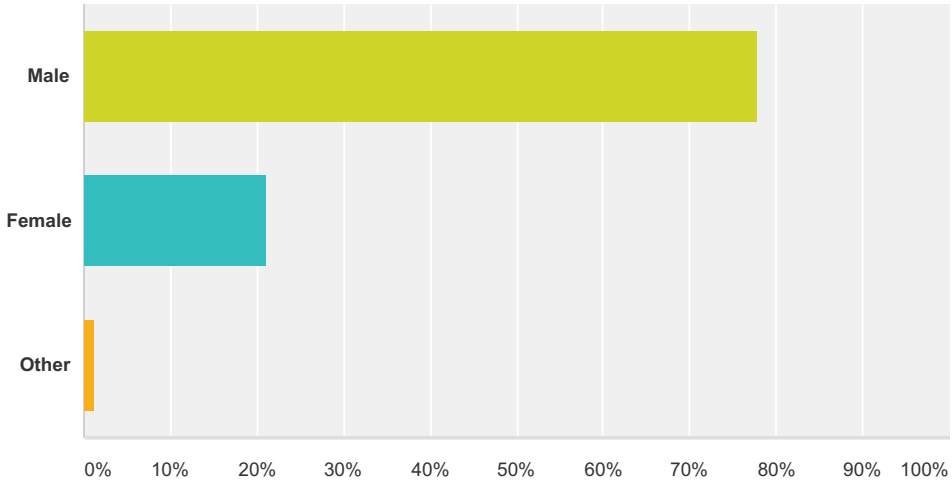
Q1 What is your gender?

Svarade: 81 Hoppade över: 0



Svarsval	Svar	
Male	**77,78%**	63
Female	**20,99%**	17
Other	**1,23%**	1
Totalt		**81**

Q2 What is your age?

