

Evaluation results

There are three levels of importance in pitfalls according to their impact on the ontology:

- Critical It is crucial to correct the pitfall. Otherwise, it could affect the ontology consistency, reasoning, applicability, etc.
- Important Though not critical for ontology function, it is important to correct this type of pitfall.
- Minor It is not really a problem, but by correcting it we will make the ontology nicer.

Pitfalls detected:

Results for P36: URI contains file extension.

Ontology* Minor

This pitfall occurs if file extensions such as ".owl", ".rdf", ".ttl", ".n3" and ".rdfxml" are included in an ontology URI. This pitfall is related with the recommendations provided in [9].

*This pitfall applies to the ontology in general instead of specific elements.

Results for P38: No OWL ontology declaration.

Ontology*

Important

This pitfall consists in not declaring the owl:Ontology tag, which provides the ontology metadata. The owl:Ontology tag aims at gathering metadata about a given ontology such as version information, license, provenance, creation date, and so on. It is also used to declare the inclusion of other ontologies.

*This pitfall applies to the ontology in general instead of specific elements.

Results for P39: Ambiguous namespace.

Ontology* Critical

This pitfall consists in declaring neither the ontology URI nor the xml:base namespace. If this is the case, the ontology namespace is matched to the file location. This situation is not desirable, as the location of a file might change while the ontology should remain stable, as proposed in [12].

*This pitfall applies to the ontology in general instead of specific elements.

Suggestions or warnings:

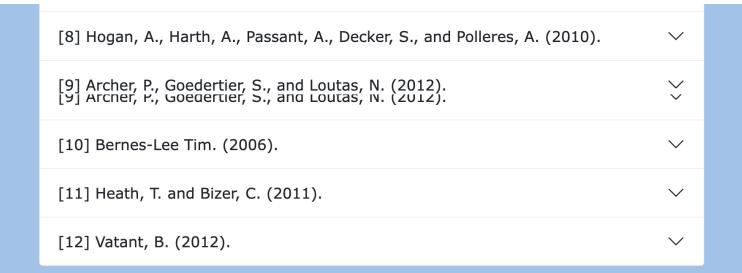
According to the highest importance level of pitfall found in your ontology the conformace bagde suggested is "Critical pitfalls" (see below). You can use the following HTML code to insert the badge within your ontology documentation:



<img src="http://oops.linkeddata.es/resource/image/oops_critical.png"
alt="Critical pitfalls were found" height="69.6" width="100" />

References References

[1] Aguado-De Cea, G., Montiel-Ponsoda, E., Poveda-Villalón, M., and Giraldo-Pasmin, O.X. (2015).	~
[2] Noy, N. F., McGuinness, D. L., et al. (2001).	~
[3] Gómez-Pérez, A. (1999).	~
[4] Montiel-Ponsoda, E., Vila Suero, D., Villazón-Terrazas, B., Dunsire, G., Escolano Rodríguez, E., Gómez-Pérez, A. (2011).	~
[5] Vrandecic, D. (2010).	~
[6] Gómez-Pérez, A. (2004).	~
[7] Rector, A., Drummond, N., Horridge, M., Rogers, J., Knublauch, H., Stevens, R., Wang, H., and Wroe, C. (2004).	~



Enter your ontology to scan:

Enter a URI:

Example: http://oops.linkeddata.es/example/swc_2009-05-09.rdf

Enter a direct input:

If you include just RDF code, the following Pitfalls will not be checked:
P36. URI contains file extension
P37.Ontology not available
P40. Namespace hijacking

Uncheck this checkbox if you don't want us to keep a copy of your ontology.

Scan

Advanced evaluation

How to cite OOPS!

for ontology evaluation." International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems (IJSWIS) 10.2 (2014): 7-34.

BibTex:

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author={Poveda-Villal{\'o}n, Mar{\'i}a and G{\'o}mez-P{\'e}rez, Asunci{\'o}n and Su{\'a}rez-Figueroa, Mari Ca
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