

# 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 P05: Defining wrong inverse relationships. 1 case

1 case

**Critical**

Two relationships are defined as inverse relations when they are not necessarily inverse.

- This pitfall appears in the following elements:
  - > <http://example.org/music#playsRole> may not be inverse of <http://example.org/music#hasRole>

### Results for P08: Missing annotations.

12 cases

**Minor**

This pitfall consists in creating an ontology element and failing to provide human readable annotations attached to it. Consequently, ontology elements lack annotation properties that label them (e.g. `rdfs:label`, `lemon:LexicalEntry`, `skos:prefLabel` or `skos:altLabel`) or that define them (e.g. `rdfs:comment` or `dc:description`). This pitfall is related to the guidelines provided in [5].

- The following elements have neither `rdfs:comment` or `skos:definition` defined:

- > <http://example.org/music#Instrument>
- > <http://example.org/music#Role>
- > <http://example.org/music#MusicalInstrument>
- > <http://example.org/music#isMemberOf>
- > <http://example.org/music#hasMember>
- > <http://example.org/music#playsInstrument>
- > <http://example.org/music#playsRole>
- > <http://example.org/music#roleName>
- > <http://example.org/music#instrumentName>
- > <http://example.org/music#numberOfTracks>
- > <http://example.org/music#bandName>
- > <http://example.org/music#personName>

## Results for P12: Equivalent properties not explicitly declared. 1 case

Important

The ontology lacks information about equivalent properties (`owl:equivalentProperty`) in the cases of duplicated relationships and/or attributes.

- The following attributes could be defined as equivalent:
  - > <http://example.org/geo#placeName>, <http://example.org/music#placeName>

## Results for P13: Inverse relationships not explicitly declared. 7 cases

Minor

This pitfall appears when any relationship (except for those that are defined as symmetric properties using `owl:SymmetricProperty`) does not have an inverse relationship (`owl:inverseOf`) defined within the ontology.

- This pitfall appears in the following elements:
  - > <http://example.org/music#recordedAlbum>
- This pitfall appears in the following elements:
  - > <http://example.org/music#recordedAlbum>
  - > <http://example.org/music#recordedBy>
  - > <http://example.org/music#playsInstrument>
  - > <http://example.org/music#releasedBy>
  - > <http://example.org/music#performedSong>
  - > <http://example.org/music#hasTimeInterval>
  - > <http://example.org/music#recordedDuring>

## Results for P19: Defining multiple domains or ranges in properties. 5 cases

Critical

The domain or range (or both) of a property (relationships and attributes) is defined by stating more than one `rdfs:domain` or `rdfs:range` statements. In OWL multiple `rdfs:domain` or `rdfs:range` axioms are allowed, but they are interpreted as conjunction, being, therefore, equivalent to the construct `owl:intersectionOf`. This pitfall is related to the common error that appears when defining domains and ranges described in [7].

- This pitfall appears in the following elements:
  - > <http://example.org/music#hasTimeInterval>
  - > <http://example.org/music#playsRole>
  - > <http://example.org/music#recordedBy>
  - > <http://example.org/music#hasRole>
  - > <http://example.org/music#compositionDate>

## Results for P36: URI contains file extension.

Ontology\* Minor

This pitfall occurs if file extensions such as ".owl", ".rdf", ".ttl", ".n3" and ".rdxml" 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.

Suggestions or warnings:

SUGGESTION: symmetric or transitive object properties| 1 case

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



```
<p>
<a href="http://oops.linkeddata.es">
</a>
</p>
```

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). 

[8] Hogan, A., Harth, A., Passant, A., Decker, S., and Polleres, A. (2010). 

[9] Archer, P., Goedertier, S., and Loutas, N. (2012). 

[10] Bernes-Lee Tim. (2006). 

[11] Heath, T. and Bizer, C. (2011). 

[12] Vatan, B. (2012). 

Enter your ontology to scan:  
Enter your ontology to scan.

Enter a URI:

Example: [http://oops.linkeddata.es/example/swc\\_2009-05-09.rdf](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!

Rodrigo Villafra, María Antonia Gómez Pérez, and Muel Geurts. Software Pitfalls in OOPS! (October 2016). [arXiv:1610.02441v1 \[cs.LG\]](#)

Poveda-Villalón, María, Asunción Gómez-Pérez, and Mari Carmen Suárez-Figueroa. "OOPS!(Ontology Pitfall Scanner!): An on-line tool for ontology evaluation." International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems (IJSWIS) 10.2 (2014): 7-34.

BibTex:

```
@article{poveda2014oops,  
  title={OOPS! (Ontology Pitfall Scanner!): An On-line Tool for Ontology Evaluation},  
  author={Poveda-Villalón, María and Gómez-Pérez, Asunción and Suárez-Figueroa, Mari Carmen},  
  journal=International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems (IJSWIS),  
  volume={10},  
  number={2},  
  pages={7--34},  
  year={2014},
```



Escuela Técnica  
Superior de  
Ingenieros Informáticos

[María Poveda](#)



Universidad  
Politécnica  
de Madrid

Contact email: [oops\(at\)delicias.dia.fi.upm.es](mailto:oops(at)delicias.dia.fi.upm.es). Latest revision April 2021