



From Accidental Taxonomist to Accidental Ontologist

What you Need to Know

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Taxonomies vs. Ontologies

Comparisons

1. Relationships
2. Term Attributes
3. Term Classes
4. Guidelines/Standards
5. Purposes
6. Tools

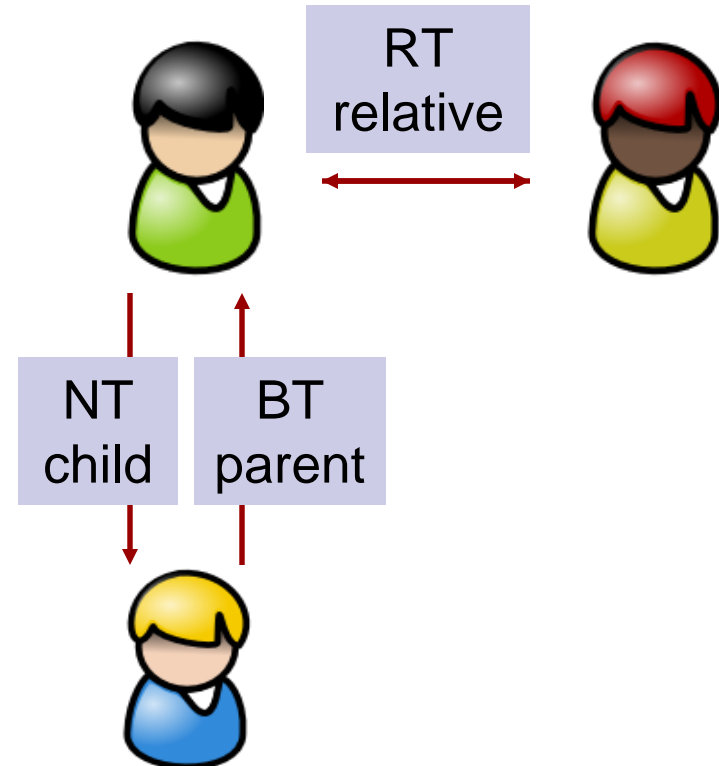
1. Relationships: Taxonomies

Hierarchical

- Broader – Narrower
- Parent – Child

Associative (Optional)

