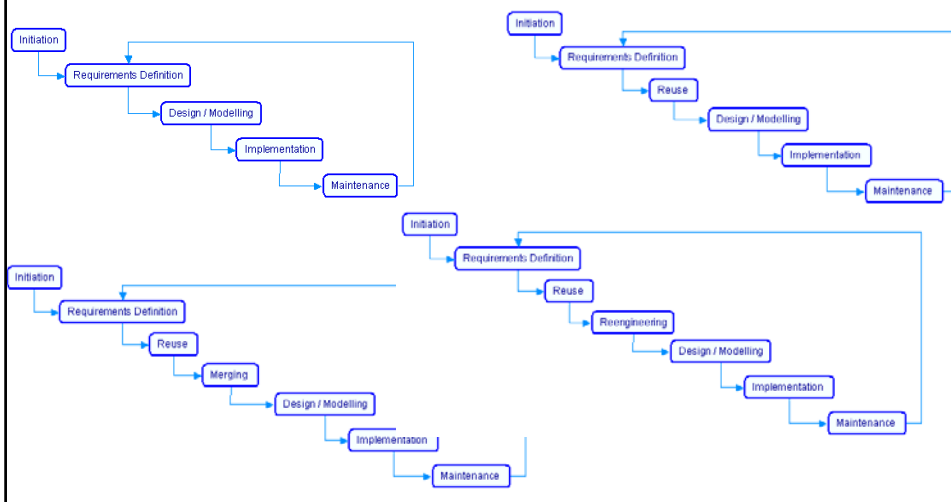
> Do you want to take an existing and implemented ontology, in order to enhance it and implement it again? NO → *O. Reengineering is not selected*.

Software developers and ontology practitioners select the activities to be carried out from the "Required-If Applicable" table

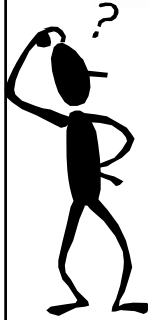
	# Applicable	Selected
Ontology Aligning	X	X
Ontology Customization	X	
Ontology Learning	X	
Ontology Localization	X	X
Ontology Matching	X	X
Ontology Modification	X	
Ontology Reengineering	X	
Ontology Restructuring	X	X

Automatically

Several ontology life cycles for the same model



I want to build my ontology

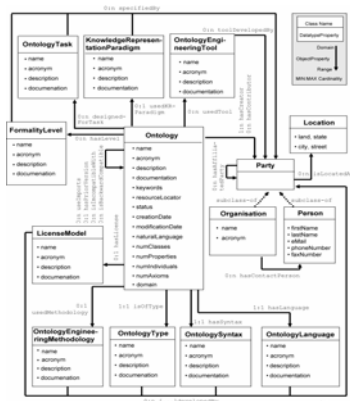


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Searching Ontologies

- OMV: Ontology Metadata Vocabulary
- Ontology registries



* knowledge zone one stop shop for ontologies



Searching ontologies using Oyster

The screenshot shows the Oyster web application interface. The main window displays a search results table with columns for Ontology Name, Acronym, Ontology Language, Language, and oyster:peer. The selected ontology is 'Travel Ontology' (Acronym: rapOntos, Language: UPM-Main Peer). Below the table, the 'Details' section shows the RDF/XML representation of the ontology, including metadata such as creation date, creator, and class/property counts.