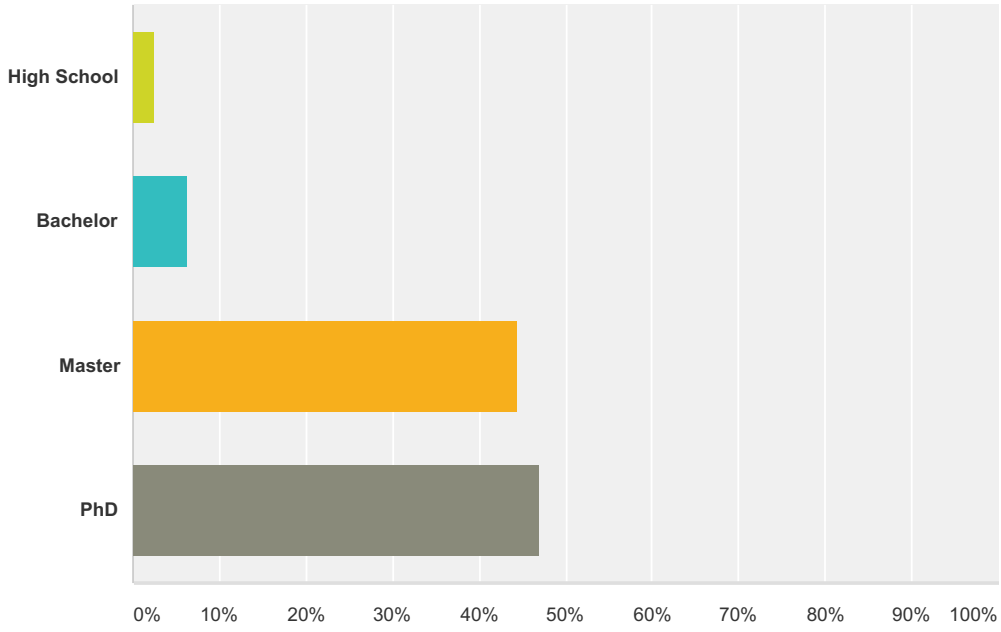
Svarade: 76 Hoppade över: 5

#	Svar	Datum
1	53	2016-03-11 09:38
2	34	2016-03-11 09:38
3	31	2016-03-11 09:37
4	20	2016-03-03 11:40
5	35	2015-11-01 18:47
6	35	2015-03-17 21:06
7	31	2015-02-12 15:45
8	56	2014-12-08 22:24
9	43	2014-11-28 22:14
10	34	2014-11-28 14:25
11	49	2014-11-26 13:31
12	31	2014-11-25 13:40
13	30	2014-11-25 10:47
14	56	2014-11-25 10:39
15	66	2014-11-24 23:46
16	34	2014-11-24 21:06
17	37	2014-11-24 17:47
18	52	2014-11-24 16:39
19	28	2014-11-24 15:28
20	45	2014-11-24 12:57
21	49	2014-11-24 12:16
22	33	2014-11-24 09:39
23	35	2014-11-24 09:15
24	61	2014-11-23 04:12
25	33	2014-11-22 19:33
26	28	2014-11-22 17:44
27	30	2014-11-22 16:23
28	56	2014-11-22 15:02
29	34	2014-11-22 14:55
30	33	2014-11-22 14:17
31	65	2014-11-22 13:04
32	24	2014-11-22 11:56
33	28	2014-11-22 11:40
34	51	2014-11-22 11:09
35	40	2014-11-22 10:39
36	52	2014-11-22 10:37
37	26	2014-11-22 09:27
38	33	2014-11-22 08:38

39	30	2014-11-22 08:18
40	25	2014-11-22 06:58
41	29	2014-11-22 01:55
42	43	2014-11-22 01:41
43	36	2014-11-22 01:06
44	32	2014-11-22 00:52
45	59	2014-11-22 00:48
46	40	2014-11-22 00:43
47	33	2014-11-22 00:42
48	33	2014-11-22 00:35
49	41	2014-11-21 21:09
50	35	2014-11-20 21:25
51	68	2014-11-20 15:35
52	36	2014-11-20 12:24
53	52	2014-11-20 11:10
54	26	2014-11-13 23:55
55	39	2014-11-04 14:20
56	43	2014-11-03 23:37
57	28	2014-11-03 16:48
58	38	2014-11-03 14:37
59	29	2014-11-03 12:36
60	29	2014-11-03 11:47
61	28	2014-11-03 11:31
62	31	2014-11-03 09:01
63	29	2014-11-02 20:01
64	68	2014-11-02 18:14
65	29	2014-11-02 14:10
66	24	2014-11-01 21:16
67	38	2014-11-01 20:49
68	47	2014-11-01 20:07
69	27	2014-10-28 12:06
70	38	2014-10-27 21:27
71	35	2014-10-26 19:14
72	34	2014-10-23 20:05
73	45	2014-10-22 10:22
74	46	2014-10-20 17:19
75	35	2014-10-19 14:35
76	35	2014-10-19 11:44

Q3 What is your highest completed academic degree?

Svarade: 81 Hoppade över: 0



Svarsval	Svar	
High School	**2,47%**	2
Bachelor	**6,17%**	5
Master	**44,44%**	36
PhD	**46,91%**	38
Totalt		**81**

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	professional information science - communication diploma	2014-11-25 10:39

Q4 What is your current profession?

