

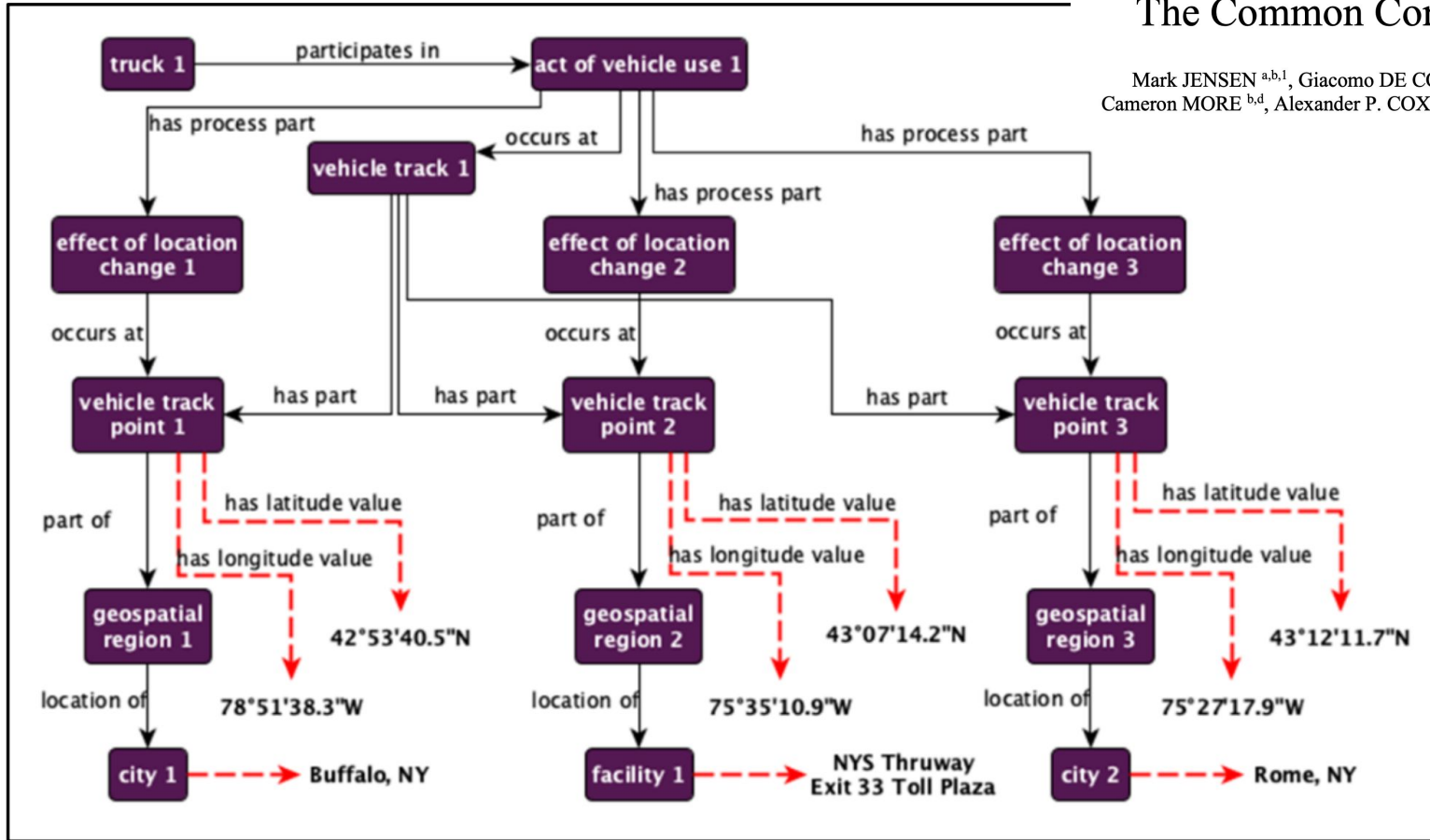
CCO design patterns

- The following slides contain design patterns for CCO and BFO to be vetted and translated into Mermaid.
- In some cases, big design patterns need to be split into more simple patterns. In other cases, they need to be made more or less general.

- The sources of these design patterns are varied (papers, independent work of researchers, presentations). When possible, provenance of the images is shown. All credits are due to the authors of the respective patterns.

# The Common Core Ontologies

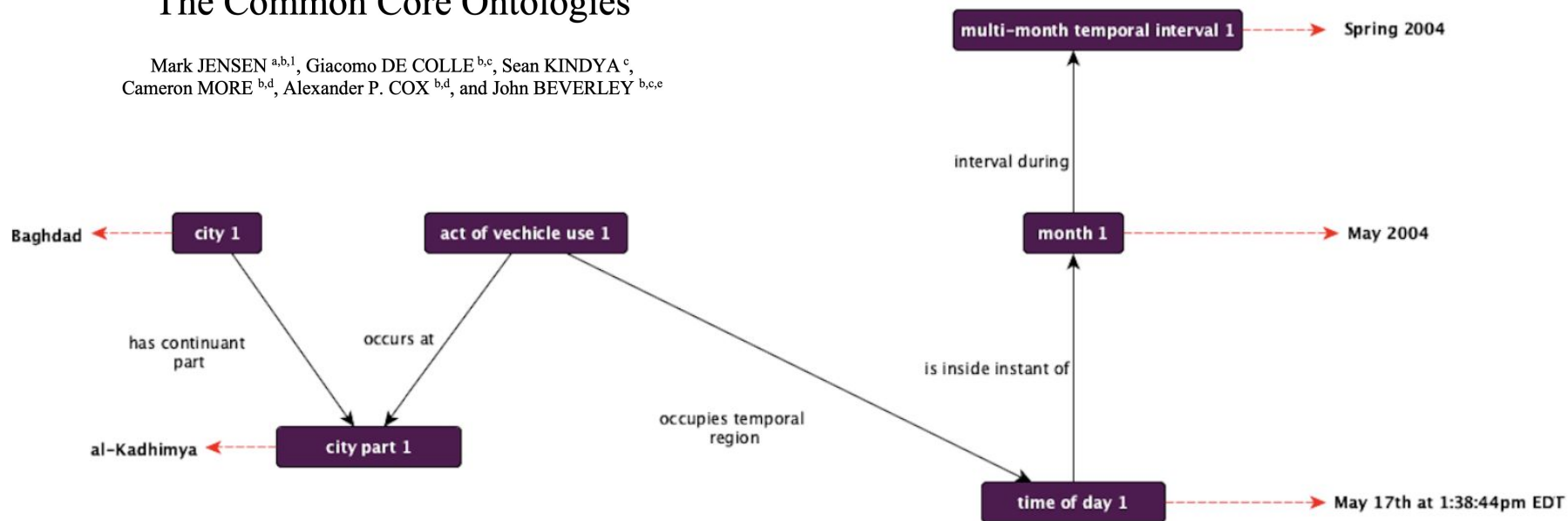
Mark JENSEN <sup>a,b,1</sup>, Giacomo DE COLLE <sup>b,c</sup>, Sean KINDYA <sup>c</sup>,  
Cameron MORE <sup>b,d</sup>, Alexander P. COX <sup>b,d</sup>, and John BEVERLEY <sup>b,c,e</sup>