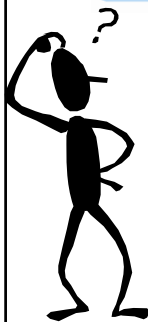
Ontology Name *	Acronym	Ontology Language	Language	oyster:peer
The RDF Schema vocabulary (RDFS)		OWL		rapOntos, UPM-Main Peer
The RDF Vocabulary (RDF)		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
Thread Description Language (TDL)		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
Topic Maps		DAML+OIL		UPM-Main Peer
Travel Ontology		OWL		rapOntos, UPM-Main Peer
Trust		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
Trust Networks on the Semantic Web		DAML+OIL		rapOntos, UPM-Main Peer
Trust Ontology		OWL		rapOntos, UPM-Main Peer
UNSPSC		DAML+OIL		UPM-Main Peer
UranaI information vocabulary		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
URI Query Agent Vocabulary 1.0		OWL		rapOntos, UPM-Main Peer
USNOAAD Vocabulary		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
WANN: A vocabulary for annotating vocabulary descriptions		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
vCard		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
vCard Gnowsis Edition		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
Vegetarian Ontology		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
visR		OWL		UPM-Main Peer
Vocabulary For Vocabulary Definitions 1.0		RDFS		UPM-Main Peer

```

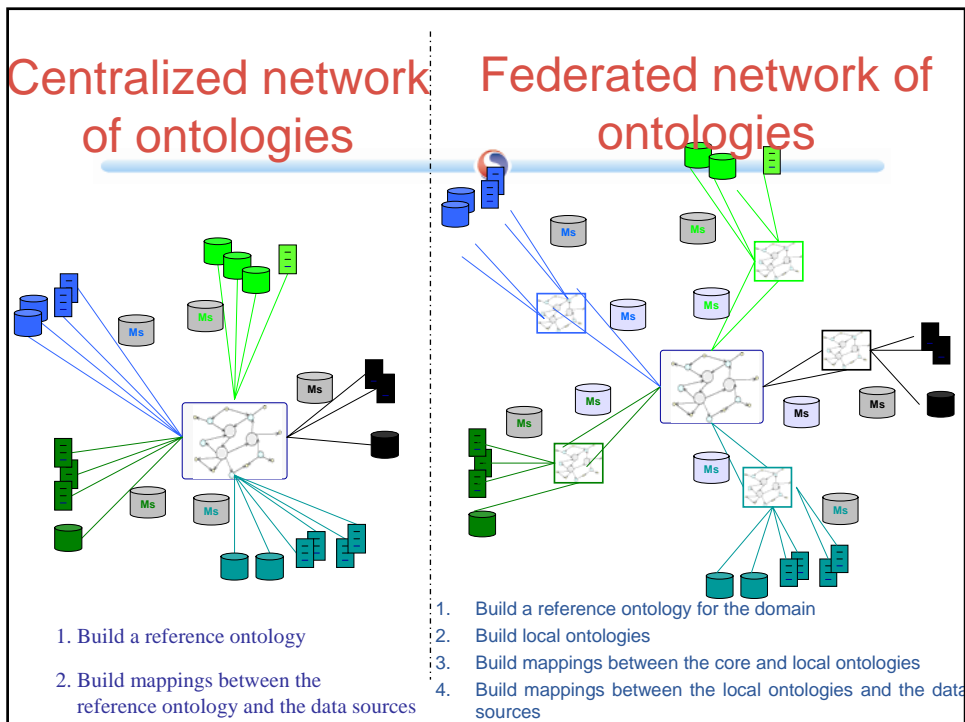
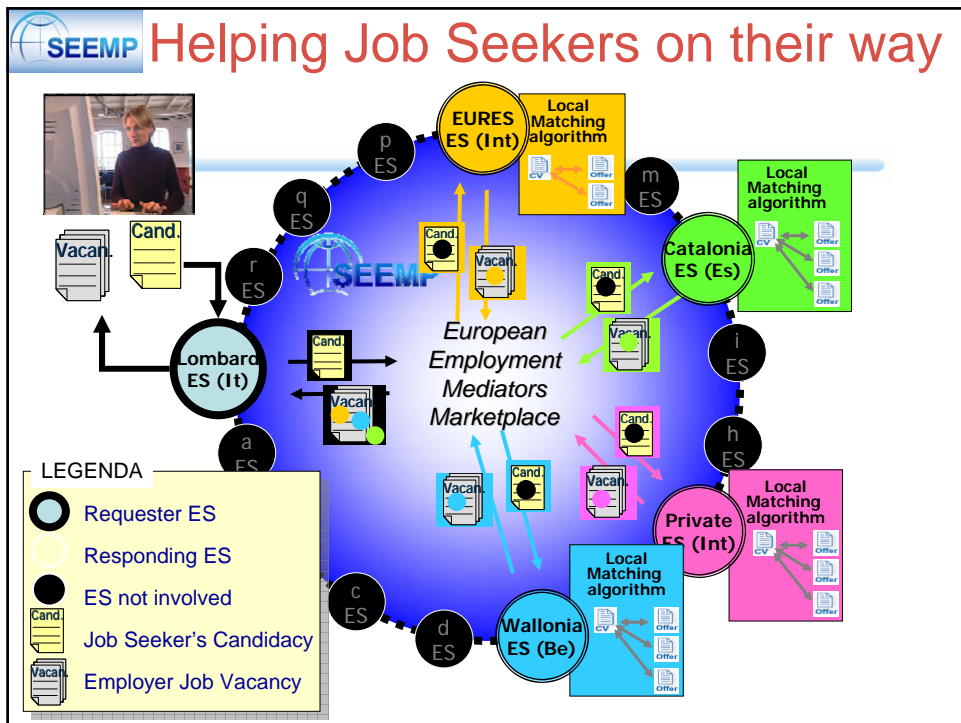
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:omv="http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology#">
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://keg.cs.tsinghua.edu.cn/ontology/travel">
    <rdf:type rdfs:resource="http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology#OntologyDocument"/>
    <rdf:type rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Resource"/>
    <omv:docName>Travel Ontology</omv:docName>
    <omv:docDescription>This Ontology contains three subdomains in travel domain, such as flight, hotel and car. It also provides dom:
    <omv:ontologyURL>http://learn.tsinghua.edu.cn/homepage/2003214945/travelontology.owl</omv:ontologyURL>
    <omv:ontologyLanguage>OWL</omv:ontologyLanguage>
    <omv:creationDate>2005-08-26T10:51:24+01:00</omv:creationDate>
    <omv:docDocumentation>http://keg.cs.tsinghua.edu.cn/</omv:docDocumentation>
    <omv:numClasses>84</omv:numClasses>
    <omv:numProperties>211</omv:numProperties>
    <omv:docCreator>Po Zhang</omv:docCreator>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>

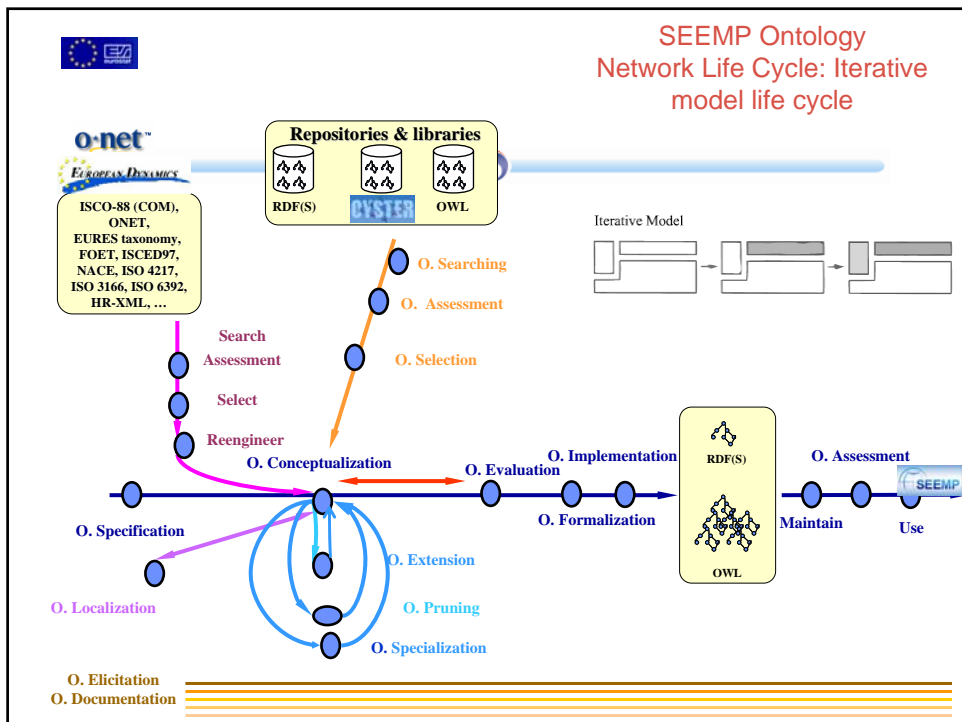
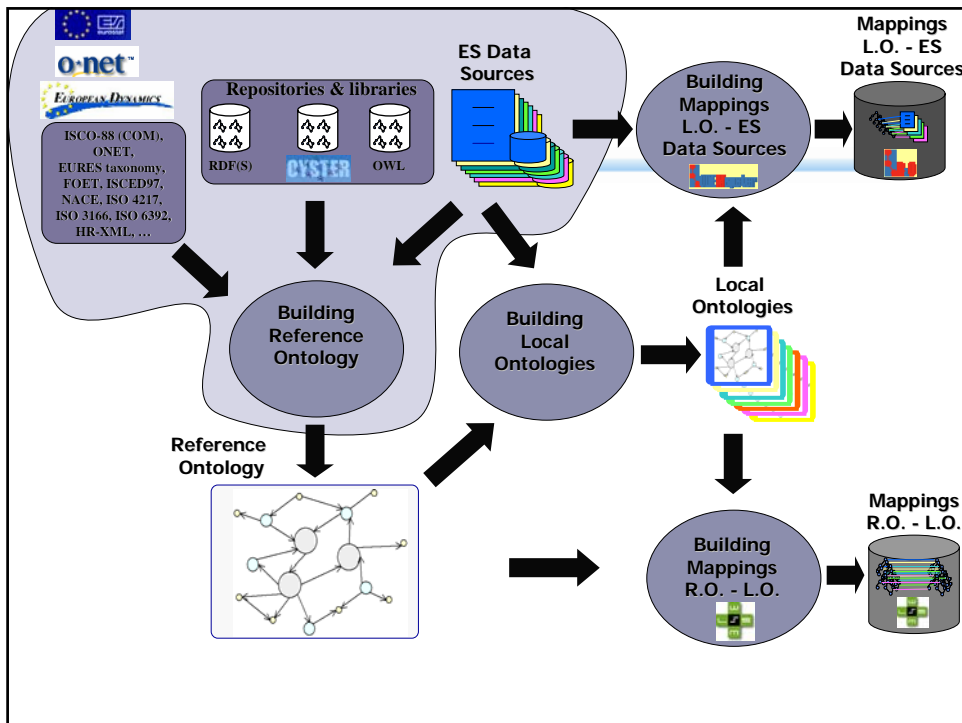
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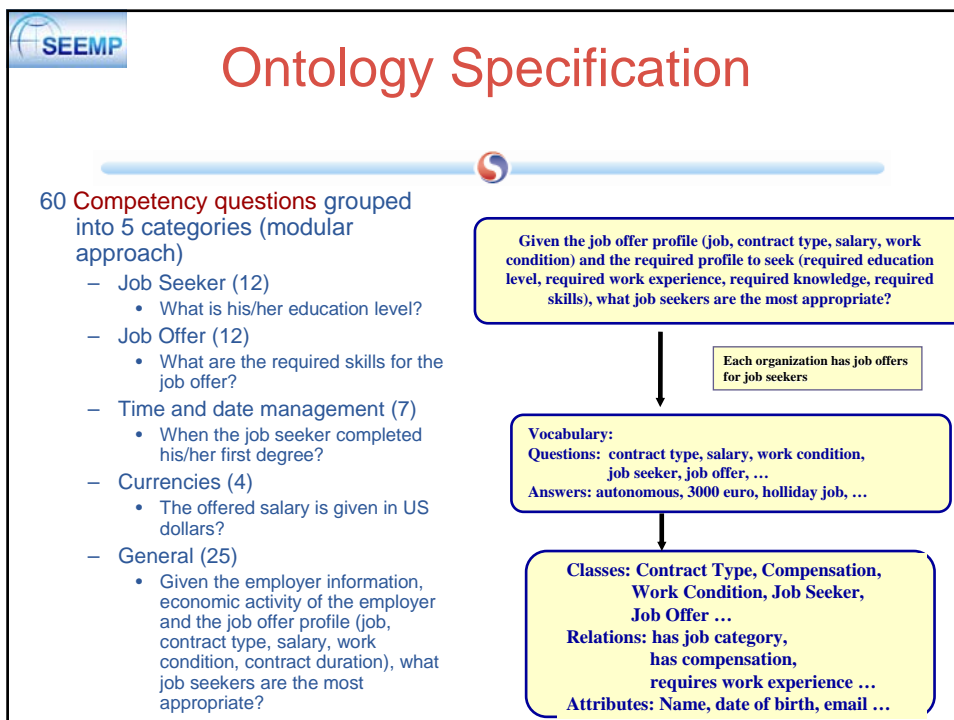