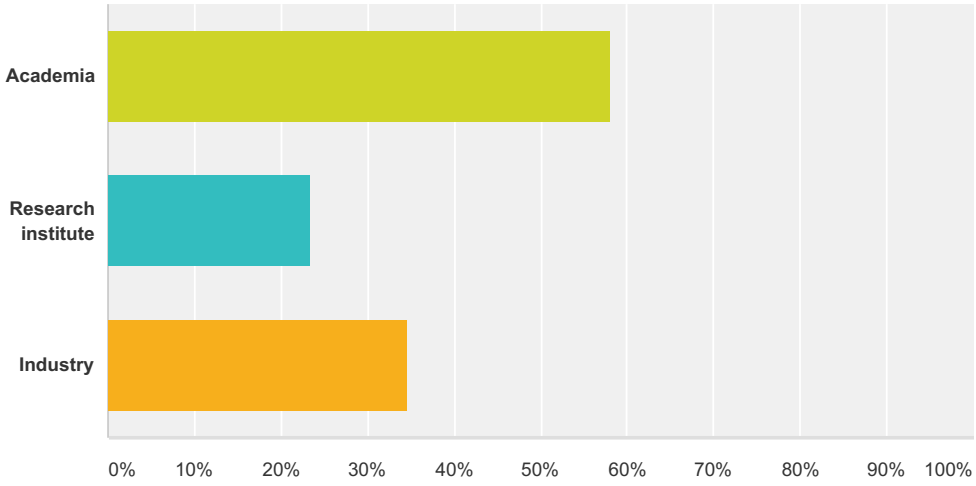
Svarade: 76 Hoppade över: 5

#	Svar	Datum
1	Epidemiologist	2016-03-11 09:38
2	Researcher (Veterinary Epidemiologist)	2016-03-11 09:38
3	Animal health consultant	2016-03-11 09:37
4	Student	2016-03-03 11:40
5	itsm consultant	2015-11-01 18:47
6	software	2015-03-17 21:06
7	PhD student	2015-02-12 15:45
8	defense IT consultant	2014-12-08 22:24
9	Consulting	2014-11-28 22:14
10	researcher	2014-11-28 14:25
11	Researcher	2014-11-26 13:31
12	Researcher	2014-11-25 13:40
13	research associate	2014-11-25 10:47
14	independent consultant	2014-11-25 10:39
15	Development Manager	2014-11-24 23:46
16	Senior Semantics Architect	2014-11-24 21:06
17	Development Manager	2014-11-24 17:47
18	software executive	2014-11-24 16:39
19	PhD Student/Software Developer	2014-11-24 15:28
20	Director	2014-11-24 14:33
21	Software Engineer	2014-11-24 12:16
22	PhD student	2014-11-24 09:39
23	Researcher	2014-11-24 09:15
24	Ontologist	2014-11-23 04:12
25	Research Associate	2014-11-22 19:33
26	Postdoc	2014-11-22 17:44
27	Postdoctoral Researcher	2014-11-22 16:23
28	Natural Language Engineer	2014-11-22 15:02
29	PhD Student	2014-11-22 14:55
30	Researcher	2014-11-22 14:17
31	researcher	2014-11-22 13:04
32	PhD student	2014-11-22 11:56
33	Postgraduate Studies	2014-11-22 11:40
34	Software	2014-11-22 11:09
35	Ontology Engineer	2014-11-22 10:39
36	professor	2014-11-22 10:37
37	IT service manager	2014-11-22 09:27
38	Post-Doc	2014-11-22 08:38

39	PhD Student	2014-11-22 08:18
40	Technology	2014-11-22 06:58
41	Web designer	2014-11-22 01:55
42	IT Manager	2014-11-22 01:41
43	Software Engineer and Researcher	2014-11-22 01:06
44	Student	2014-11-22 00:52
45	Educational Technology	2014-11-22 00:51
46	Senion Ontology Consultant	2014-11-22 00:48
47	Researcher	2014-11-22 00:43
48	Senior Research Fellow	2014-11-22 00:42
49	Research associate	2014-11-22 00:35
50	Researcher	2014-11-21 21:53
51	Researcher	2014-11-21 21:09
52	Knowledge Engineer	2014-11-20 21:25
53	Research Scientist	2014-11-20 15:35
54	Academics	2014-11-20 12:24
55	Professor	2014-11-20 11:10
56	Student	2014-11-13 23:55
57	Teacher	2014-11-04 14:20
58	phd student	2014-11-03 16:48
59	Postdoctoral researcher	2014-11-03 12:36
60	Post doctoral researcher	2014-11-03 11:47
61	PhD student	2014-11-03 11:31
62	Phd student	2014-11-03 09:01
63	Postdoctoral researcher	2014-11-02 20:01
64	CEO software company	2014-11-02 18:14
65	PhD student	2014-11-02 14:10
66	Mobile Application Developer	2014-11-01 21:16
67	biologist	2014-11-01 20:49
68	Full Professor	2014-11-01 20:07
69	PhD student	2014-10-28 12:06
70	Assistant Professor at a university	2014-10-27 21:27
71	PhD student	2014-10-26 19:14
72	PhD student, teaching assistant	2014-10-23 20:05
73	University Academic Staff	2014-10-22 10:22
74	Data and ontology management	2014-10-20 17:19
75	Research Fellow	2014-10-19 14:35
76	researcher	2014-10-19 11:44

Q5 Do you work in?

