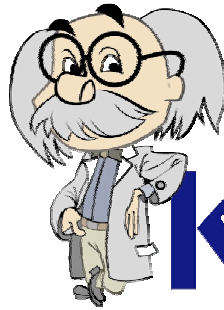




Revelytix Ontology-Driven Information
Management



Knoodl.com

*Standards-Based Collaborative Vocabulary
Management Using a Semantic Wiki*

SICoP October 12, 2006



Knoodl.com is ...

- An internet application where people can collaborate with others in their communities of interest to
 - Create, edit, share and find
 - Vocabularies / ontologies
- OWL Repository
 - Free, but licensing controlled by COI's
- Social Computing
 - Users contribute content and benefit from the content
 - Vocabularies capture much of the institutional knowledge of an enterprise or community
 - Gain value over time
 - Used by people and machines



Community Page



Search:

Find

jri001 Log out

- Home
- Communities
- Directory List
- Create New
- Library
- Directory List
- Search
- My Account
- My Communities
- My Bookshelf
- My Preferences
- Help
- FAQ
- News and Announcements

Examples Community

A community for Revelytix examples.

Description

The example community contains several ontologies that show the capabilities of the Revelytix Semantic Wiki environment.

This community is open to public access but you must be a member in order to perform updates or upload new assets.

Projects

FOAF ontology.

The Friend of a Friend ontology published by the W3C body.

SWEET units vocabulary.

The Semantic Web for Earth and Environmental Terminology (SWEET) units-of-measure vocabulary published by NASA.

News and Announcements

27-Jun-2006 Friend of a Friend Ontology Release

Version 1.1 of the [Friend of a Friend \(FOAF\) ontology](#) has been released. See the [release notes](#).

23-Jun-2006 Friend of a Friend Ontology Lockdown

The [Friend of a Friend \(FOAF\) ontology](#) has been protected from update pending its release.

12-Jun-2006 Revelytix to present at Semantic World conference.

Revelytix will present "Ontologies for Everyman" at the [2006 Semantic World conference](#). The Revelytix Semantic Wiki showcase illustrates [... more](#)

- [Join this community](#)
- [Find assets](#)
- [Browse the assets](#)
- [List the members](#)
- [FAQ](#)

Content defined by wiki markup language

Community-owned vocabularies

Community news



Ontology Page

Tabs to view, edit, discuss, see history, view RDF

Ontology information

Dependencies on other ontologies (hyperlinked if resolved)

Revelytix Search: [] Find Login Register

Home
Communities
Directory List
Create New
Library
Directory List
Search
My Account
My Communities
My Bookshelf
My Preferences
Help
FAQ
News and Announcements

FOAF Vocabulary - version 2.0 (Status: not validated)
Location: examples/sandbox/FOAF.owl
View | Edit | Discuss | History | RDF View

Summary
Description:
 edit
The Friend of a Friend ontology example published by W3C.org.
Published version:
1.7 <http://www.tbd.com/examples/pub/foaf/1.0/>
Latest version:
2.0 12:45 23-jun-2006
Prior version:
1.7 12:45 23-jun-2006
Last validate version:
1.7 12:45 23-jun-2006 Status: ✓ valid
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Overview
 edit
1 Introduction: FOAF Basics
The FOAF project is based around the use of machine readable Web homepages for people, groups, companies and other kinds of thing. To achieve this we use the "FOAF vocabulary" to provide a collection of basic terms that can be used in these Web pages. At the heart of the FOAF project is a set of definitions designed to serve as a dictionary of terms that can be used to express claims about the world. The initial focus of FOAF has been on the description of people, since people are the things that link together most of the other kinds of things we describe in the Web: they make documents, attend meetings, are depicted in photos, and so on.
The FOAF Vocabulary definitions presented here are written using a computer language (RDF/OWL) that makes it easy for software to process some basic facts about the terms in the FOAF vocabulary, and consequently about the things described in FOAF documents. A FOAF document, unlike a traditional Web page, can be combined with other FOAF documents to create a unified database of information.