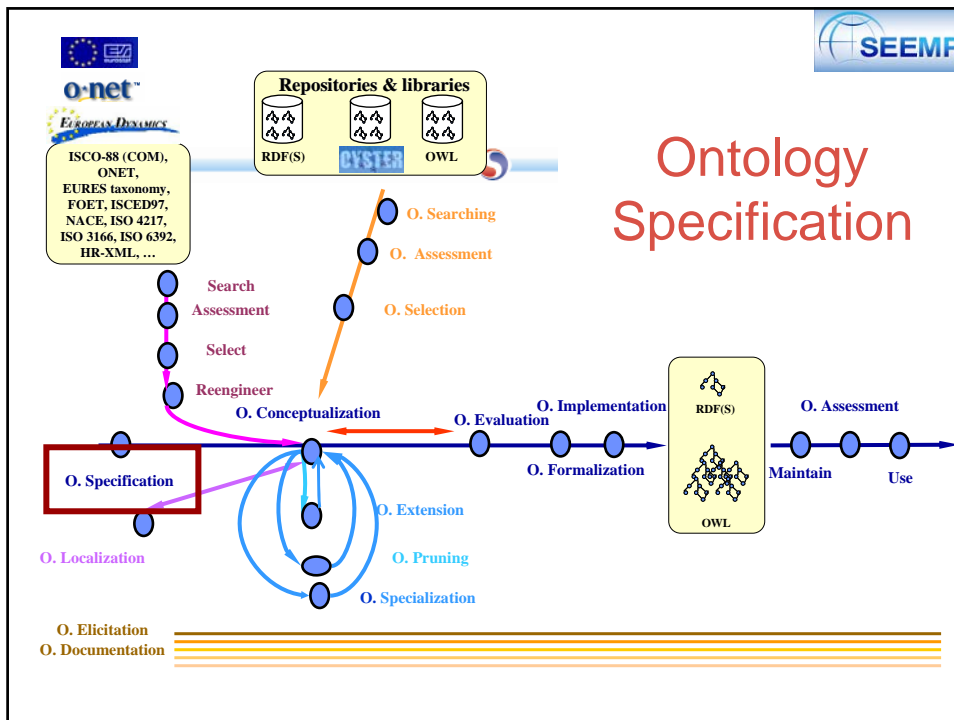
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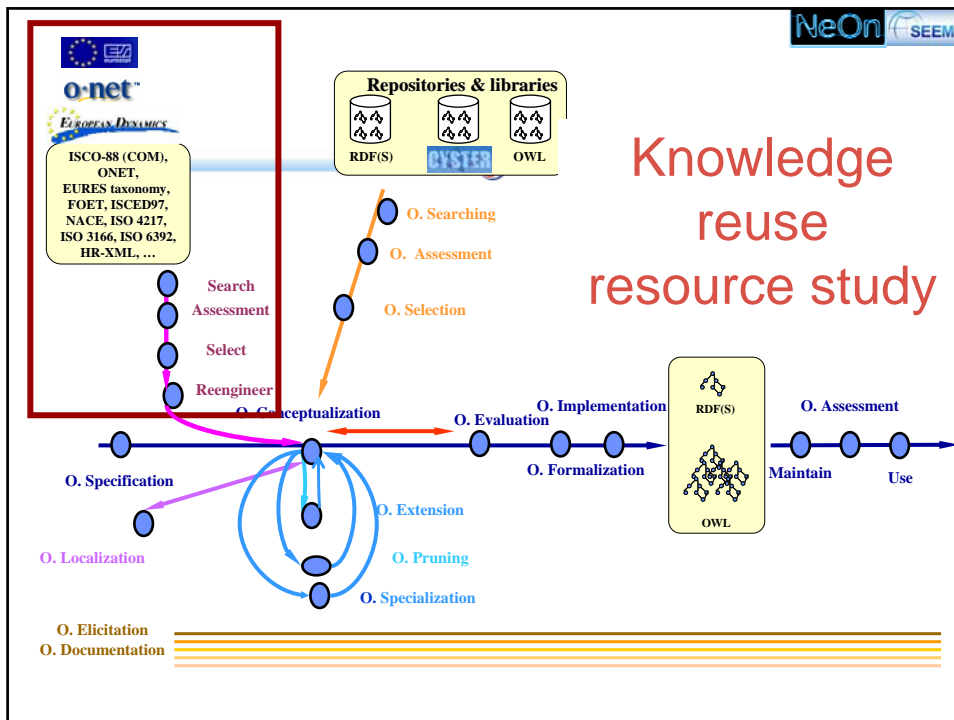


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SEEMP Search and Assess Standards and Taxonomies

- Search
- Assessment
- Select
- Reengineer

- We select the most appropriate standards and taxonomies for:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupation Classification ISCO-88 (COM), SOC, ISCO-88, ONET, Eures Taxonomy. - Classification of Economic Activities ISIC Rev. 3.1, NACE Rev. 1.1, NAICS - Apprenticeship classifications ISCED 97, FOET - Currency Classification ISO 4217 - Geography Classification ISO 3166, Eures Taxonomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language Classification ISO 6392, CEF Driving License Classification European Legislation Skill Classification Eures Taxonomy Contract Types Classification LE FOREM, Eures and BLL Classification Work Condition Classification LE FOREM, Eures and BLL Classification
---	---

Assessment activity: Matching terminology from Competency Questions against the Standards

SEEMP

Search
 Assessment
 Select
 Reengineer

Selection of Standards

Reference Ontology shall be based on the international, European or de-facto industrial standards