Svarade: 81 Hoppade över: 0

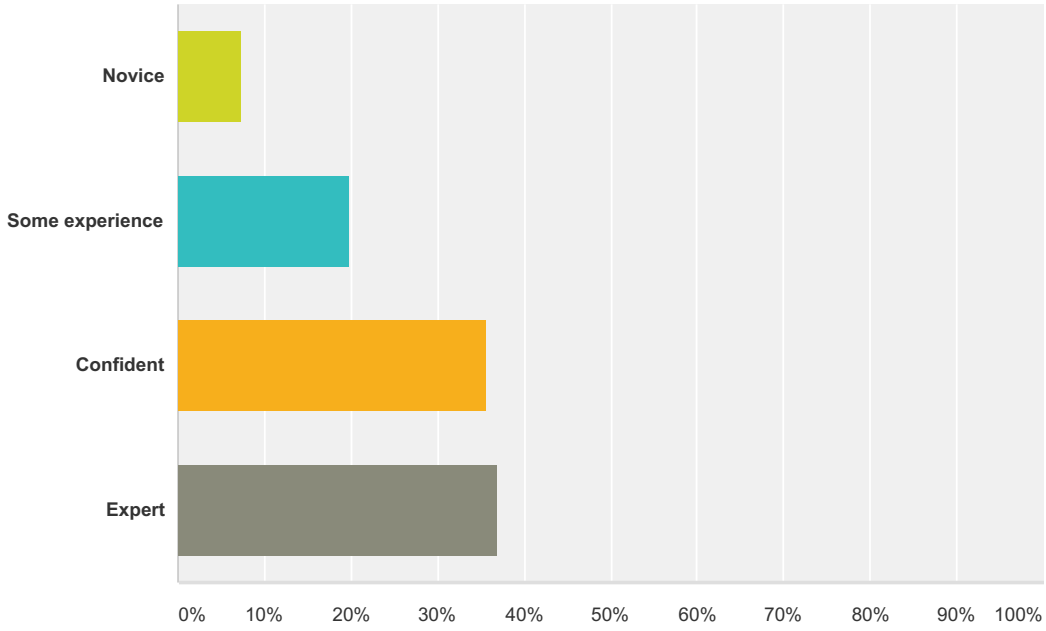


Svarsval	Svar	
Academia	**58,02%**	47
Research institute	**23,46%**	19
Industry	**34,57%**	28
Totalt antal svarande: 81		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	Government	2016-03-11 09:38
2	self-employed	2016-03-11 09:37
3	on my own and with associates	2014-11-25 10:39
4	Not For Profit	2014-11-24 14:33
5	university	2014-11-22 14:17

Q6 What is your degree of knowledge and confidence regarding Ontology Engineering with Semantic Web ontologies (e.g., using RDF/RDFS/OWL)?

Svarade: 81 Hoppade över: 0



Svarsval	Svar	
Novice	**7,41%**	6
Some experience	**19,75%**	16
Confident	**35,80%**	29
Expert	**37,04%**	30
Totalt		**81**

Q7 How many years have you worked with Semantic Web ontologies (e.g., using RDF/RDFS/OWL)?