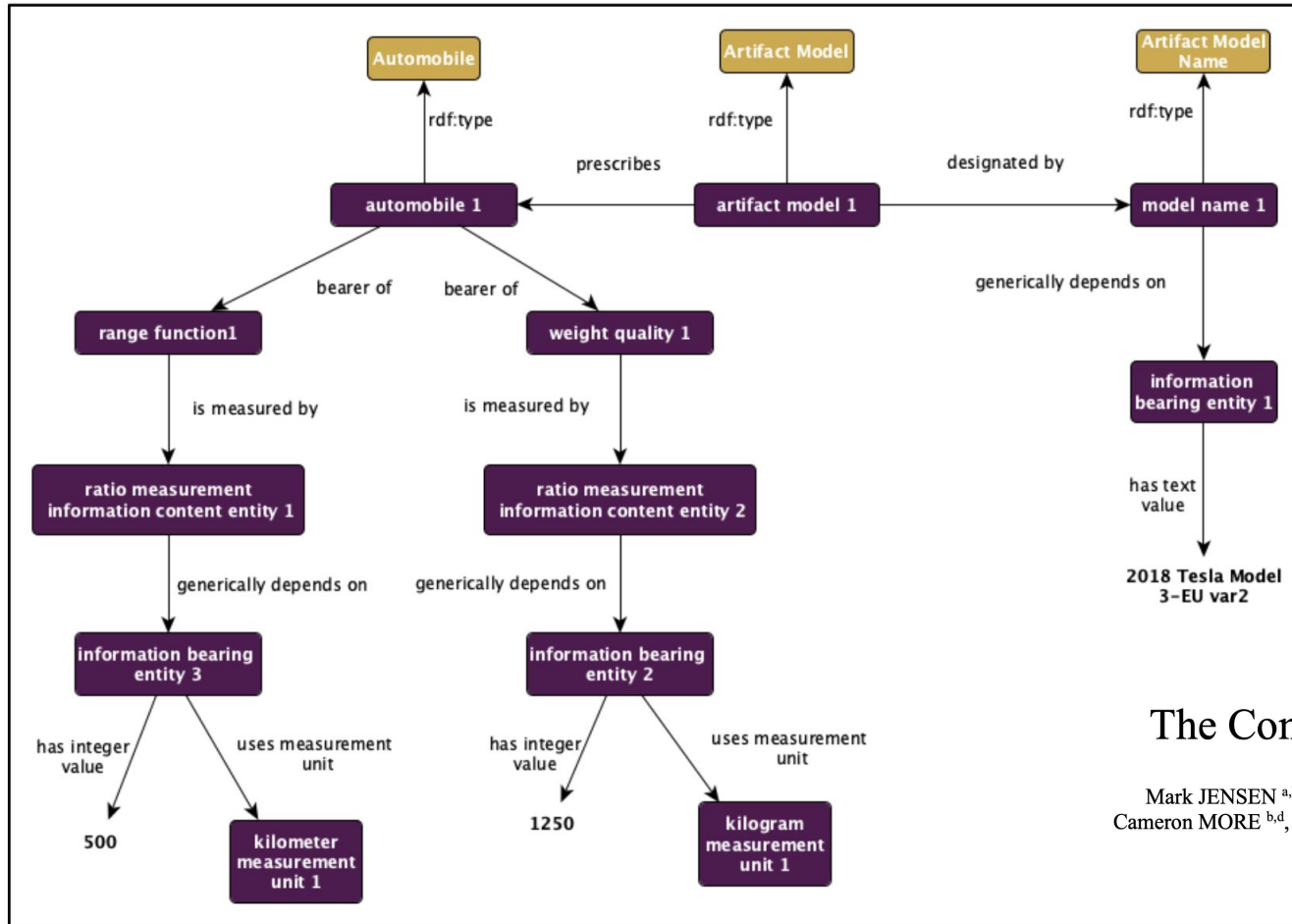
*Figure 1: Tracing a Truck across Geospatial Regions*

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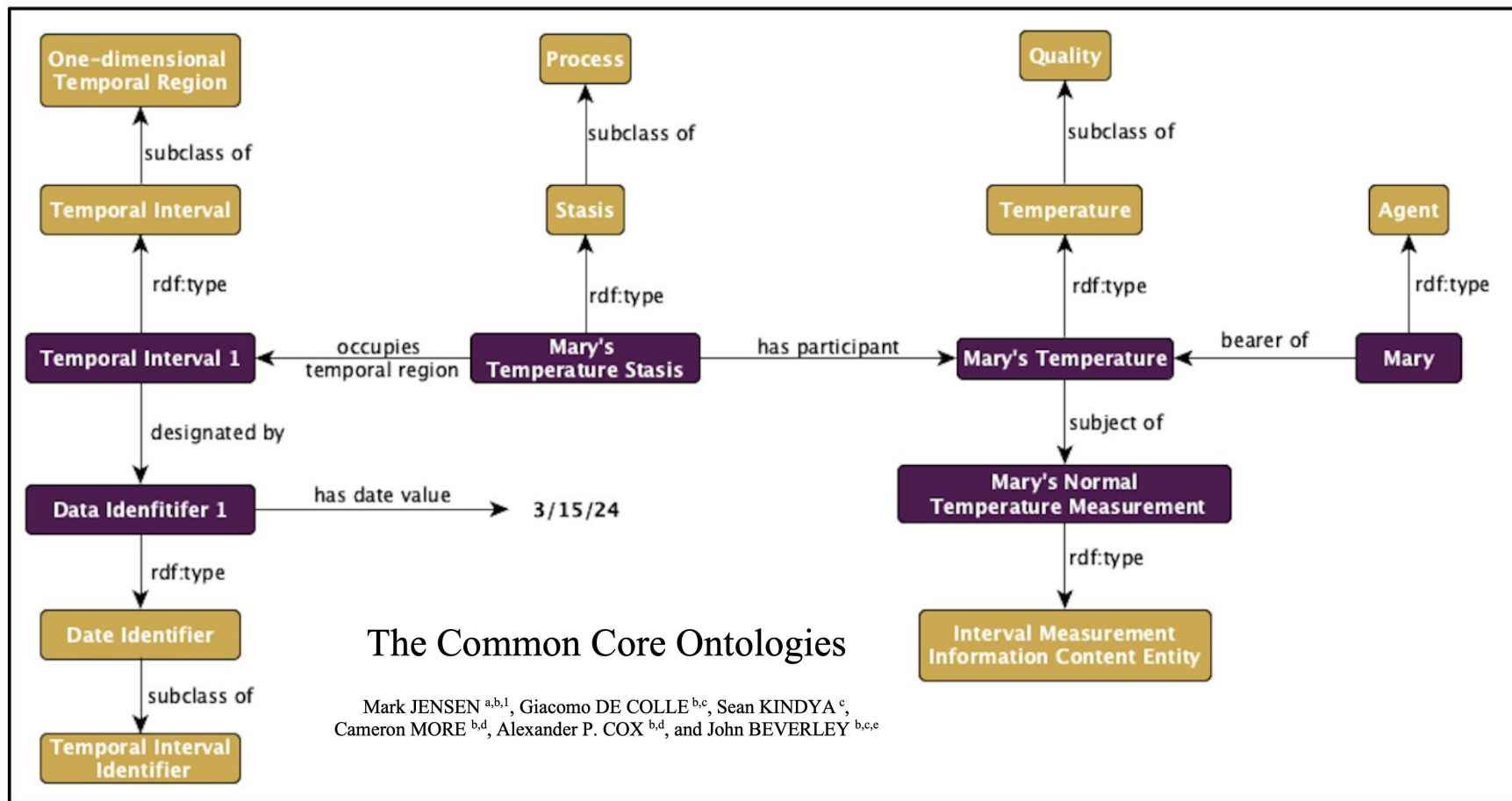
**Figure 2:** *Tracking Processes across Temporal and Spatial Granularities*



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*Figure 3: Measuring Outcomes of an Artifact Model Prescription*



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**Figure 4: Measuring Constancy over Time**

Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

J. Neil Otte<sup>1</sup>, John Beverley<sup>2</sup>, and Alan Ruttenberg<sup>3</sup>

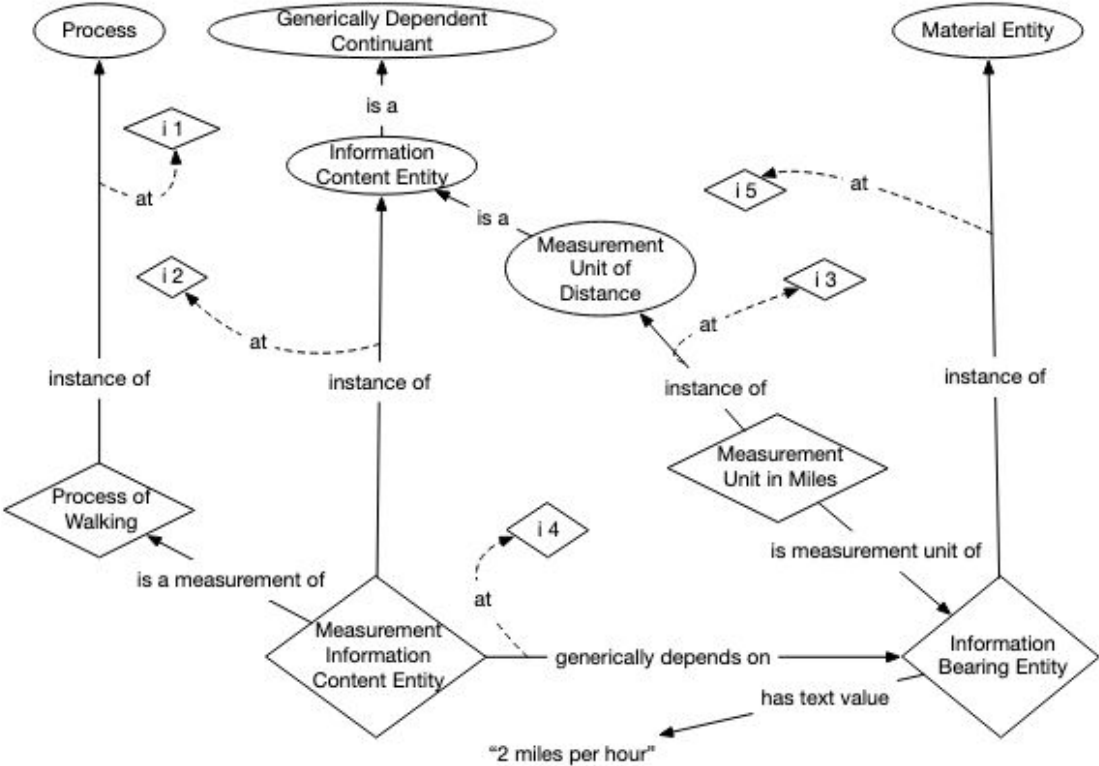


Figure 3: Relationships among Information Content Entities and Bearers



The diagram is a semantic network with the following components:

- Concepts (Diamonds):** Table Destruction Process, Table, Table Function, Leg 1, Leg Replacement Process, Leg 2, Leg Function 2.
- Individuals (Small Diamonds):** i1, i2, i3, i4, i5, i6, i7.
- Relationships (Labeled Edges):**
  - Table Destruction Process** occupies temporal region **i7**.
  - Table Destruction Process** has participant at **Table**.
  - Table** exists at **i1**.
  - Table** is the bearer of **Table Function**.
  - Table Function** exists at **i1**.
  - Table** is the proper continuant part of **Leg 1**.
  - Table** is the proper continuant part of **Leg 2**.
  - Table** is the proper continuant part of **Leg Replacement Process**.
  - Leg 1** is the bearer of **Leg Replacement Process**.
  - Leg Replacement Process** has participant at **Leg 1**.
  - Leg Replacement Process** has participant at **Leg 2**.
  - Leg Replacement Process** occupies temporal region **i4**.
  - Leg Replacement Process** is the proper continuant part of **Leg 2**.
  - Leg 2** is the bearer of **Leg Function 2**.
  - Leg Function 2** exists at **i6**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i6**.
  - Leg 1** is the proper continuant part of **Leg 2**.
  - Leg 1** has participant at **i3**.
  - Leg 1** exists at **i3**.
  - Leg 2** has participant at **i4**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i2**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i5**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i6**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i6**.
  - Leg 2** exists at **i6**.

## Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

J. Neil Otte<sup>1</sup>, John Beverley<sup>2</sup>, and Alan Ruttenberg<sup>3</sup>

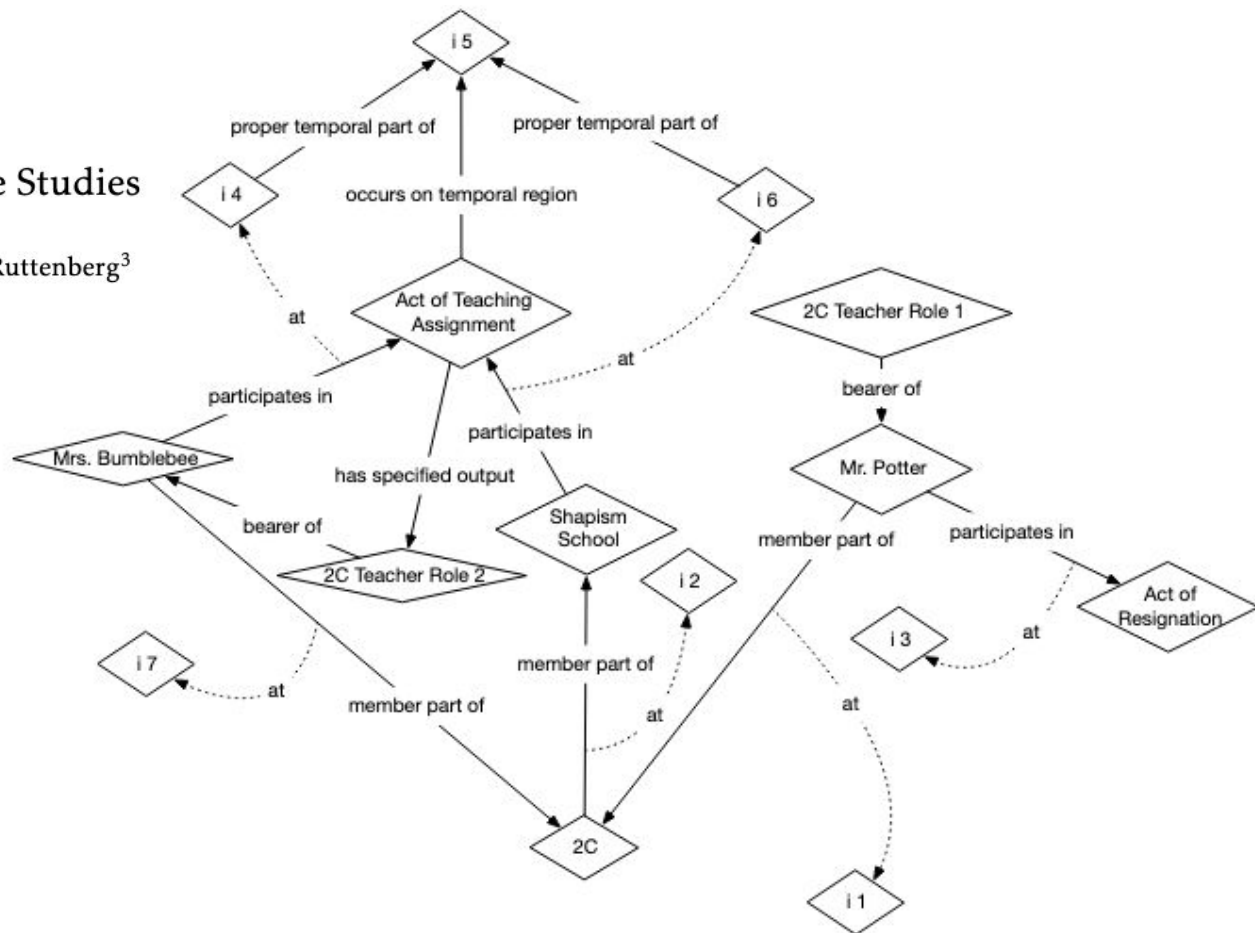


Figure 5: Resignation and Assignment of 2C Teacher Roles in Case 2

## Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

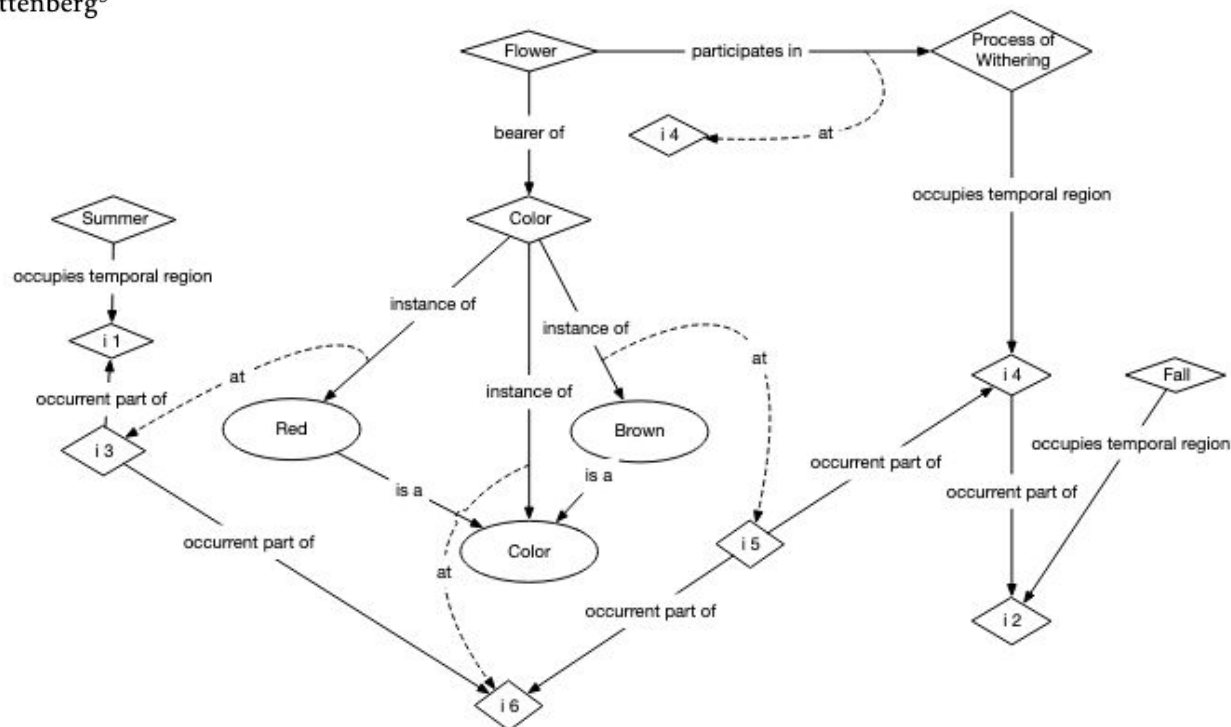
J. Neil Otte<sup>1</sup>, John Beverley<sup>2</sup>, and Alan Ruttenberg<sup>3</sup>

Figure 6: Petal Changing Color in Case 3

## Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

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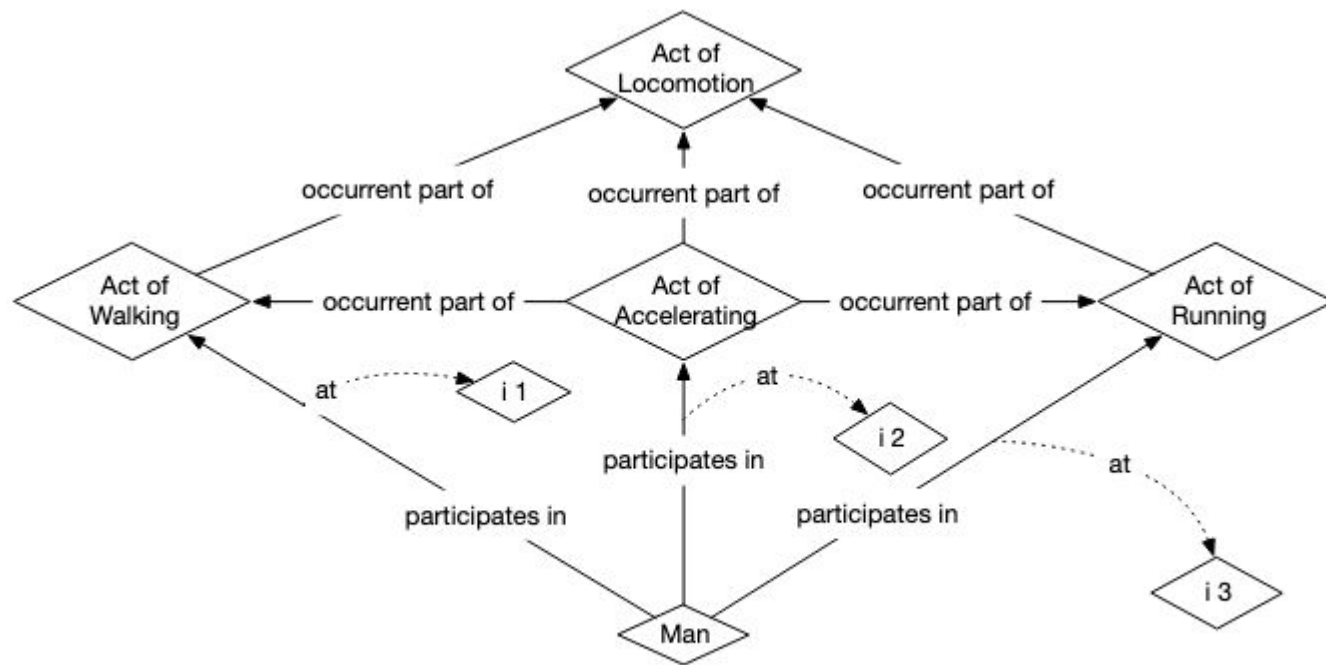
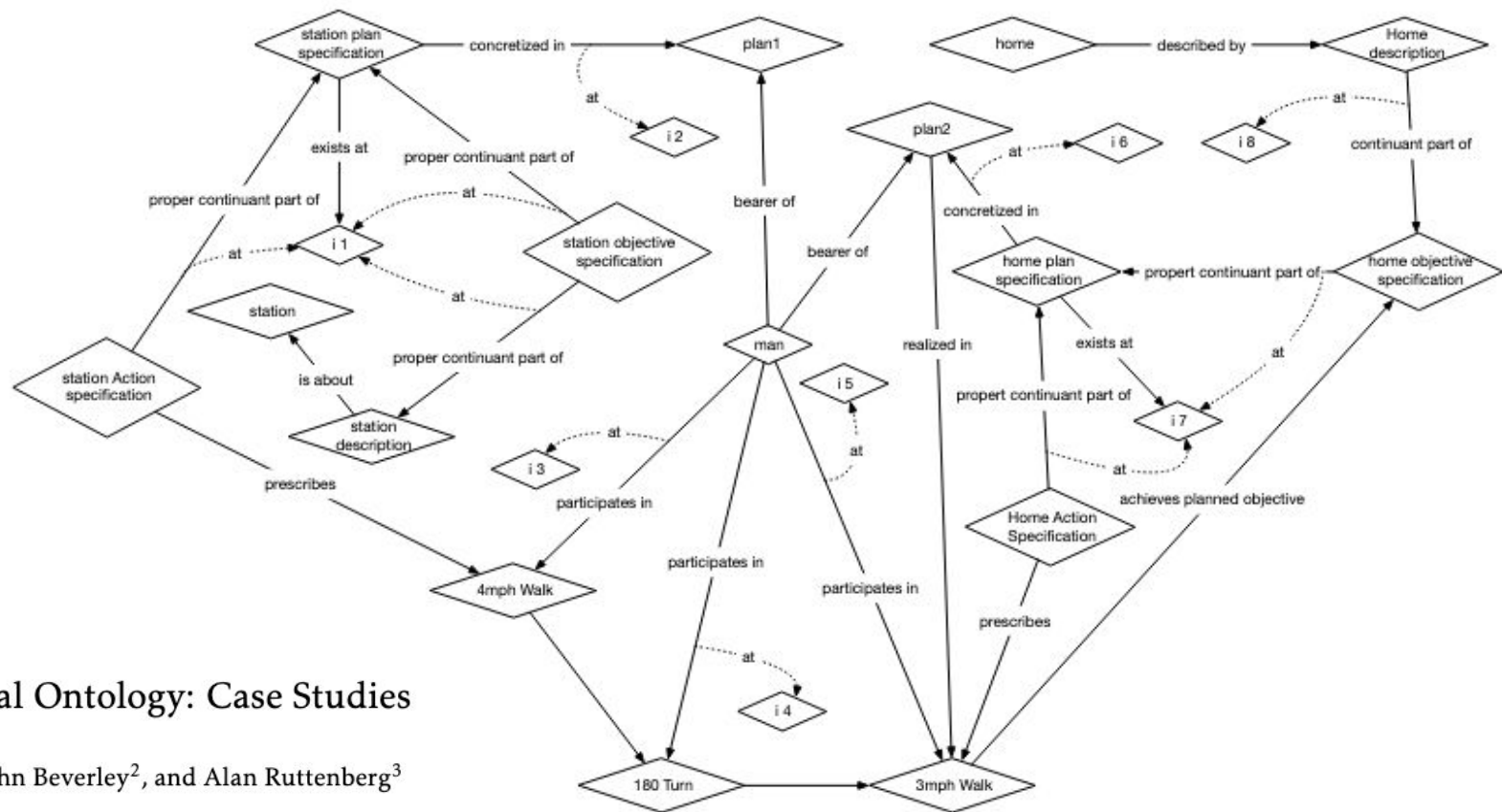