Technical Overview
Dependencies:
Namespaces:
daml: <http://www.daml.org/2001/03/daml+oil#>
dc: <http://url.org/dc/elements/1.1/>
foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
vs: <http://www.w3.org/2003/06/sw-vocab-status/ns#>
wot: <http://xmlns.com/wot/0.1/>
Imports:
(nothing)
Classes:
[Agent](#) | [Document](#) | [Group](#) | [Image](#) | [OnlineAccount](#) | [OnlineChatAccount](#) | [OnlineEcommerceAccount](#) | [OnlineGamingAccount](#) | [Organization](#) | [Person](#) | [PersonalProfileDocument](#) | [Project](#)
Properties:
[accountName](#) | [accountServiceHomepage](#) | [aimChatID](#) | [age](#) | [near](#) | [birthday](#) | [currentProject](#) | [depiction](#) | [depicts](#) | [dnaChecksum](#) | [family_name](#) | [firstName](#) | [gender](#) | [geocode](#) | [gender](#) | [givenname](#) | [holdsAccount](#) | [homepage](#) | [icqChatID](#) | [img](#) | [interest](#) | [marryTopicOf](#) | [jabberID](#) | [knows](#) | [logo](#) | [made](#) | [maker](#) | [mbox](#) | [mbox_sha1sum](#) | [member](#) | [membershipClass](#) | [msnChatID](#) | [myersBriggs](#) | [name](#) | [nick](#) | [page](#) | [pastProject](#) | [phone](#) | [plan](#) | [primaryTopic](#) | [publications](#) | [schoolHomepage](#) | [sha1](#) | [surname](#) | [theme](#) | [thumbnail](#) | [topics](#) | [title](#) | [topic](#) | [topic_interest](#) | [weblog](#) | [workInfoHomepage](#) | [workplaceHomepage](#) | [yahooChatID](#)

Page contents

Actions

Documentation, defined by wiki markup language

List of classes and properties in ontology



Ontology Class Page

foaf:Person
examples/FOAF version 2.0

Class Edit Discuss History **RDF view** Instances

Overview [edit](#)

The [foaf:Person](#) class represents people. Something is a [foaf:Person](#) if it is a person. We don't nitpick about whether they're alive, dead, real, or imaginary. The [foaf:Person](#) class is a sub-class of the [foaf:Agent](#) class, since all people are considered 'agents' in FOAF.

Usage [edit](#)

A person's name is required and is specified in two required properties: [foaf:surname](#) and [foaf:firstName](#).

By virtue of being a [foaf:Agent](#), a person is also [SpatialThing](#), which allows us to specify the geographic locale for a person using the [foaf:based_near](#) property. Usually the value is a geo:lat /lon from the [geo-positioning vocabulary](#).

The other properties of a Person are used to provide personal information about an individual.

Annotations

Comments
A person.

Label
Person

Defined by
<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

Other annotations
vs:term_status : stable

Namespaces

owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
 dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>
 foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
 owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
 rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
 rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
 vs: <http://www.w3.org/2003/06/sw-vocab-status/ns#>
 wot: <http://xmlns.com/wot/0.1/>

Class relationships

Direct subclass of:
[foaf:Agent](#)
<http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/pim/contact#Person>

Tabs to edit, discuss, history, view RDF, and see instances

Documentation, defined by wiki markup language

Annotations on this class

More at the bottom of the page ...

Page contents

Dependencies on other ontologies (hyperlinked if resolved)



Internet Application

- Used by anyone with a web browser and network access
- Registered users can
 - Log in and set up preferences for custom experience
 - Create and join communities
 - Edit, contribute and publish content (if privileged)
 - Subscribe to news readers and feeds (RSS/Atom)
- Semantic Wiki
 - A wiki is a website that can be edited by users through their browsers
 - Captures the efforts of many over time
 - Adds semantic richness to wiki markup language
- Applications and mashups can
 - Use as semantically-rich registry/repository of semantics
 - Use REST API and submit SPARQL queries
- Deployment options
 - Software as a service (SaaS)
 - Behind-the-firewall



Basic Concepts

- When reading, Knoodl.com appears like any other website
 - Public content can be indexed by search engine crawlers
- Communities own all ontologies and documents
 - Ability to change or publish content is managed by community
 - Ontologies are licensed by COI's, open source metaphor
- Ontologies are represented as a set of pages
 - Separate page for each class, property, and individual
 - All known (asserted and inferred) characteristics are shown
 - Pages are hyperlinked together
 - Each page has an area for any documentation or content
 - The pages describing an ontology can be published (copied) for future reference and made available for download as .owl or .rdf files
 - Users can edit or view history of any page
- Wiki markup language
 - Allows users to edit the content of a page, with sections, lists, tables, ...
 - Enables linking to other pages or to pages on other websites