







10 basic rules to overcome ontology engineering deadlocks in collaborative ontology engineering tasks

Ontology Summit 2014

Track-C: Overcoming Ontology Engineering

Bottlenecks – II

20/03/2014

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Oscar Corcho - Overcoming ontology engineering deadlocks (20/03/2014)

Disclaimers

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Context

Project BuscaMedia

- http://www.cenitbuscamedia.es/
- Already finished
- A collaborative Spanish project to generate a search engine for multilingual multimedia multi-domain content
- Multiple and very generic domains (sports, news, etc.)
- Private tech companies, universities, content providers
- AENOR CTN 178 group on open data for smart cities
 - SC3 Gobierno/movilidad, GT1 Gobierno, SG1 Open Data
 - Starting now the real work on ontologies (to be finished by June 2014)
 - Provision of common vocabularies for datasets from open data portals
 - Private companies and public administrations (mostly cities and regions)

Starting the ontology engineering process...

Deadlock 1. Which ontology tool do we use?

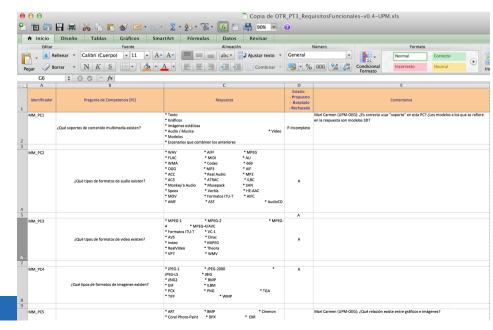
- Which tool do we use?
 - Standalone
 - Protege / NeOn Toolkit / TopBraid Composer
 - Collaborative
 - WebProtege

When starting, users are not worried about tools, but

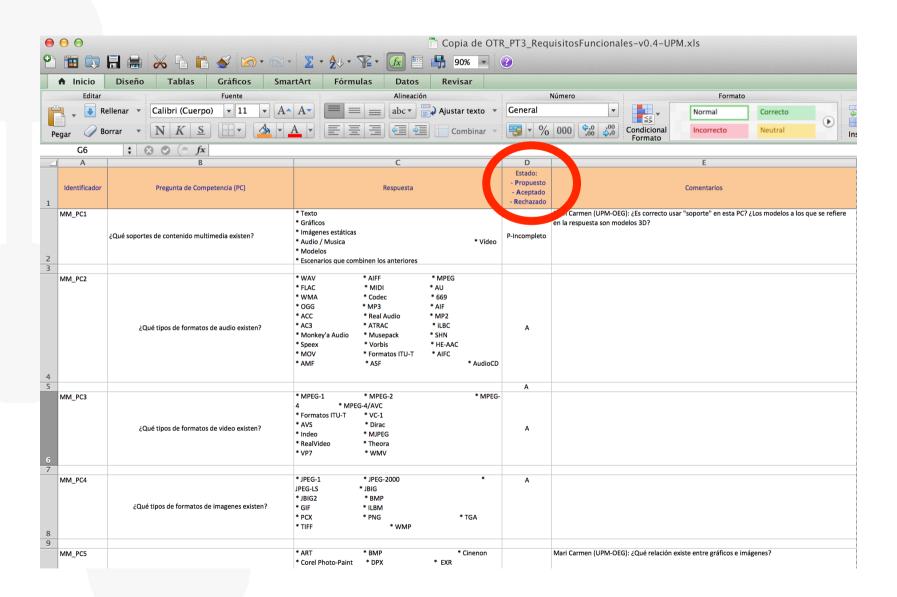
about discussing

 Rec1: Use Excel (standalone or Google Docs)

 Not just for requirements, also for documentation



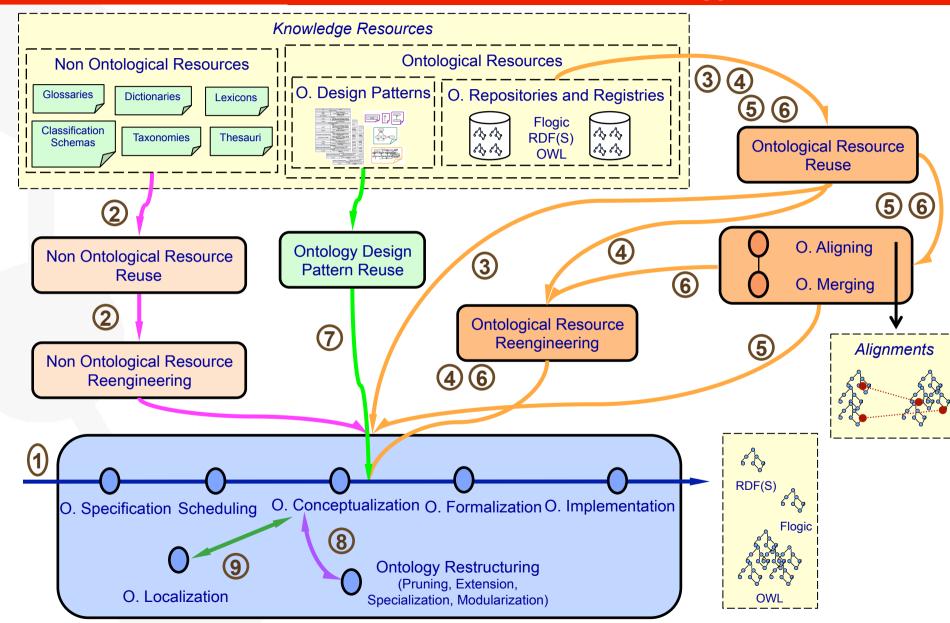
Deadlock 1. Which tool do we use?