	Occupation Classification				Classification of Economic Activities			Apprenticeship Classification	
	SOC	ONET	ISCO-88	ISCO-88 (COM)	ISIC Rev. 3.1	NACE Rev. 1.1	NAICS	ISCED 97	FOET
The degree of coverage		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑			☑
The current European needs				☑		☑		☑	☑

Currency Classification	Geography Classification	Language Classification	Driving License
ISO 4217	ISO 3166	ISO 6392	Community Driving License

But, we need also proprietary taxonomies ...

NeOn SEEMP

Search
 Assessment
 Select
 Reengineer

Reengineering resources

EURES Taxonomy
(proprietary)
Oracle DB

ONET
HTML

ISCO-88 (COM)
MS Access

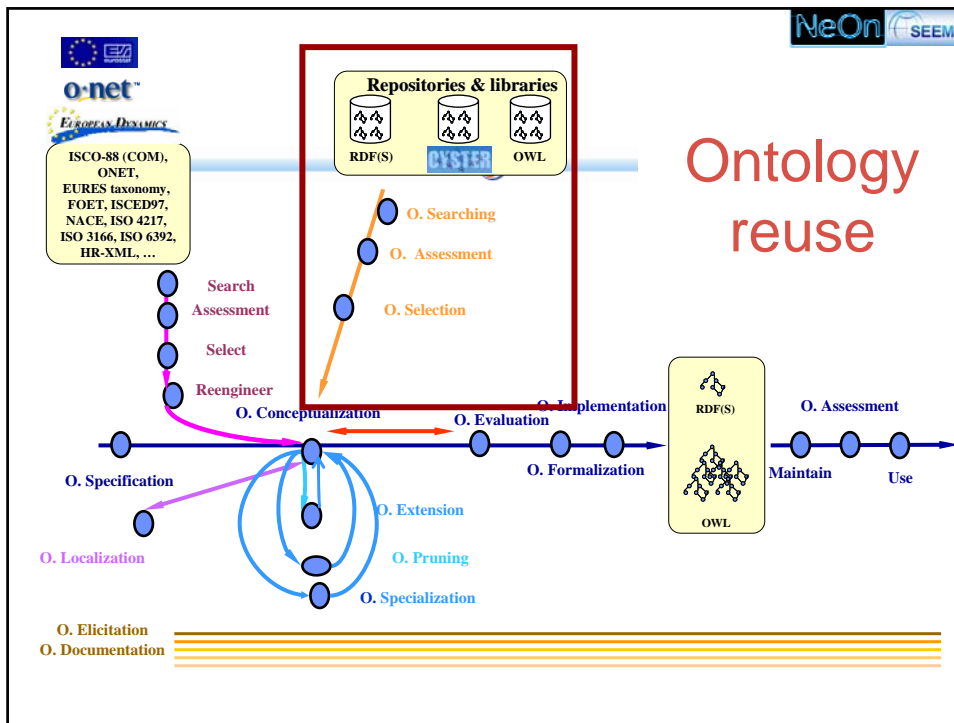
Extend

Specialize

Prune

Ad hoc wrapper

WSML exporter



Assessing Time Ontologies

1. Identification of **criteria** for comparing the candidate set of temporal ontologies

	Time Points	Time Interval	Absolute and Relative Time	Relations between time intervals	Convex and non convex intervals	Distinction between open and closed intervals	Explicit modeling of proper intervals	Concatenation of intervals	Different temporal granularities
--	-------------	---------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------

2. Assess all existing temporal ontologies against the criteria