Svarade: 81 Hoppade över: 0

#	Svar	Datum
1	5	2016-03-11 09:38
2	1	2016-03-11 09:38
3	1	2016-03-11 09:37
4	1	2016-03-03 11:40
5	1	2015-11-19 13:55
6	3	2015-11-01 18:47
7	2	2015-03-17 21:06
8	3	2015-02-12 15:45
9	15	2014-12-08 22:24
10	4	2014-11-28 22:14
11	10	2014-11-28 14:25
12	10	2014-11-26 13:31
13	8	2014-11-25 13:40
14	4	2014-11-25 10:47
15	9	2014-11-25 10:39
16	7	2014-11-24 23:46
17	9	2014-11-24 21:06
18	10	2014-11-24 17:47
19	15	2014-11-24 16:39
20	2	2014-11-24 15:28
21	1	2014-11-24 14:33
22	3	2014-11-24 12:57
23	10	2014-11-24 12:16
24	5	2014-11-24 09:39
25	5	2014-11-24 09:15
26	12	2014-11-23 04:12
27	10	2014-11-22 19:33
28	4	2014-11-22 17:44
29	9	2014-11-22 16:23
30	3	2014-11-22 15:02
31	3	2014-11-22 14:55
32	3	2014-11-22 14:17
33	10	2014-11-22 13:04
34	2	2014-11-22 11:56
35	2	2014-11-22 11:40
36	12	2014-11-22 11:09
37	15	2014-11-22 10:39

38	25	2014-11-22 10:37
39	2	2014-11-22 09:27
40	3	2014-11-22 08:38
41	2	2014-11-22 08:18
42	1	2014-11-22 06:58
43	7	2014-11-22 01:55
44	1	2014-11-22 01:41
45	10	2014-11-22 01:06
46	5	2014-11-22 00:52
47	5	2014-11-22 00:51
48	12	2014-11-22 00:48
49	8	2014-11-22 00:43
50	8	2014-11-22 00:42
51	6	2014-11-22 00:35
52	6	2014-11-21 21:53
53	2	2014-11-21 21:09
54	10	2014-11-20 21:25
55	1	2014-11-20 15:35
56	6	2014-11-20 12:24
57	12	2014-11-20 11:10
58	5	2014-11-13 23:55
59	7	2014-11-04 18:34
60	10	2014-11-04 14:20
61	14	2014-11-03 23:37
62	5	2014-11-03 16:48
63	11	2014-11-03 14:37
64	6	2014-11-03 12:36
65	7	2014-11-03 11:47
66	6	2014-11-03 11:31
67	7	2014-11-03 09:01
68	7	2014-11-02 20:01
69	14	2014-11-02 18:14
70	4	2014-11-02 14:10
71	2	2014-11-01 21:16
72	4	2014-11-01 20:49
73	15	2014-11-01 20:07
74	3	2014-10-28 12:06
75	10	2014-10-27 21:27
76	2	2014-10-26 19:14
77	4	2014-10-23 20:05
78	17	2014-10-22 10:22
79	4	2014-10-20 17:19
80	10	2014-10-19 14:35

81	10	2014-10-19 11:44

Q8 How many Ontology Engineering projects (e.g., projects where ontologies were developed, not just used) involving two or more people have you participated in?

Svarade: 80 Hoppade över: 1

#	Svar	Datum
1	0	2016-03-11 09:38
2	1	2016-03-11 09:38
3	1	2016-03-11 09:37
4	1	2016-03-03 11:40
5	3	2015-11-19 13:55
6	1	2015-11-01 18:47
7	1	2015-03-17 21:06
8	1	2015-02-12 15:45
9	0	2014-12-08 22:24
10	5	2014-11-28 14:25
11	3	2014-11-26 13:31
12	6	2014-11-25 13:40
13	4	2014-11-25 10:47
14	10	2014-11-25 10:39
15	1	2014-11-24 23:46
16	9	2014-11-24 21:06
17	10	2014-11-24 17:47
18	50	2014-11-24 16:39
19	1	2014-11-24 15:28
20	2	2014-11-24 14:33
21	3	2014-11-24 12:57
22	4	2014-11-24 12:16
23	5	2014-11-24 09:39
24	4	2014-11-24 09:15
25	20	2014-11-23 04:12
26	3	2014-11-22 19:33
27	2	2014-11-22 17:44
28	6	2014-11-22 16:23
29	1	2014-11-22 15:02
30	2	2014-11-22 14:55
31	4	2014-11-22 14:17
32	2	2014-11-22 13:04
33	1	2014-11-22 11:56
34	3	2014-11-22 11:40
35	5	2014-11-22 11:09