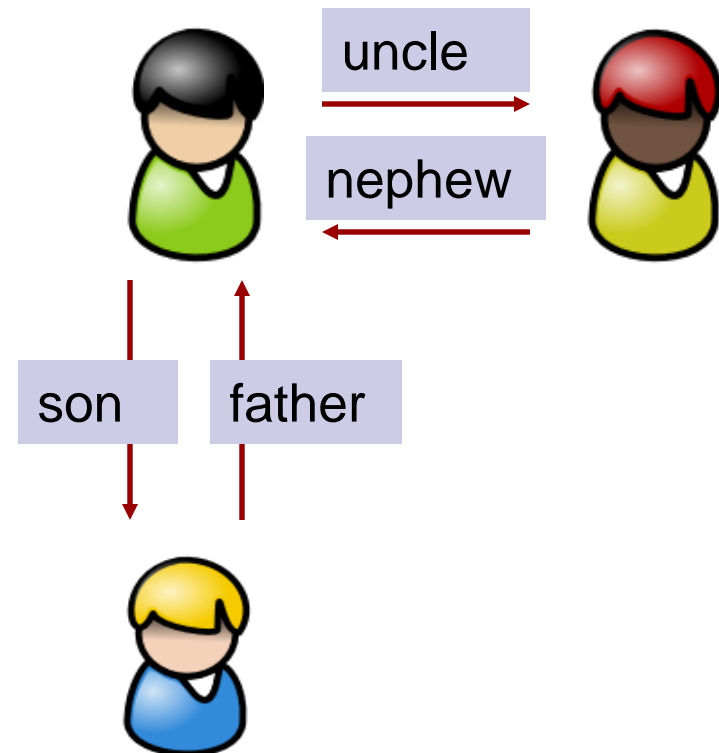
- Related



1. Relationships: Ontologies

Semantic

- With meaning
- Customized
- Ontologist defined



2. Term Attributes: Taxonomies

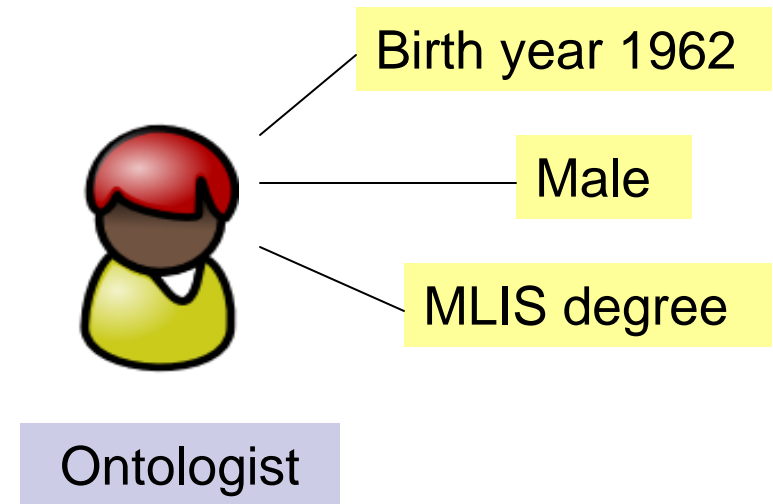
- None
- Optional
- Scope Notes



Taxonomist

2. Term Attributes: Ontologies

- Attributes (Properties) are a standard feature



3. Classes: Taxonomies

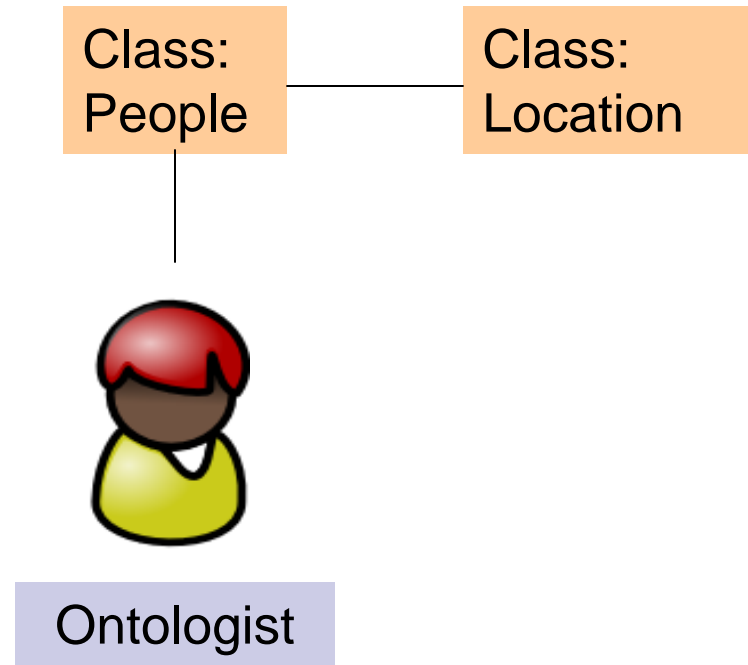
- None
- Optional categories
- Facets



Taxonomist

3. Classes: Ontologies

- Terms Belong to Classes
- Classes Determine Semantic Relationships





4. Guidelines/Standards

Taxonomies

- ANSI/NISO Z39.19
- ISO 25964
- BS 8723

Ontologies

- OWL (Web Ontology Language)
- RDF (Resource Description Framework)



5. Purposes

Taxonomies

- Indexing/Tagging, Categorization, Classification
- Findability/Retrieval

Ontologies

- Indexing/Tagging, Categorization, Classification (optional)
- Findability/Retrieval (optional)
- **Describing a domain of knowledge**



6. Tools

Taxonomies

- MultiTees
- Data Harmony Thesaurus Master
- Synaptica
- Smartlogic's Semaphore Ontology Manager
- Built-in tools (CQ5, SharePoint Term Store)
- Excel

Ontologies

- Synaptica
- Smartlogic's Semaphore Ontology Manager
- TopQuadrants' TopBraid
- Protégé



Contact

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