	Cyc's Upper Ontology	Unrestricted Time Ontology	Simple Time Ontology	Reusable Time Ontology	Kestrel Time Ontology	SRI's Time Ontology	SUMO Time Ontology	DAML Time Ontology	AKT Time Ontology
Time Points	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Time Interval	☑				☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Absolute and Relative Time			☑	☑				☑	☑
Relations between time intervals					☑		☑	☑	
Convex and non convex intervals				☑				☑	
Distinction between open and closed intervals				☑			☑	☑	
Explicit modeling of proper intervals								☑	
Concatenation of intervals								☑	
Different temporal granularities	☑					☑	☑	☑	☑
Provides axioms		☑	☑	☑			☑	☑	☑

Process for assessing Time Ontologies (II)

- O. Searching
- O. Assessment
- O. Selection

3. Checking which temporal properties are needed for answering the Competency questions
- a. When the job seeker completed his/her first degree?
 - b. Is the job seeker older than 30 years?
 - c. How much time did the job seeker spend completing his/her first degree?
 - d. How long is the duration of the contract?
 - e. Which job offers were posted in last 24 hours?
 - f. Which job offers were posted in last 7 days?
 - g. Which job offers were posted in last month?
 - h. Was the job seeker unemployed?
 - i. Was the job seeker a student between 1995 and 2000?



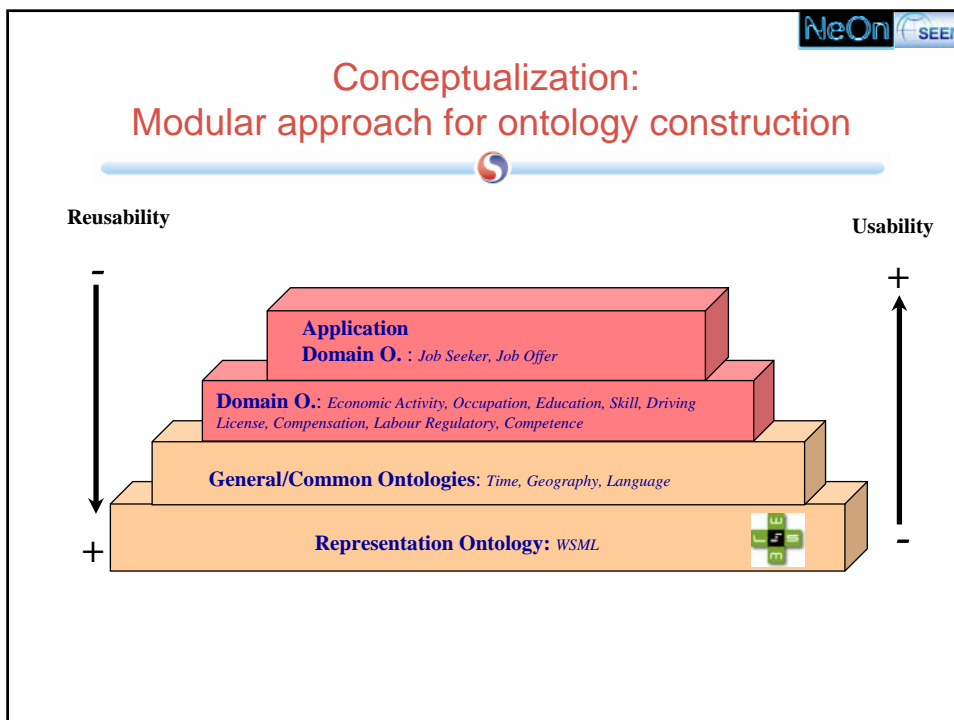
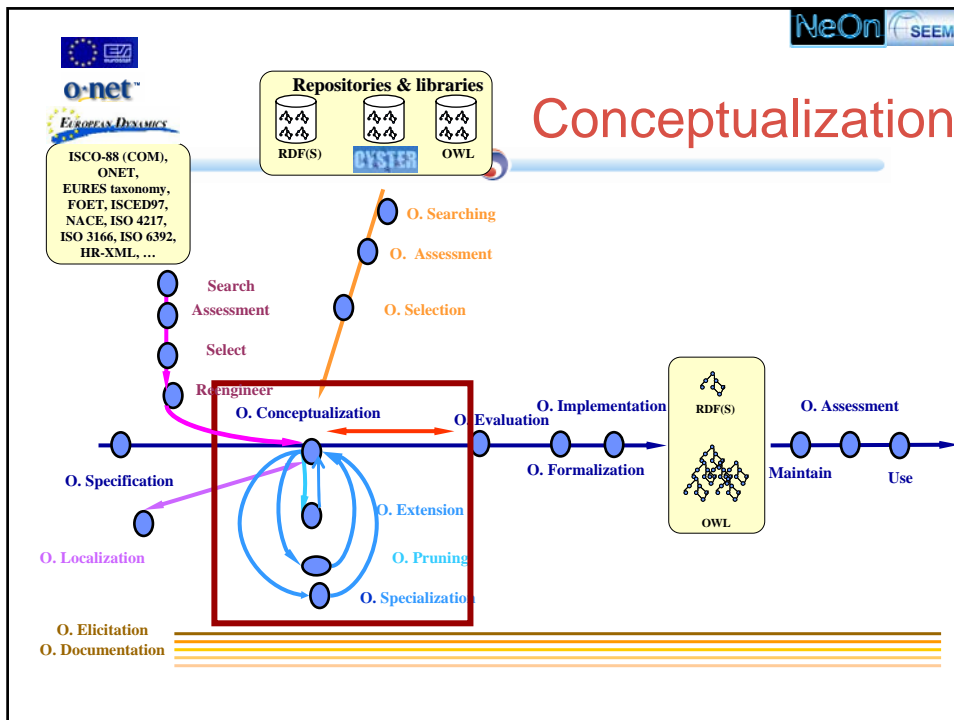