36	30	2014-11-22 10:39
37	10	2014-11-22 10:37
38	2	2014-11-22 09:27
39	3	2014-11-22 08:38
40	1	2014-11-22 08:18
41	1	2014-11-22 06:58
42	0	2014-11-22 01:55
43	1	2014-11-22 01:41
44	2	2014-11-22 01:06
45	1	2014-11-22 00:52
46	1	2014-11-22 00:51
47	10	2014-11-22 00:48
48	2	2014-11-22 00:43
49	2	2014-11-22 00:42
50	2	2014-11-22 00:35
51	3	2014-11-21 21:53
52	1	2014-11-21 21:09
53	5	2014-11-20 21:25
54	1	2014-11-20 15:35
55	4	2014-11-20 12:24
56	20	2014-11-20 11:10
57	1	2014-11-13 23:55
58	3	2014-11-04 18:34
59	10	2014-11-04 14:20
60	10	2014-11-03 23:37
61	2	2014-11-03 16:48
62	4	2014-11-03 14:37
63	1	2014-11-03 12:36
64	3	2014-11-03 11:47
65	5	2014-11-03 11:31
66	8	2014-11-03 09:01
67	3	2014-11-02 20:01
68	10	2014-11-02 18:14
69	2	2014-11-02 14:10
70	3	2014-11-01 21:16
71	3	2014-11-01 20:49
72	+50	2014-11-01 20:07
73	1	2014-10-28 12:06
74	2	2014-10-27 21:27
75	0	2014-10-26 19:14
76	1	2014-10-23 20:05
77	5	2014-10-22 10:22
78	3	2014-10-20 17:19
79	5	2014-10-19 14:35

80	3	2014-10-19 11:44

Q9 How many projects involving non-academic participants (e.g., practitioners) performing Ontology Engineering-related tasks have you participated in?

Svarade: 80 Hoppade över: 1

#	Svar	Datum
1	1	2016-03-11 09:38
2	0	2016-03-11 09:38
3	0	2016-03-11 09:37
4	0	2016-03-03 11:40
5	3	2015-11-19 13:55
6	1	2015-11-01 18:47
7	1	2015-03-17 21:06
8	1	2015-02-12 15:45
9	0	2014-12-08 22:24
10	3	2014-11-28 14:25
11	3	2014-11-26 13:31
12	1	2014-11-25 13:40
13	0	2014-11-25 10:47
14	10	2014-11-25 10:39
15	1	2014-11-24 23:46
16	5	2014-11-24 21:06
17	5	2014-11-24 17:47
18	50	2014-11-24 16:39
19	0	2014-11-24 15:28
20	1	2014-11-24 14:33
21	3	2014-11-24 12:57
22	4	2014-11-24 12:16
23	4	2014-11-24 09:39
24	3	2014-11-24 09:15
25	4	2014-11-23 04:12
26	3	2014-11-22 19:33
27	1	2014-11-22 17:44
28	4	2014-11-22 16:23
29	1	2014-11-22 15:02
30	0	2014-11-22 14:55
31	0	2014-11-22 14:17
32	2	2014-11-22 13:04
33	0	2014-11-22 11:56
34	1	2014-11-22 11:40
35	4	2014-11-22 11:09
36	20	2014-11-22 10:39

