ACQUAINTANCE ALLOCATION IN ONTOLOGY AUTHORING

B.Chithra Devi[1], S.Gokula Lakshmi[2], R.Subhasini[3], C.Saravanabhavan[4]
UG Students [1, 2, 3], Associate Professor[4]
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Kongunadu College of Engineering & Technology, Thottiyam
chithrabasker@gmail.com[1], gokulakshmi1996@gmail.com[2]

Abstract- The main objective of this project is to maintain conversation between knowledge engineer versus domain Expert. These are based on wiki and Non-wiki content. The wikis are among the most popular technologies for collaborative and distributed content authoring people from all over the world can access simultaneously the same version of the content, and any change immediately available to all users. Based on changing wiki content which the organization details are updated at any time when they want. But Non-wiki contents cannot be updated. The process which is insertion, updation and deletion in wiki content are change by KE and DE.

INTRODUCTION:

It is nowadays well-established that crafting ontologies became a teamwork activity, as it requires a range of knowledge and skills hardly findable all together in a single person. For this reason collaborative aspects in ontology modelling have been investigated, and several works to support and enhance collaboration in this context have been presented. The requirements and features that have emerged from these studies highlight the need to support collaboration in an articulated way: from supporting the collaboration between who understands the domain to be represented and who has proper expertise in ontology modelling (the Knowledge Engineer, or KE), to supporting communication, discussion, decision making between (geographically) distributed teams of ontology contributors. This often creates an extra layer of indirectness which makes the task of producing and revising conceptual models too rigid and complex, e.g., for the needs of business enterprises. In addition, the leading role of knowledge engineers can hamper the model construction as the domain experts (and domain knowledge) may become secondary to the process of efficient knowledge modelling, especially when domain experts have no understanding of the languages and tools used to build the conceptual models. Furthermore, the logical formalisms with which ontologies are encoded (e.g., OWL) may prevent domain experts from accessing the domain knowledge encoded in the model.

EXECUTION STEPS:

1) LOGIN

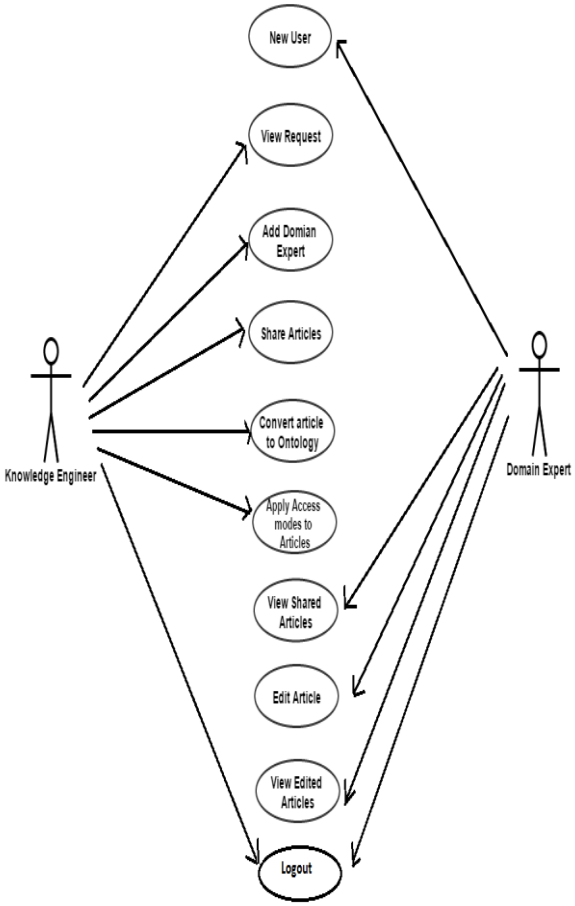
This includes Knowledge Engineer and Domain Expert login. There will be a username and password to login into the system to use all the facilities.

2) REGISTRATION DOMAIN EXPERT

This module helps to register the details about the information. This is done by entering some details, such as name, mobile no, mail id etc.

3) VIEW REQUEST AND ADD INTO TEAM

This module allows KEs to view the request of the DEs that you have registered earlier. The KEs adds a Des into the team.



SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

It consists of diverse data servers and brokering components, which help client queries to locate the data servers. The rigorous theoretical analysis and empirical evaluation presented in this paper shows that wiki collaborative has more features compared to Non-wiki. A novel approach to preserve privacy of the multiple stakeholders involved in the information brokering process and proposes two countermeasure schemes automaton segmentation and query domain expert. Following the huge success and popularity of Wikipedia, the free on-line encyclopaedia, the last 10 years have seen the massive proliferation of wikis, both on the web, for the collaborative authoring and sharing of community knowledge, as well as within companies' intranets, as content/knowledge management system of an organization. Following the huge success and popularity of Wikipedia, the free on-line encyclopaedia.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Nowadays well-established that crafting ontologies have become a teamwork activity. Requires a range of knowledge and skills hardly fineable all together in a single person. Several approaches to foster collaboration in ontology engineering were presented, resents a methodology and tool

Group decision making deals with the identification of solutions for complex problems.

1) In collaborative settings where different people with different knowledge work together

2) Using awareness between communications to solve the problems.

Recent works have shown that ontology modeling tools based on the wiki's paradigm and technology could contribute in meeting these collaborative requirements.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this work investigate, both at the theoretical and empirical level, the effectiveness and impact of wiki features support collaborative ontology authoring. The empirical evaluation performed with real DEs and KEs according to the methodology proposed. The aim of understanding more in detail whether wiki collaborative features are effective in

1) Making Des more active in the authoring of ontologies.
2) Supporting the collaboration during modeling.

This evaluation has been performed using moki, a wiki based ontology authoring tool employing several wiki collaborative features. For this purpose exploits a framework, recently proposed by Mendelian collaborative features processed modeling tool. In spite of its many benefits, as mentioned above, to be aware of these cons before going in for this technology.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

After analysing the requirements of the task to be performed, the next step is to analyse the problem and understand its context. The first activity in the phase is studying the existing system and another is to understand the requirements and domain of the new system. Both the activities are equally important, but the first activity serves as a basis of giving the functional specifications and the successful design of the proposed system. Understanding the properties and requirements of a new system is more difficult and requires creative thinking and understanding of existing running system is also difficult, improper understanding of the present system can lead diversion from solution.

NUMBER OF MODULES:

1) Using Owl Language in Project
2) Wiki-Collaborative
3) Non-Wiki-Collaborative
4) Secured Distributed Information

Using Owl Language in Project:

The (Owl) is a web ontology language the author can change the text on the basis of owl ontology language to make the article secure. Content of article service to evaluate the quality results in a secure manner.

Wiki Collaborative:

For instant Storage provisioning as the time series problem. And we introduce an asymmetric measurement called (Owl) language result content of the wiki service to change text as owl evaluates secure results. All these are implemented with the help of ontologies. It is used for the conversion of the entire article in owl formats. And also helps to retrieve the Files Efficiently.

Editing is possible in wiki collaborative by giving access to the article. And blocking of editing also possible in wiki collaborative

Non-Wiki Collaborative For instant:

Storage provisioning as the time series problem and storage is unsecure in non-wiki. Result content of Non wiki service to edit but secure not possible. Editing is not possible in non-wiki collaborative but blocking is not possible.

Secured Distributed Information's:

Any user wants to modify the data and then wiki able to provide edit to particular authenticated user retrieve the data from wiki and provide edit to the user. The permission to access and edits provided by author. Specifically, wiki acts in an "Access modes"

1) Unstructured access
2) Fully structured access.

.NET FRAMEWORK:

The Microsoft .NET Framework is a software technology that is available with several Microsoft Windows operating systems. It includes a large library of pre-coded solutions to common programming problems and a virtual machine that manages the execution of programs written specifically for the framework. The .NET Framework is a key Microsoft offering and is intended to be used by most new applications created for the Windows platform.

Programs written for the .NET Framework execute in a software environment that manages the program's runtime requirements. Also part of the .NET Framework, this runtime environment is known as the Common Language Runtime (CLR). The class library and the CLR together compose the .NET Framework.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

1) Andreas Ekclhart, Stefan Fenz, Gemot Goluch, and Edgar Weippl

The Common Criteria (CC) for Information Technology Security Evaluation provides comprehensive guidelines for the evaluation and certification of IT security regarding data security and data privacy. Due to the very complex and time-consuming certification process a lot of companies abstain from a CC certification. We created the CC Ontology tool, which is based on an ontological representation of the CC catalog, to support the evaluator at the certification process. Tasks such as the planning of an evaluation process, the review of relevant documents or the creating of reports are supported by the CC Ontology tool. With the development of this tool we reduce the time and costs needed to complete a certification.

A machine-readable ontology representing the CC is required for two reasons: First, users can easily navigate the ontology with a standardized tool and have a better overview of the entire process. Second, the ontology is the knowledge base upon which our CC ontology tool builds. This tool automatically configures the list of required certification documents and customizes the checklists to fit the specific needs of the certification process.