Figure 7: Man Moving with Increasing Speed in Case 4



## Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

J. Neil Otte<sup>1</sup>, John Beverley<sup>2</sup>, and Alan Ruttenberg<sup>3</sup>

Figure 8: Man Walking to Station, then Home in Case 5

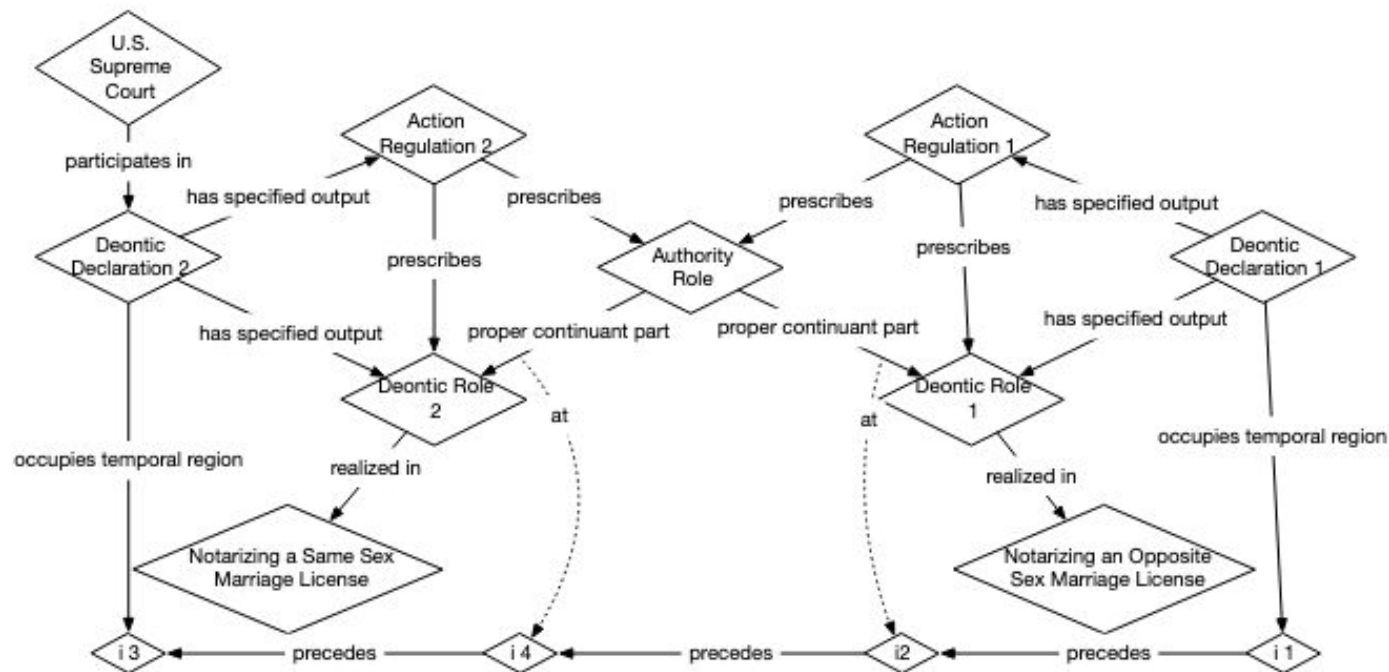
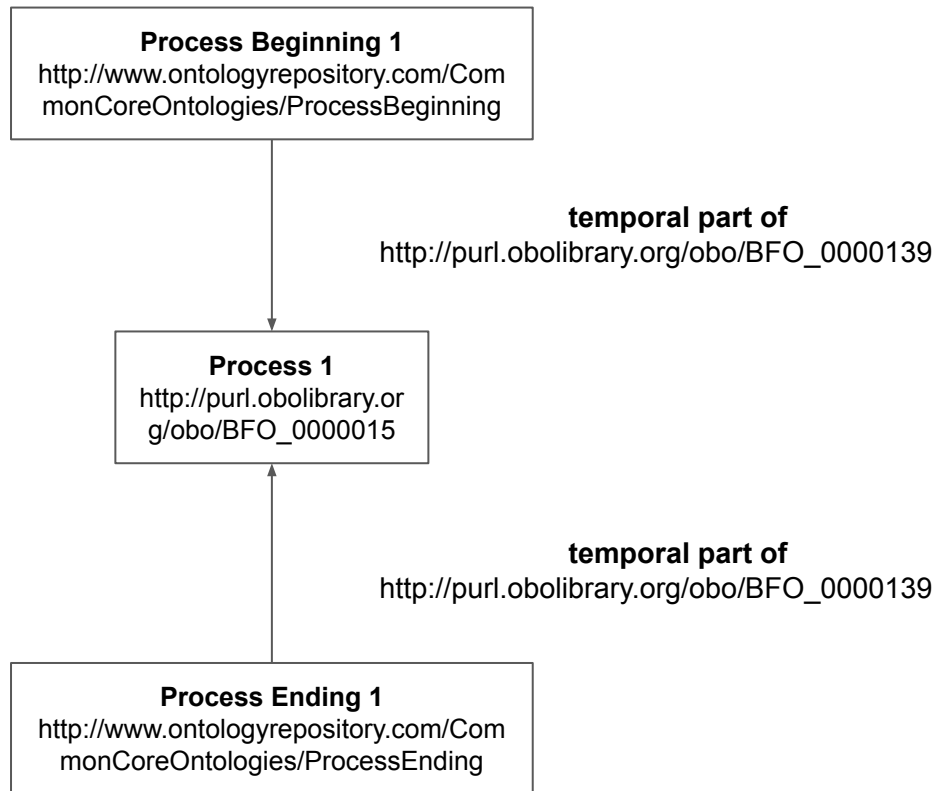


Figure 9: Changing Deontic Roles in Case 6

## Basic Formal Ontology: Case Studies

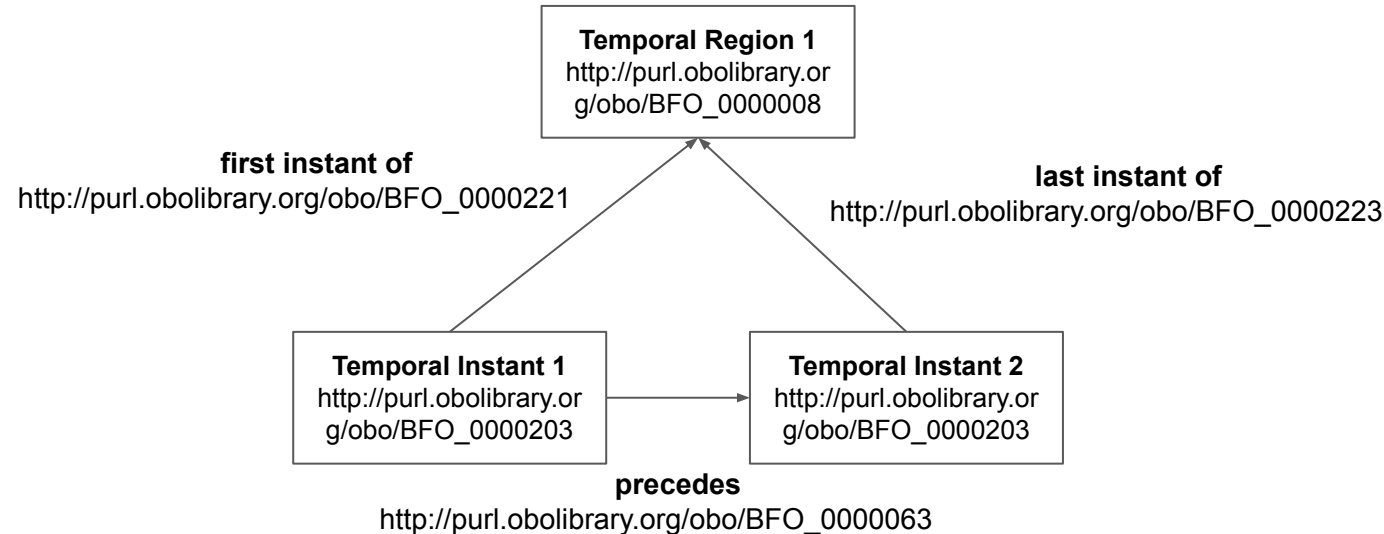
J. Neil Otte<sup>1</sup>, John Beverley<sup>2</sup>, and Alan Ruttenberg<sup>3</sup>