37	7	2014-11-22 10:37
38	1	2014-11-22 09:27
39	4	2014-11-22 08:38
40	0	2014-11-22 08:18
41	1	2014-11-22 06:58
42	0	2014-11-22 01:55
43	1	2014-11-22 01:41
44	2	2014-11-22 01:06
45	0	2014-11-22 00:52
46	1	2014-11-22 00:51
47	8	2014-11-22 00:48
48	0	2014-11-22 00:43
49	0	2014-11-22 00:42
50	0	2014-11-22 00:35
51	2	2014-11-21 21:53
52	0	2014-11-21 21:09
53	5	2014-11-20 21:25
54	1	2014-11-20 15:35
55	0	2014-11-20 12:24
56	10	2014-11-20 11:10
57	0	2014-11-13 23:55
58	1	2014-11-04 18:34
59	10	2014-11-04 14:20
60	3	2014-11-03 23:37
61	1	2014-11-03 16:48
62	2	2014-11-03 14:37
63	1	2014-11-03 12:36
64	0	2014-11-03 11:47
65	1	2014-11-03 11:31
66	5	2014-11-03 09:01
67	1	2014-11-02 20:01
68	10	2014-11-02 18:14
69	1	2014-11-02 14:10
70	1	2014-11-01 21:16
71	0	2014-11-01 20:49
72	+25	2014-11-01 20:07
73	0	2014-10-28 12:06
74	1	2014-10-27 21:27
75	0	2014-10-26 19:14
76	0	2014-10-23 20:05
77	3	2014-10-22 10:22
78	3	2014-10-20 17:19
79	3	2014-10-19 14:35
80	3	2014-10-19 11:44

Q10 What is the most important show-stopper preventing industry uptake of ontology-based technologies today? Please try to respond with a single sentence.