Time Points	a
Time Interval	b, c
Absolute and Relative Time	a, d, f, g
Relations between time intervals	
Convex and non convex intervals	h
Distinction between open and closed intervals	a, d, f, g
Explicit modeling of proper intervals	i
Concatenation of intervals	
Different temporal granularities	a, d, f, g

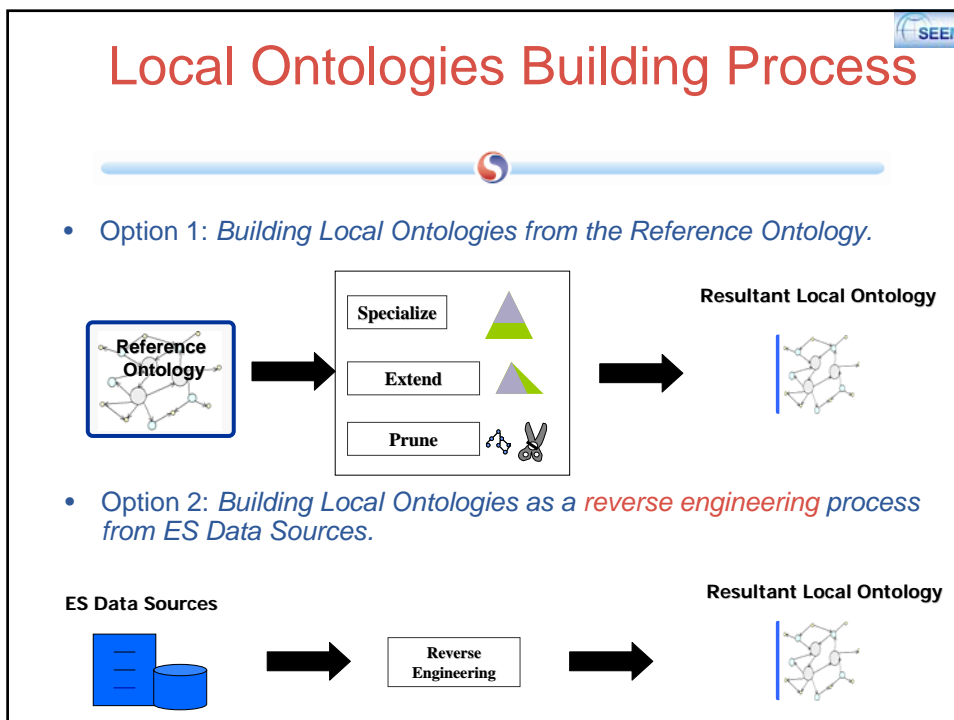
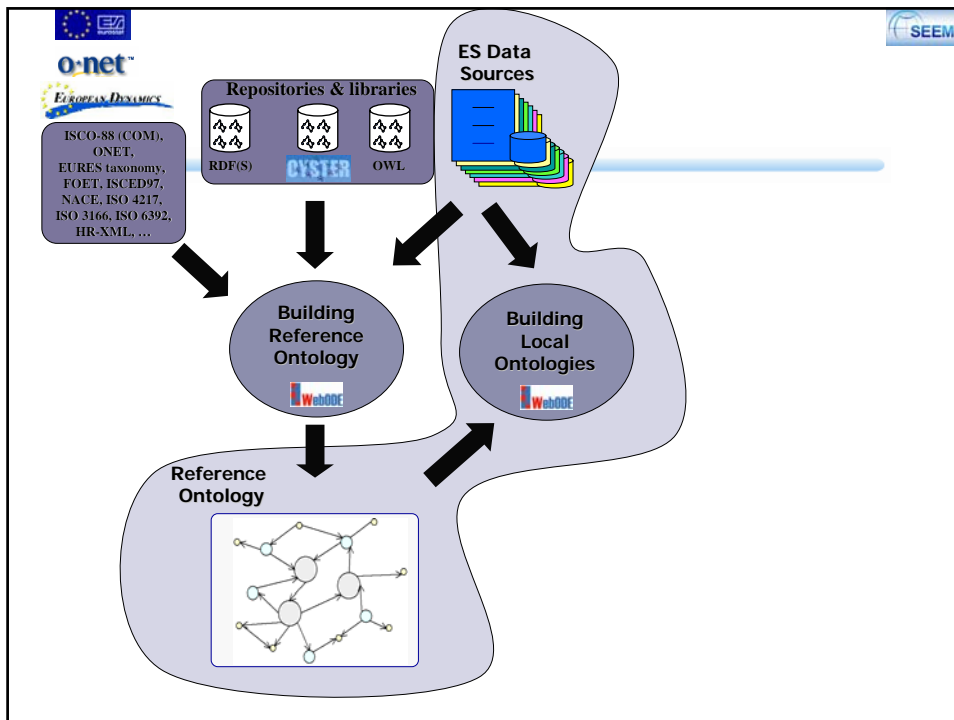
4. Checking which temporal properties are needed for answering the Competency questions

The Time Ontology Selection

- O. Searching
- O. Assessment
- O. Selection

	Cyc's Upper Ontology	Unrestricted Time Ontology	Simple Time Ontology	Reusable Time Ontology	Kestrel Time Ontology	SRI's Time Ontolog	SUMO Time Ontology	DAML Time Ontology	AKT Time Ontology
Time Points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Time Interval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Absolute and Relative Time			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Relations between time intervals					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Convex and non convex intervals				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Distinction between open and closed intervals				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Explicit modeling of proper intervals								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Concatenation