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Acquaintance Allocation in Ontology Authoring

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Abstract: It is well-established that crafting ontologies has become a teamwork activity, as it requires a range of knowledge and skills hardly findable all together in a single person. For this reason collaborative aspects in ontology modeling have been investigated, and several works to support and enhance collaboration in this context have been presented. The requirements and features that have emerged from these studies highlight the need to support collaboration in an articulated way: from supporting the collaboration between who understands the domain to be represented (the Domain Expert, or DE) and who has proper expertise in ontology modeling (the Knowledge Engineer, or KE), to supporting communication, discussion, and decision making between (geographically) distributed teams of ontology contributors.

Key words: The Knowledge Engineer, or KE, The Domain Expert, or DE.

I. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge: The requirement of effectively involving domain experts, making them able not only to provide domain knowledge to knowledge engineers but also to directly author ontologies together with knowledge engineers, is also recognized in a number of works as a crucial step to make the construction of ontologies more agile and apt to the needs of, e.g., a business enterprise. As argued in traditional methodologies and tools are based on the idea that knowledge engineers drive the modeling process.
This often creates an extra layer of indirectness which makes the task of producing and revising conceptual models too rigid and complex, e.g., for the needs of business enterprises. In addition, the leading role of knowledge engineers can hamper the model construction as the domain experts (and domain knowledge) may become secondary to the process of efficient knowledge modeling, especially when domain experts have no understanding of the languages and tools used to build the conceptual models. Furthermore, the logical formalisms with which ontologies are encoded (e.g., OWL) may prevent domain experts from accessing the domain knowledge encoded in the model.

II. ONTOLOGY AUTHORING

LOGIN & REGISTRATION

- This includes Knowledge Engineer and Domain Expert login. There will be a username and password to login into the system to use all the facilities.

- This module helps to register the details about the information. This is done by entering some details, such as name, mobile no, mail id .etc

VIEW REQUEST AND ADD INTO TEAM

- This module allows KEs to view the request of the DEs that you have registered earlier.
- The KEs adds a Des into the team.

WIKI COLLABORATIVE

- For instant Storage provisioning as the time series problem. And we introduce an asymmetric measurement called (Owl) language result content of the wiki service to change text as owl evaluates secure results.
- All these are implemented with the help of ontologies. It is used for the conversion of the entire article in owl formats. And also helps to retrieve the Files Efficiently.
- Editing is possible in wiki collaborative by giving access to the article. And blocking of editing also possible in wiki collaborative.

NON WIKI COLLABORATIVE

- For instant Storage provisioning as the time series problem and storage is unsecure in non-wiki. Result content of Non wiki service to edit but secure not possible.

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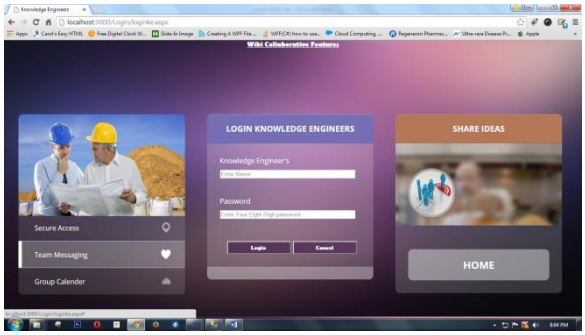
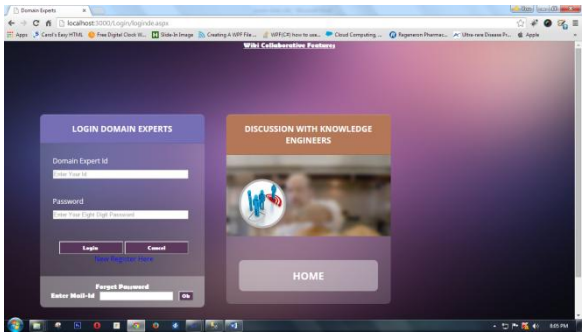
- Editing is not possible in non-wiki collaborative but blocking is not possible.

SECURED DISTRIBUTED INFORMATION'S

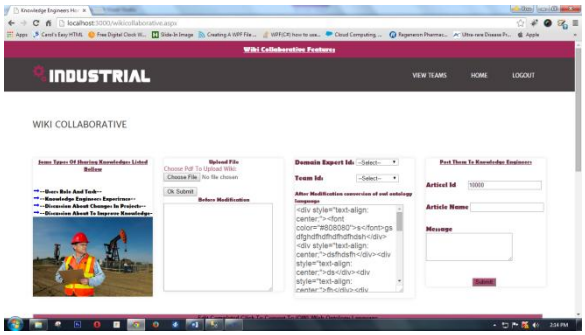
- Any user wants to modify the data and then wiki able to provide edit to particular authenticated user retrieve the data from wiki and provide edit to the user
- The permission to access and edits provided by author. Specifically, wiki acts in an "Access modes"
- Unstructured access
- Fully structured access.



KNOWLEDGE ENGINEERS



DOMAIN EXPERTS



ONTOLOGY

III. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. In fact, testing is the one step in the software engineering process that could be viewed as destructive rather than constructive.

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design methods into a well-planned series of steps that result in the successful construction of software. Testing is the set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically. The underlying motivation of program testing is to affirm software quality with methods that can economically and effectively apply both strategic to both large and small-scale systems.

The software engineering process can be viewed as a spiral. Initially system engineering defines the role of software and leads to software requirement analysis where the information domain, functions, behavior, performance, constraints

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and validation criteria for software are established. Moving inward along the spiral, we come to design and finally to coding. To develop computer software we spiral in along streamlines that decrease the level of abstraction at each turn.

IV. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

❖ This result on one side highlights the support provided by wiki collaborative features in actively involving DEs in the (collaboratively) building of ontologies; on the other side, it encourages other collaborative non-wiki based tool to extend their functionalities adopting these simple but useful collaborative features.

❖ We plan to further investigate how the support provided by wiki authoring features can be improved for Specific interaction levels (e.g., decision making), as well as how users can be guided (e.g., by means of good practices) in the process of collaborative modeling so as to improve both the effective collaboration and the resulting ontology.

ADVANTAGES

❖ Store all the data in a collaborative manner using Moki easy to access, and maintenance is for collaborative.
❖ Different application data are stored in the same Moki provide Editing and Updating.
❖ This result on one side highlights the support provided.
❖ By wiki collaborative features in actively involving in (Des).
❖ The (collaboratively) building of ontologies; on the other side, it encourages other collaborative non-wiki based tool.
❖ To extend their functionalities adopting these simple collaborative features.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper shows that wiki collaborative features for ontology authoring, by actively involving domain experts in the authoring process and supporting the interaction of modelers with other team members, effectively support and affect the process of collaborative ontology authoring, as well as the lifecycle (and possibly the quality) of the built ontology entities. This result on one side highlights the support provided by wiki collaborative features in actively involving DEs in the (collaboratively) building of ontologies; on the other side, it encourages other collaborative non-wiki based tool to extend their functionalities adopting these simple but useful collaborative features. Starting from results and feedbacks obtained in this analysis.

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