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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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  
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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  
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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  
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Temporal Knowledge Acquisition and Modeling -- Using Machine  
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Markup Overlaps Using OWL -- Ontology Learning for Cost-Effective  
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Task Model of Classification -- Extending Open Rating Systems for  
Ontology Ranking and Reuse -- HyperTwitter: Collaborative Knowledge  
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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.

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## 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.

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