7.3.5 Linguistic Resources

Some resources were originally built not as abstractions of a particular domain but rather as linguistic resources. Again, these have been shown to be useful as starting places for ontology development. The prime example in this category is WordNet, with over 90,000 word sense definitions.[10]

7.3.6 Encyclopedic Knowledge

Wikipedia, the community-generated encyclopedia, provides a plethora of information about a range of topics. The DBpedia project[11] extracts knowledge from Wikipedia and exposes it as Linked Data using RDF and OWL. The breadth of knowledge from Wikipedia has made the site a first point of reference when building ontologies. Yago[12] is another knowledge base that leverages Wikipedia but it also contains information from Wordnet and geographical resources like GeoNames.[13]

7.3.7 Ontology Libraries

There are several online repositories of ontologies. Examples include the TONES ontology repository,[14] the BioPortal,[15] and those provided with the Protégé ontology editor.[16] Perhaps the best current repository of online ontologies is Swoogle,[17] which has cataloged over 10,000 Semantic Web documents and indexed metadata about their classes, properties, and individuals as well as the relationships among them. Swoogle also defines a ranking property for Semantic Web documents and uses this to help sort search results. Alternatively, the Sindice search index maintains an index of almost all

[10] http://wordnet.princeton.edu/, available in RDF at http://semanticweb.cs.vu.nl/lod/wn30/.
[11] http://dbpedia.org.
[12] http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/yago-naga/yago/.
[13] http://www.geonames.org/.
[14] http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/repository/browser.
[15] See http://bioportal.bioontology.org/.
[16] Reachable from http://protege.stanford.edu/download/ontologies.html.
[17] http://swoogle.umbc.edu/.