

This is how I use DBpedia

HTML representation

smartcity.linkeddata.es

On the Semantic Web, ontologies define the concepts and relationships used to describe a given domain and annotate data about it. In the [READY4SmartCities FP7 CSA](#) we are collecting ontologies about smart cities, energy and other related fields. Here you can find the list of ontologies we have identified so far. You can also propose ontologies to be included in the catalogue, either [through a detailed form](#) if you have more time to fill the required data or [through a very short form](#).

Ontologies

Along the catalogue the following color code is used to represent different information. Furthermore, in addition to the color, each cell contains detailed information when available.

Green for positive indicators Orange for intermediate indicators Red for negative indicators Blue for plain information Grey for unknown fields

The first column of indicators shows whether the ontology is available online in [RDF](#) and [HTML](#) formats. For each format, RDF or HTML, we use the following colors and text tags: [CN OK](#) (for "Content Negotiation OK") if the corresponding content can be retrieved in the given format according to [content negotiation best practices for publishing RDF vocabularies](#), [NO CN](#) (for "NO Content Negotiation") if the content can be retrieved even though no content negotiation mechanisms are properly set up, and [Not Av](#) (for "Not Available") if the content can not be retrieved.

Ontology	Online Availability (RDF HTML)	Open License	Ontology Language	Syntax	Domain	Natural Language
The W3C PROV Ontology	CN OK	CN OK	W3C	OWL	RDF/XML	provenance
COINTELL - Information Model (CBIM)	NO CN	Not Av	Unknown	OWL	RDF/XML	building usage

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#>
a
<http://purl.org/voc/vann#Vocabulary> ;
rdfs:label "The W3C PROV Ontology"^^xsd:string ;
<http://creativecommons.org/ns#license>
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/W3C_Software_Notice_and_License> ;
<http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology#hasDomain>
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Provenance> ;
<http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology#hasOntologyLanguage>
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Web_Ontology_Language> ;
<http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology#hasOntologySyntax>
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/RDF/XML> ;
<http://purl.org/dc/terms/description>
```

"The PROV Ontology (PROV-O) expresses the PROV Data Model using the OWL2 Web Ontology Language (OWL2). It provides a set of classes, properties, and restrictions that can be used to represent and interchange provenance information generated in different systems and under different contexts. It can also be specialized to create new classes and properties to model provenance information for different applications and domains."^^xsd:string ;

```
<http://purl.org/dc/terms/issued>
"2011-12-13"^^xsd:date ;
<http://purl.org/dc/terms/language>
<http://lexvo.org/id/iso639-3/eng> ;
<http://purl.org/dc/terms/modified>
"2013-4-30"^^xsd:date ;
<http://purl.org/dc/terms/title>
"The W3C PROV Ontology"^^xsd:string ;
<http://purl.org/vocab/vann/preferredNamespacePrefix>
"prov"^^xsd:string ;
<http://purl.org/vocab/vann/preferredNamespaceUri>
"http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#"^^xsd:string .
```

DBpedia is used to represent the **domains** the ontologies and datasets might cover.
Also use of DBpedia for **licences**, ontology **languages** and **syntaxes**.

RDF representation