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| Nota di contenuto | Knowledge Engineering: Alignment and Identity -- Pattern-Based Mapping Refinement -- Practical Considerations on Identity for Instance Management in Ontological Investigation -- Knowledge Acquisition -- Involving Business Users in Formal Modeling Using Natural Language Pattern Sentences -- Knowledge Acquisition from Sources of Law in Public Administration -- Enriching the Gene Ontology |

via the Dissection of Labels Using the Ontology Pre-processor
Language -- Collaboration in Knowledge Engineering -- Ontology
Development for the Masses: Creating ICD-11 in WebProtégé --
RDFauthor: Employing RDFa for Collaborative Knowledge Engineering
-- Knowledge Engineering: Patterns -- Pattern-Based Ontology
Transformation Service Exploiting OPPL and OWL-API -- Experimenting
with eXtreme Design -- Social Aspects and Tagging -- Weaving a Social
Data Web with Semantic Pingback -- Social People-Tagging vs. Social
Bookmark-Tagging -- FOLCOM or the Costs of Tagging -- Semantic
Web, Web of Data and Linked Data -- Epiphany: Adaptable RDFa
Generation Linking the Web of Documents to the Web of Data --
Scaling Up Question-Answering to Linked Data -- Ontology Evolution /
Refinement -- Using Semantic Web Resources for Data Quality
Management -- Using Ontological Contexts to Assess the Relevance of
Statements in Ontology Evolution -- What Is Concept Drift and How to
Measure It? -- Knowledge Access -- Mobile Cultural Heritage Guide:
Location-Aware Semantic Search -- Semantic Scout: Making Sense of
Organizational Knowledge -- Annotation, Retrieval and Natural
Language Processing -- Authoring Technical Documents for Effective
Retrieval -- A Methodology towards Effective and Efficient Manual
Document Annotation: Addressing Annotator Discrepancy and
Annotation Quality -- Towards Better Ontological Support for
Recognizing Textual Entailment -- Short Papers -- Making Sense of
Design Patterns -- Acquiring and Modelling Legal Knowledge Using
Patterns: An Application for the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation
Service -- A Model-Driven Approach for Using Templates in OWL
Ontologies -- Specialization and Validation of Statecharts in OWL --
Temporal Knowledge Acquisition and Modeling -- Using Machine
Learning to Support Continuous Ontology Development -- Handling
Markup Overlaps Using OWL -- Ontology Learning for Cost-Effective
Large-Scale Semantic Annotation of Web Service Interfaces -- Towards
Hybrid Reasoning for Verifying and Validating Multilevel Models --
Representing, Proving and Sharing Trustworthiness of Web Resources
Using Veracity -- Enhancing Content-Based Recommendation with the
Task Model of Classification -- Extending Open Rating Systems for
Ontology Ranking and Reuse -- HyperTwitter: Collaborative Knowledge
Engineering via Twitter Messages -- TagSorting: A Tagging
Environment for Collaboratively Building Ontologies -- QuiKey – An
Efficient Semantic Command Line -- Kali-ma: A Semantic Guide to
Browsing and Accessing Functionalities in Plugin-Based Tools --
Constructing Understandable Explanations for Semantic Search Results
-- Ontology Engineering with Rough Concepts and Instances --
Building Large Lexicalized Ontologies from Text: A Use Case in
Automatic Indexing of Biotechnology Patents -- ReBEC: A Method for
Capturing Experience during Software Development Projects --
Reasoning by Analogy in the Generation of Domain Acceptable
Ontology Refinements -- Evaluations of User-Driven Ontology
Summarization -- A Visualization Service for the Semantic Web -- How
Much Semantic Data on Small Devices? -- A Semantic Approach for
Learning Objects Repositories with Knowledge Reuse.

Sommario/riassunto

Knowledge Management and Knowledge Engineering is a fascinating ?
eld of re- 1 search these days. In the beginning of EKAW , the modeling
and acquisition of knowledge was the privilege of – or rather a burden
for – a few knowledge engineers familiar with knowledge engineering
paradigms and knowledge rep- sentation formalisms. While the
aim has always been to model knowledge decl- atively and allow for
reusability, the knowledge models produced in these early days were
typically used in single and very speci?c applications and rarely -

changed. Moreover, these models were typically rather complex, and they could be understood only by a few expert knowledge engineers. This situation has changed radically in the last few years as clearly indicated by the following trends: – The creation of (even formal) knowledge is now becoming more and more collaborative. Collaborative ontology engineering tools and social software platforms show the potential to leverage the wisdom of the crowds (or at least of “the many”) to lead to broader consensus and thus produce shared models which qualify better for reuse. – A trend can also be observed towards developing and publishing small but 2 3 4 high-impact vocabularies (e.g., FOAF, DublinCore, GoodRelations) rather than complex and large knowledge models.