# Starting and ending a process



The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

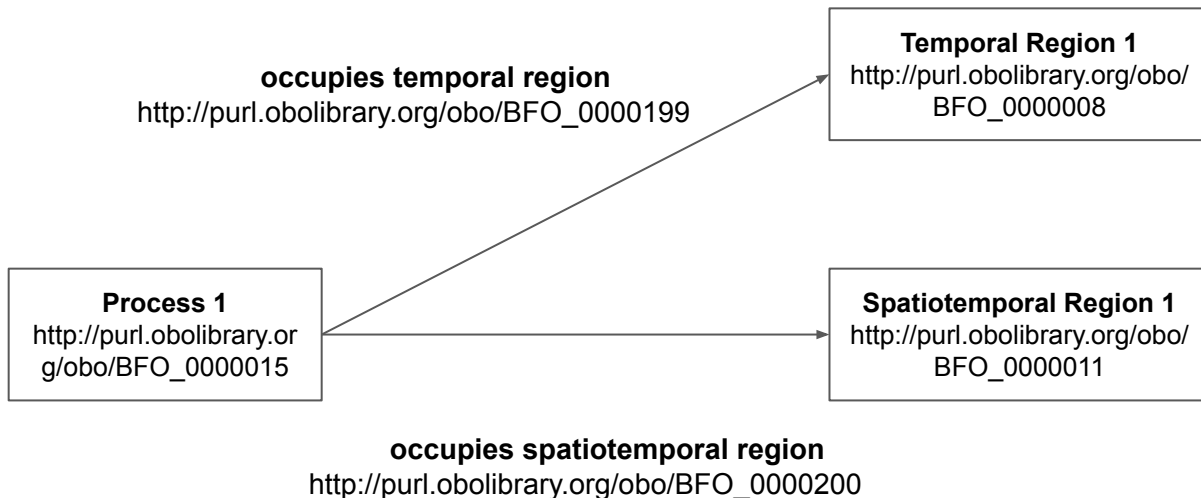
# First and Last Moments of Temporal Regions



The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.



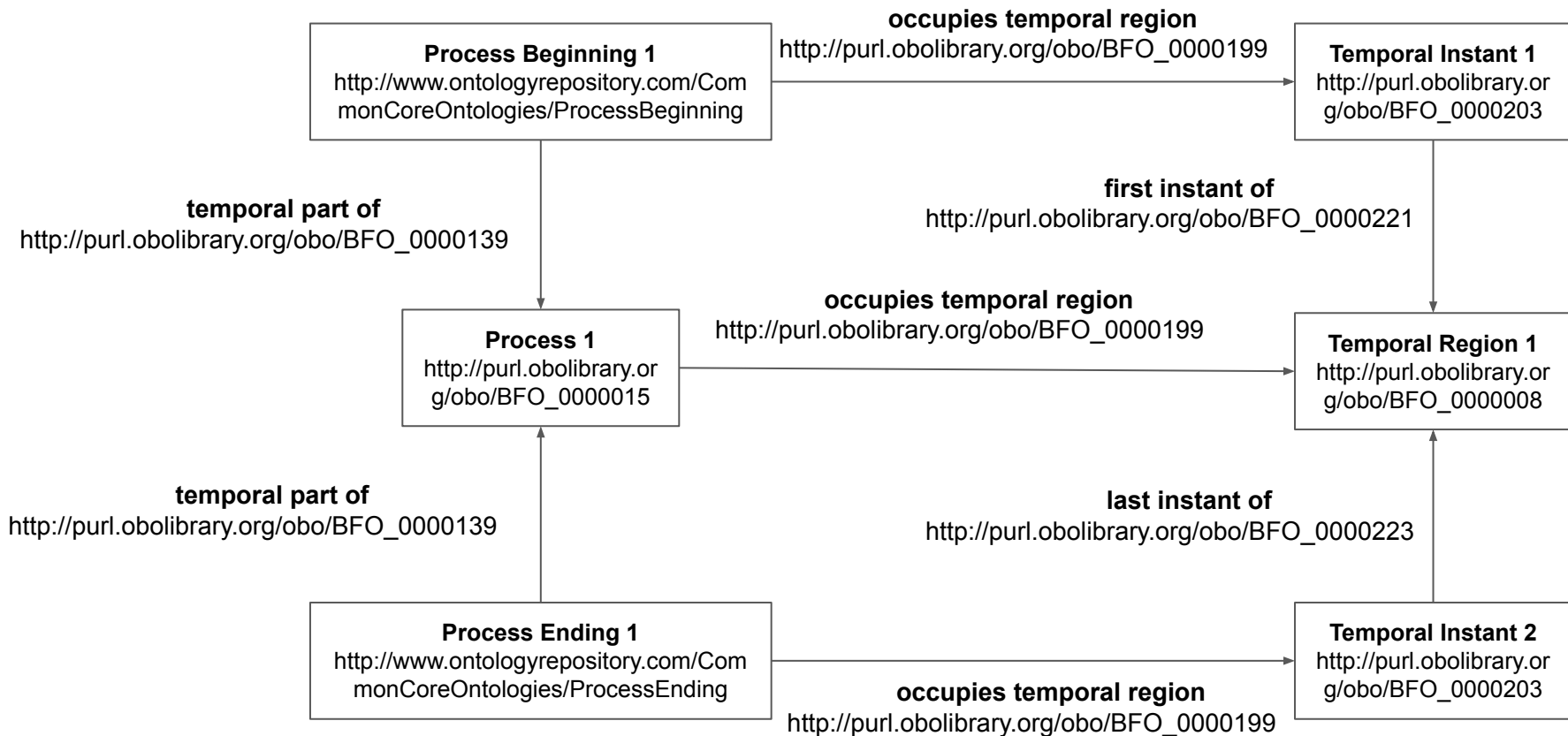
# Tracking spatiotemporal and temporal information for processes



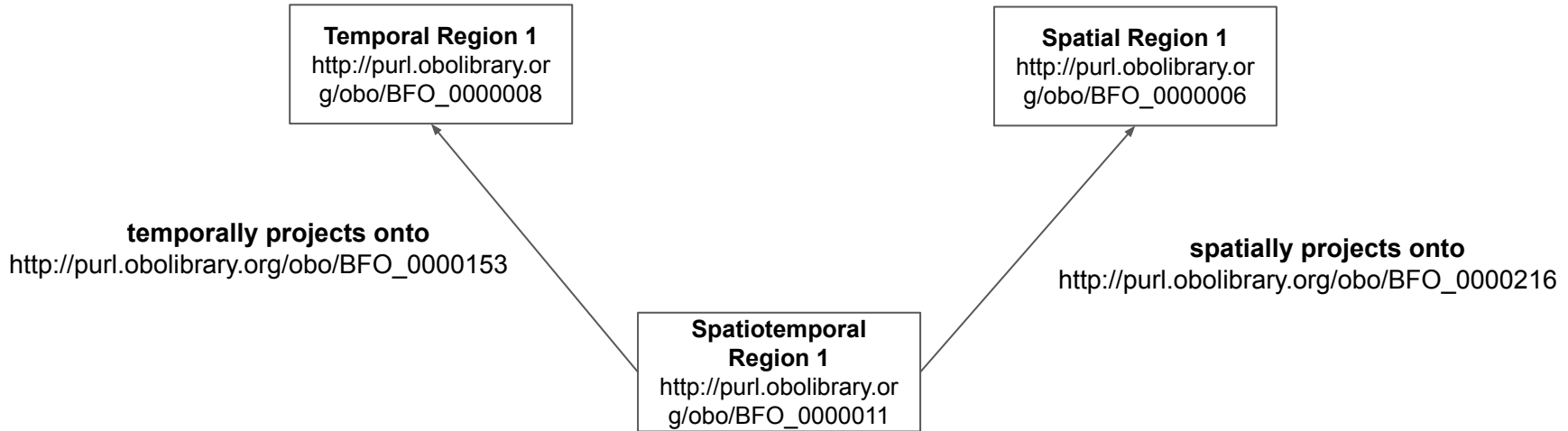
The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