of intervals								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Different temporal granularities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provides axioms		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

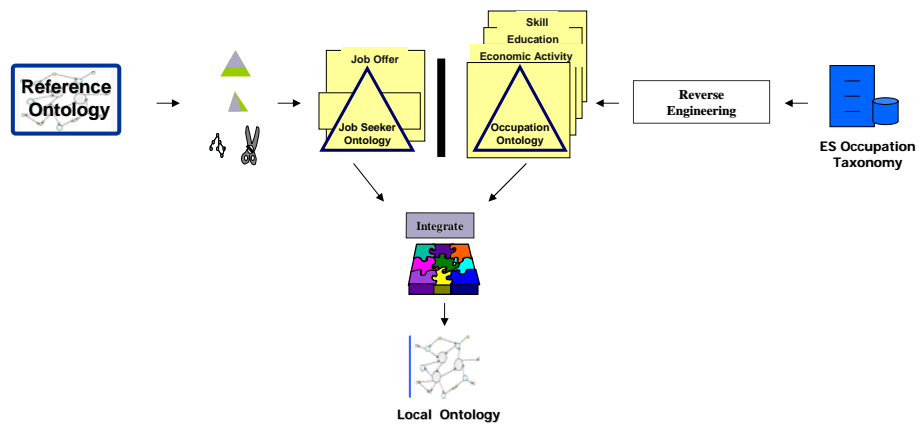




Hybrid approach for building Local Ontologies

A hybrid approach

- Option 1 for Job Seeker and Job Offer Ontologies
- Option 2 for Occupation, Education, etc.



Conclusions

- Which one are the activities involved in the ontology development process?
- Which one is the goal of each activity?
 - NeOn Glossary of Activities
 - NeOnTable of "Recommended and If-Applicable"
 - NeOn Development Process
- When should I carry out each activity?
- Where is the relationship of one activity with the others?
 - Ontology Network Life Cycle models
 - Ontology network life cycles
- Where can I find ontologies with the goal of reusing them?
 - Ontology Metadata Vocabulary
 - Ontology registries
- How can I build the ontology for my application?
- Do I need a single ontology or an ontology network?
 - Example of building an ontology in the *Employment Mediators Marketplace*

Acknowledgement



- **Mari Carmen Suárez-Figueroa**
- **Boris Villazón**
- **Raúl Palma**
- **Jaime Ramirez**
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