Deadlock 2. I have been told to reuse other ontologies

- We all recommend reusing other ontological and nonontological resources
 - That's the basis of ontological engineering
- However, this should not be done at an early state of ontology development
 - It causes confusion
 - Should I use FOAF, or the Organization Ontology, or vCard, or schema.org?
 - And prevents people from being creative
 - It causes endless discussions about terms (and lots of problems with translations)
- Rec2: start working with experts so that they provide their definitions, and get agreements on those

Deadlock 3. The methodology tells me to...



Deadlock 3. The methodology tells me to...

- There are lightweight and heavyweight methodologies
 - The NeOn Methodology accounts for both cases
 - But do not explain much to domain experts...
- Rec3: use an agile approach, based on sets of competency questions for each sprint

Now we start implementing the ontologies...

Deadlock 4. Large groups work more slowly

- Sprint mode (as I commented before)
- Prefer small groups of experts with a few ontology engineers
 - Personally I prefer groups of five people (4 experts + 1 ontology engineer)
- Rec4: Avoid non-experts, and use all experts from the same level
 - Avoid differences in ontology goals

Deadlock 5. But these ontologies to reuse are in English

Context:

- Most of the ontologies that we have developed in these projects/initiatives are for Spanish users
- But when it comes into reusing other ontologies, those are normally using English identifiers
- We all know that identifiers are not the most important element
 - e.g., labels and comments in different languages should be enough
- Main question:
 - Can we mix term identifiers in different languages?
 - Do we translate all terms to our language?
- Rec5: generate all terms in your language (extending existing ones in other languages)

Deadlock 6. I want my ontology to do inferences...

- OWL (and description logics) is funny to teach at University
 - I enjoy teaching DL, showing the niceties of reasoning, consistency checking, etc.
 - It is useful in many domains
 - But developing such ontologies is a task for hardcore ontology engineers (not for public administration tech people)
- Rec6: Just work with text patterns, and guide them to write good term definitions
 - A district contains only neighbourhoods and census sections
 - A shop can have at most three economic activities associated to it

Deadlock 7. I want my ontology to be ligthweight...

- I want my ontology to be used for Linked Data publishing
 - I have been said not to put domains or ranges
 - I have been said to create only light taxonomies
 - I have been said to use only RDF Schema
- Rec7: again, text patterns are the best option to follow here
 - Don't make your experts worry about languages or formal aspects

And assuming that we have the OWL/RDFS files...

Deadlock 8. The ontology is done, but is it good?

- We have been said that the ontology has to be consistent
 - And I load it in Protégé, run the reasoner and it says that everything is ok
 - So no more work is needed... Let's go home
- Rec8: it's ok to run the reasoner, but that won't tell you enough. Go for other non-logical checks (e.g., use the Oops! Pitfall scanner)
 - http://www.oeg-upm.net/oops/
 - But do not get obsessed with it

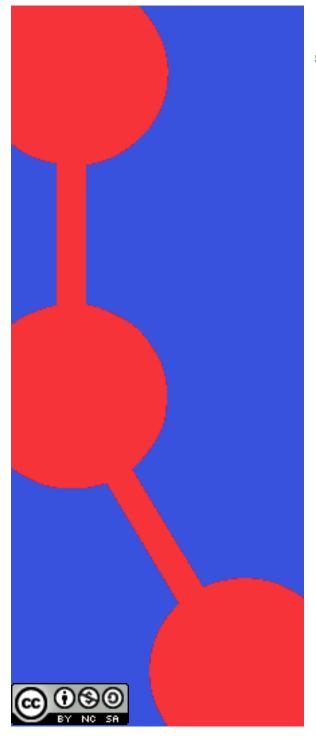
Deadlock 9. How do I tell others how to use the ont?

- The ontology is now done, it has been agreed by a group of people, but...
 - Should I put the OWL/RDFS ontology somewhere?
 - How do I explain people how to use it?
- Rec9: simple documentation (in HTML, in Word), with simple examples, with a link to the revised competency questions, and a simple diagram!!
 - E.g., HTMLTemplateGenerator based on LODE (https://github.com/dgarijo/HtmlTemplateGenerator)
 - Examples at http://vocab.linkeddata.es/

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