# Starting and ending processes in time

The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

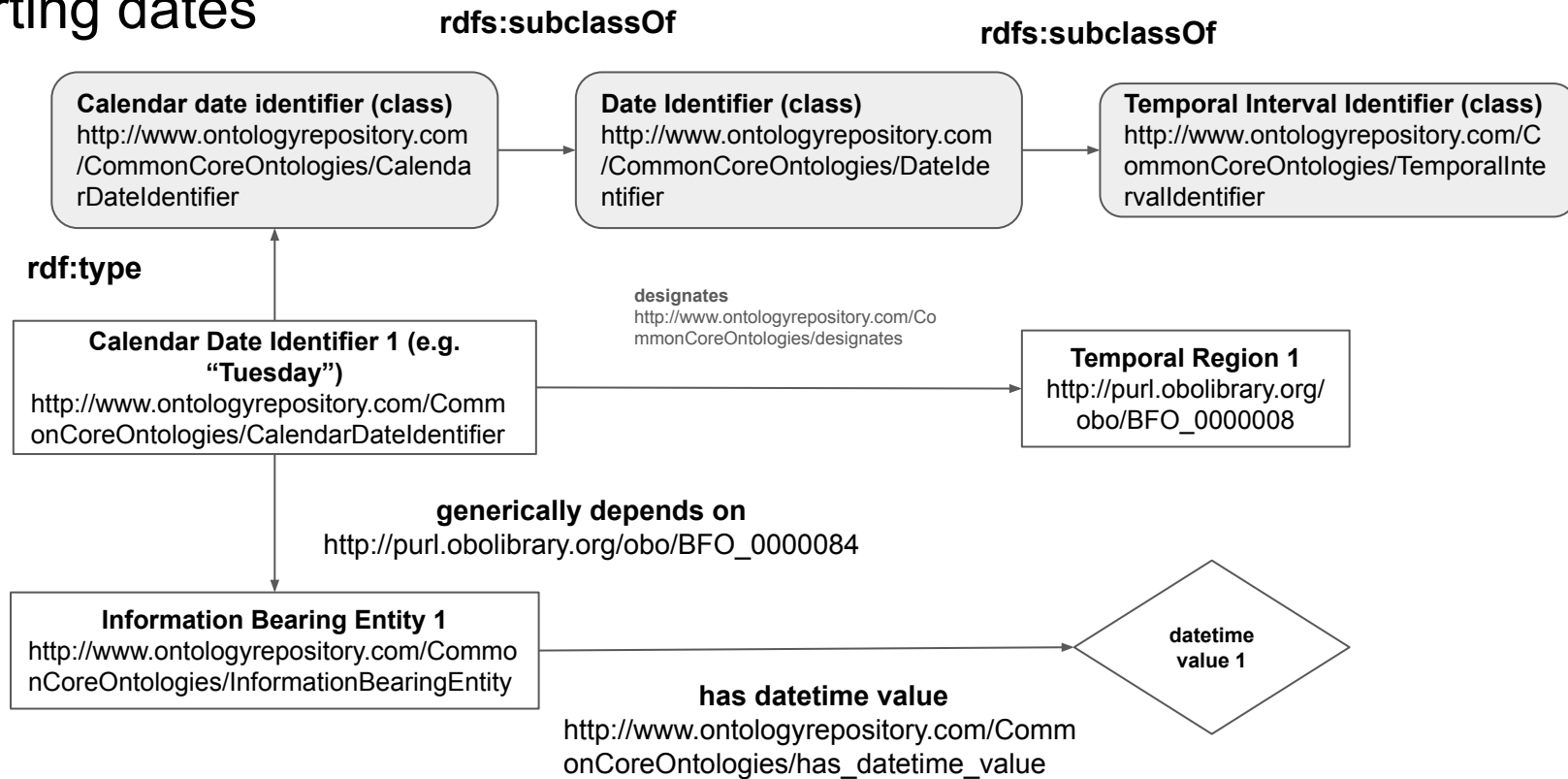


# Separating space and time information from spacetime information



The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

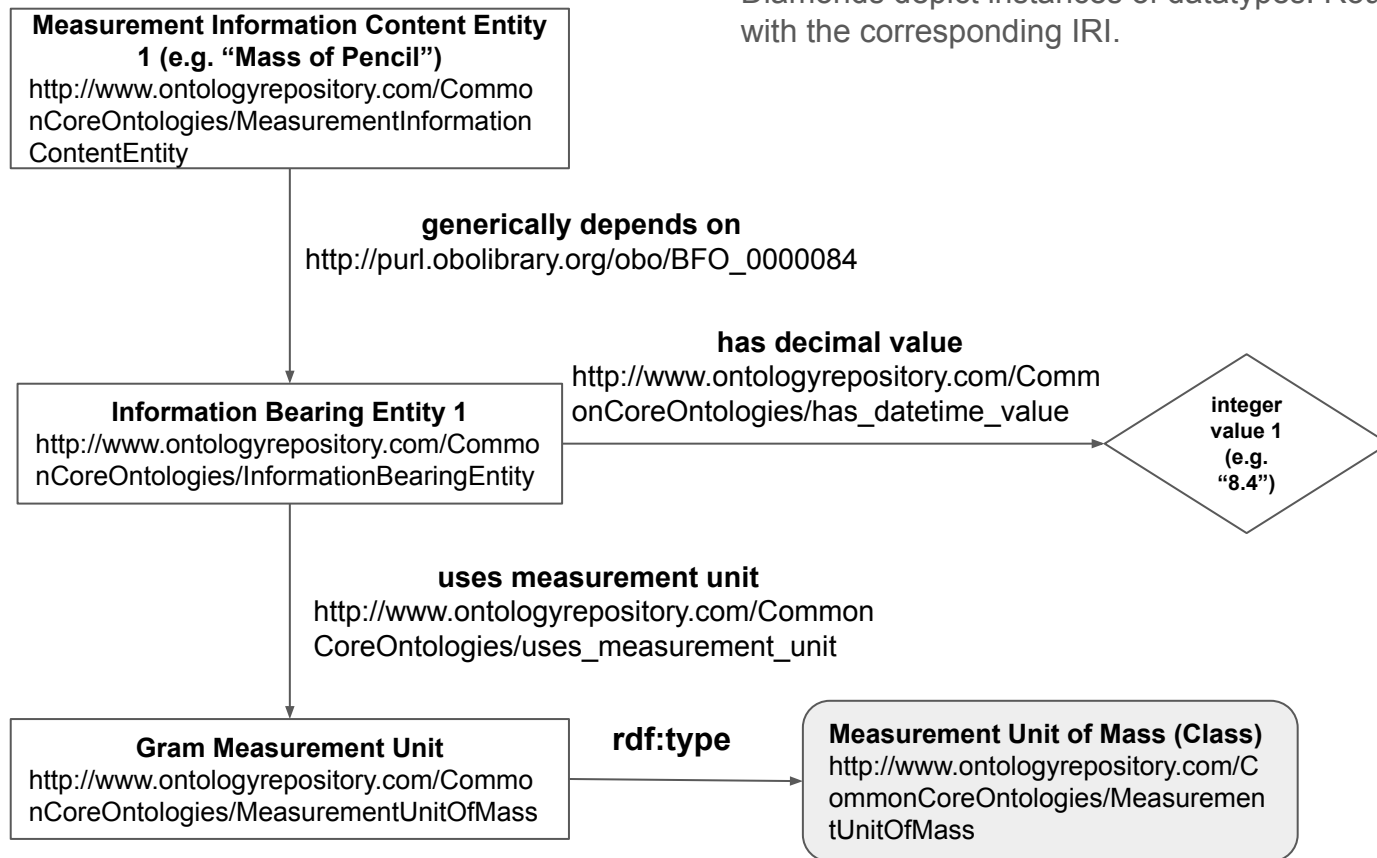
# Inserting dates



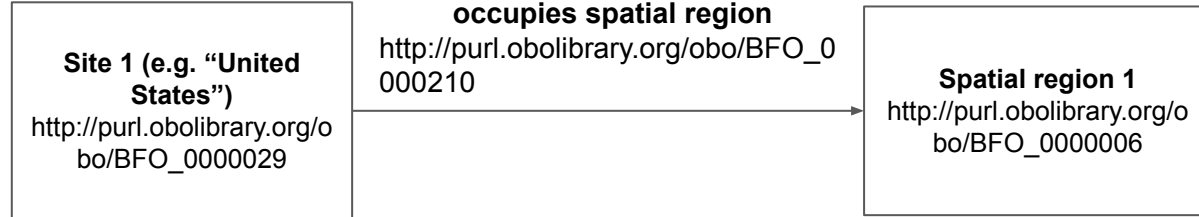
The white boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI. Gray boxes depict classes with the corresponding IRI. Diamonds depict instances of datatypes. Rounded boxes are classes with the corresponding IRI.

