1. Name two things that every ontology term have?

The Two things every Ontology will have are Object properties and Annotation Properties. It will also have a Unique id for every term in a specific Ontology. The ontology has a class and subclass in which different items are defined. The relations are later connected within the classes.

2. What is the GO (Gene Ontology)?

The GO provides a set of structured vocabularies for specific biological domains that can be used to describe Gene objects in organisms. The molecular function, biological process and cellular components are described in the GO.

3. What is the OBOFoundry?

<mark>Open Biological and Biomedical Ontology (OBO) Foundry</mark>

The foundry that contains the ontology developers that are committed to collaboration and adherence to shared principles. The mission is to develop a family of interoperable ontologies that are both logically well formed and scientifically accurate. The developers adhere to develop an evolving set of priciples including open use, collaborative development non overlapping and strictly scoped contents based on ontology models.

Eg; GO (Gene Ontology is developed by this Foundry)

4. In your opinion, what is the biggest argument for using an ontology? Explain you answer

In my opinion, the ontology can only be useful when there is a specific built of a data base and all the relations has to be connected. The Ontology will not give its perfect benefit until there is a specific structure and creation technique used. The Ontology can replace other means of evidences in the modern ages but to build an ontology we require many evidences and sources.

Using the ontology will make finding terms and relations easy in schema. The user may find it very easy if all the terms are defined and labeled. The Ontology can define a set of family tree of a specific term. For Example : A Cancer Ontology can give most of the information about types, symptoms and case studies.