2) Stefan Fenz Secure Business Austria - Security Research

We presented a security ontology that allows small and medium sized enterprises to implement a holistic security approach and we see two potential application areas for such an ontology. First, it can be used to define a precise terminology of the IT-security sector. Second, the ontology provides a framework to store machine-readable knowledge about the security domain and relevant infrastructure elements. The framework proposed in this paper represents the ontological integration of best practices, which are enhanced with new concepts and additional attributes. Furthermore, we modelled an example of a threat to evaluate the ontology. To use the ontology with further threats or for a completely different security related purpose it can be extended with additional concepts and/or sub ontologies. Further research activities focus on the formulation of a program-controlled mapping of standards such as and the integration of additional threats. An enhanced prototype with a user interface for the ontology management and advanced risk analysis support will take failure probability into account. The integration of the role-ontology is used to map enterprise hierarchies to the security ontology. The person-ontology represents a simple listing of natural persons.

3) Andreas Ekelhart, Stefan Fenz, Markus Klemen and Edgar Weippl

Increasingly, businesses require accurate security concepts and plans to protect. Themselves and their clients against various threats, including physical attacks, acts of nature beyond of human control and industrial espionage.

Establishing an all-encompassing IT-security concept demands in-depth knowledge of existing threats, the company infrastructure and possible countermeasures. We propose an ontology-based approach to model companies combining security-with business domain knowledge.

The ontology guarantees a shared and accurate terminology — and when using OWL to represent it also guarantees portability. Knowledge of threats and corresponding countermeasures are integrated into the ontology framework.

Moreover, we implemented a prototype capable of simulating threats against the modelled company by processing the knowledge contained in the ontology. Visualizes the damage caused by specific threats, outage costs and the recovery time. Running the program with added safeguards shows their benefits and offers objective data for decision making which safeguards to implement and to avoid installing countermeasures that are not cost-effective. An enhanced prototype with advanced risk analysis support will take failure probability into account, and will be developed in pilot installations with partner companies.

It is possible to assign countermeasures to any room. These safeguards can lower the probability of occurrence and the speed of propagation in the case of fire.

4) Chelsea Hicks. The University of Texas at San Antonio.

How social networking websites are used during crises to circulate information, including misinformation. Next, we will then review the literature that has proposed various ways on how to limit the misinformation that is propagated during these crises. We then move onto our literature review about ontologies. In this section we will discuss what an ontology is and how it has been used primarily in the information systems field.

We will then discuss previous literature that have created specific ontologies for various purposes, such as creating a common body of knowledge for a domain, or helping improve finding domain specific information. We then conclude on how to weight ontologies when appropriate to help further find relevant information.

5) Andreas Ekelhart, Stefan Fenz, Markus D. Klemen, and Edgar R. Weippl

We presented an approach that eliminates the former flaws and allows us to simulate threats to corporate assets while taking the entire infrastructure into account. Increasingly, businesses require accurate security concepts and plans to protect themselves and their clients against various threats, including physical attacks, acts of nature beyond human control, industrial espionage, etc.

Establishing an all-encompassing IT-security concept demands in-depth knowledge of existing threats, the company, and possible countermeasures. We propose an ontology based approach combining security- with business-domain knowledge to model companies. The ontology guarantees shared and accurate terminology as well as portability. Knowledge of threats and corresponding countermeasures, derived from IT-security standards, are integrated into the ontology framework.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

We plan to further investigate how the support provided by wiki authoring features can be improved for specific interaction levels (e.g., decision making), as well as how users can be guided (e.g., by means of good practices) in the process of collaborative modeling so as to improve both the effective collaboration and the resulting ontology.

CONCLUSION:

In this paper shows that wiki collaborative features for ontology authoring, by actively involving domain experts in the authoring process and supporting the interaction of modelers with other team members, effectively support and affect the process of collaborative ontology authoring, as well as the lifecycle (and possibly the quality) of the built ontology entities. This result on one side highlights the support provided by wiki collaborative features in actively involving DEs in the (collaboratively) building of ontologies; on the other side, it encourages other collaborative non-wiki based tool to extend their functionalities adopting these simple but useful collaborative features.

REFERENCE:

1) Andreas Ekclhart, Edgar Weippl

2) Chelsea Hicks. The University of Texas at San Antonio.

3) Stefan Fenz Secure Business Austria - Security Research