# Measurement Data

The white boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI. Gray boxes depict classes with the corresponding IRI..  
Diamonds depict instances of datatypes. Rounded boxes are classes with the corresponding IRI.

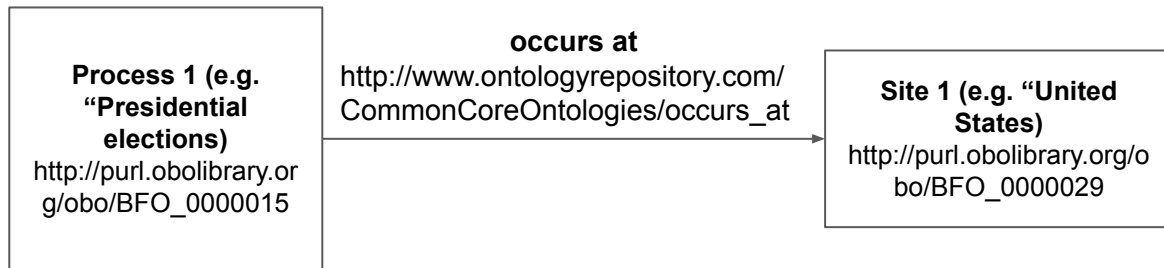


# Sites and spatial regions



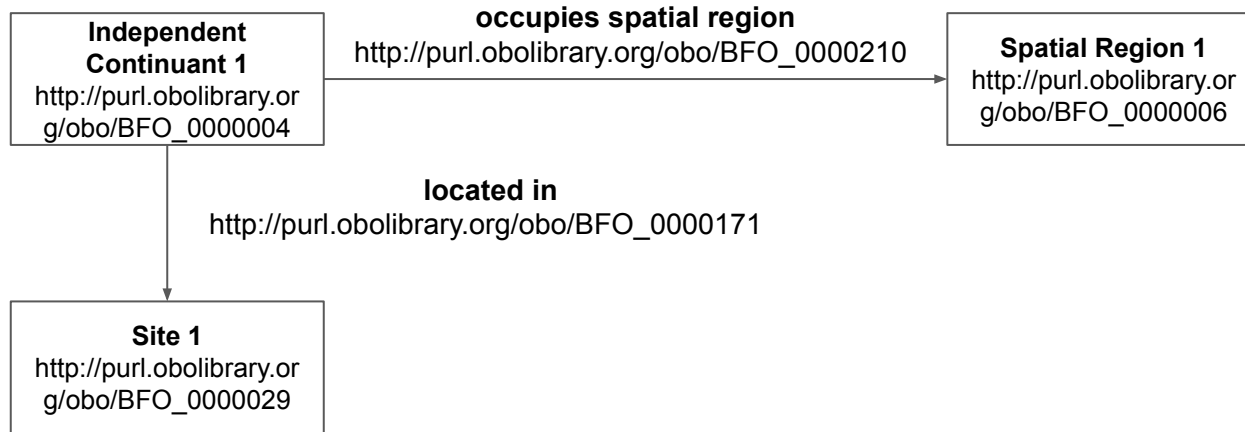
The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

# Site of a Process



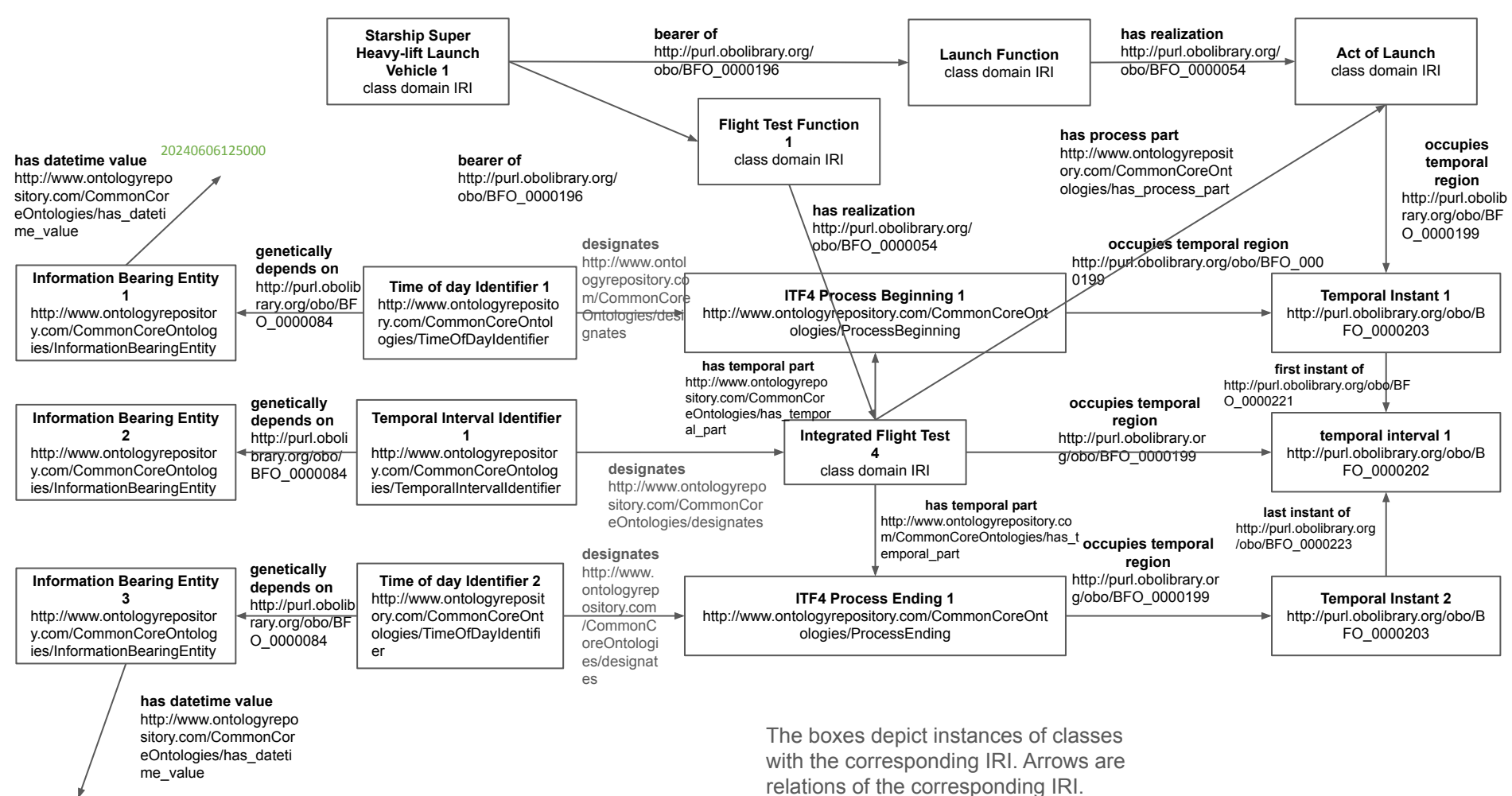
The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.

# Location of Independent Continuants



The boxes depict instances of classes with the corresponding IRI. Arrows are relations of the corresponding IRI.





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