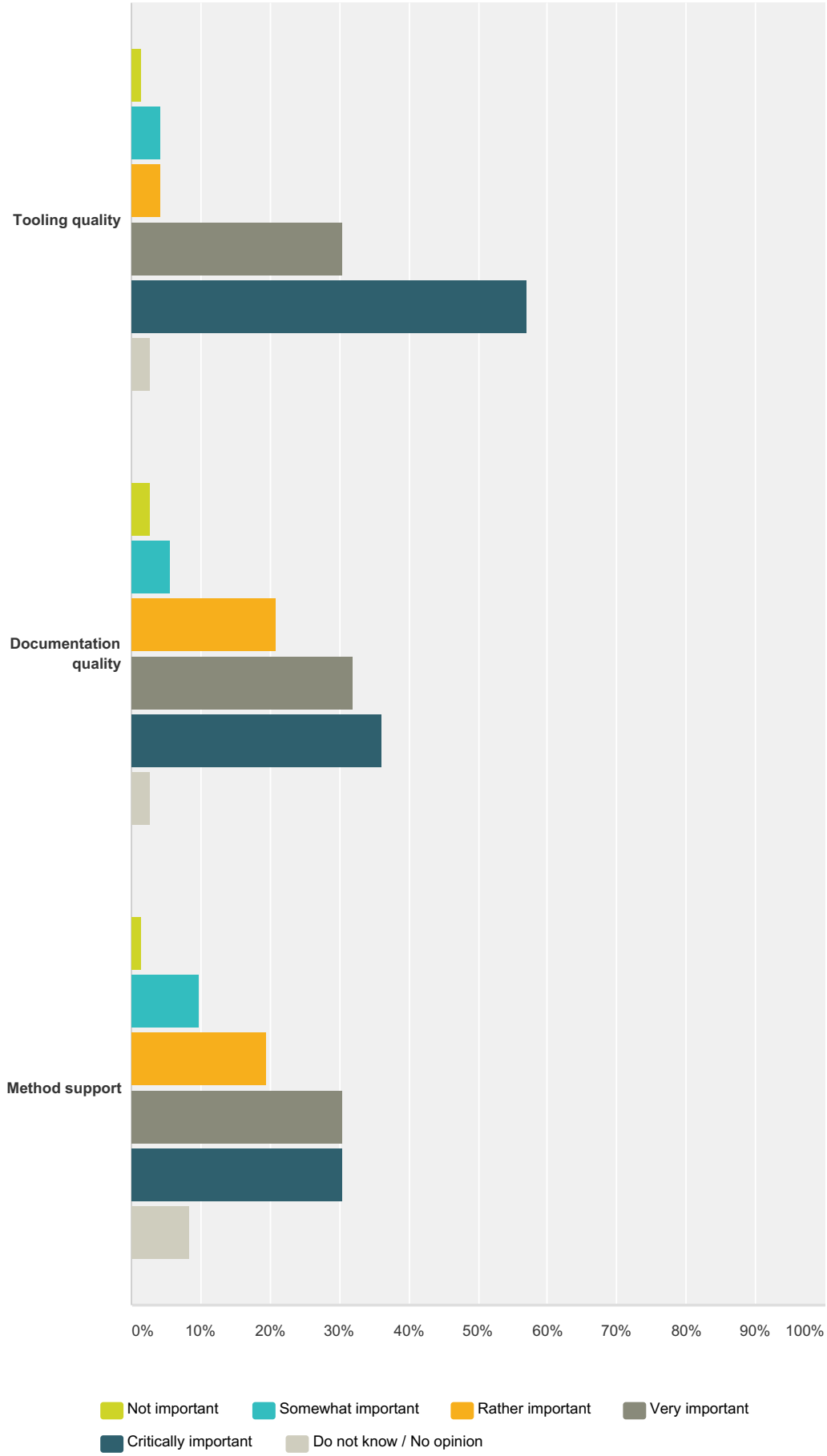
Svarade: 57 Hoppade över: 24

#	Svar	Datum
1	Knowledge about their existence and what they can do.	2016-03-11 09:47
2	Start-up costs - in terms of time investment - are large and the demonstrable value often difficult to communicate to end users. i.e. There often appear to be 'short cuts' that are just as good in terms of immediate impacts. Data re-use, integration, etc only become apparent over the longer term. The saying, "most good things in life are free", does not apply to ontologies - at least not in terms of effort required.	2016-03-11 09:45
3	Training support/material that is made accessible to domain experts which may be unfamiliar with ontology-based thinking. Ontology-development for dummies if you will.	2016-03-11 09:45
4	Lack of Mainstream applications and Awareness	2016-03-03 11:42
5	practical implementation use cases	2015-03-17 21:07
6	The lack of understanding of the benefits from adopting ontology-based technologies and probably the lack of understanding the technology.	2015-02-12 15:50
7	There is no added value to "ontology" when compared with conventional data modeling methods.	2014-12-08 22:26
8	Industry Tech people think Java OOP and are confused of semantics, because at first it looks familiar somehow.	2014-11-28 22:29
9	Availability of developers and deciders who understand or are willing to master the technological shift towards using semantic (web) technologies.	2014-11-28 14:29
10	Showing a clear link to applications	2014-11-26 13:32
11	They have not seen any useful product working yet.	2014-11-25 13:42
12	The non-existent ease of use of ontologies and the entire stack for using RDF data, e.g. Querying Linked Data with SPARQL	2014-11-25 11:00
13	lack of understanding of the difference concept - term	2014-11-25 10:41
14	Lack of understanding of ontological approack	2014-11-24 23:48
15	Creating application-specific ontologies hinder the re-use and the ability to address new problems. For instance, defining strict logical axioms in OWL may work in one context in another. Another issue with ontologies is that people tend to look at entity names as being the semantics of the entity (and not look at the complete definition).	2014-11-24 21:11
16	Lack of clear value proposition in the marketing messages of software vendors. Too many researchers focused on the technical novelty rather than the business benefit to industry.	2014-11-24 16:42
17	Lack of understanding of the methods/models	2014-11-24 15:31
18	Absence of easy to use tool. Confusion on development languages to use.	2014-11-24 14:35
19	Ontology reasoning does not scale to large data sets.	2014-11-24 12:20
20	Ontology-based technologies make information silos transparent which leaves those guarding the silos feeling devalued.	2014-11-23 04:17
21	They do not value what an ontology can provide.	2014-11-22 18:12
22	lack of feedback from project based on ontologies.	2014-11-22 15:06
23	I dont hace an answer	2014-11-22 14:19
24	Lack of confidence and Industry-academia gap	2014-11-22 11:43
25	Tool complexity	2014-11-22 11:13
26	Not mainstream	2014-11-22 10:40
27	The technology is not mature.	2014-11-22 10:38
28	Lack of talent and Infrastructure standards such as back up, integration	2014-11-22 09:28
29	1) Difficult to create 2) Difficult to maintain	2014-11-22 08:20

30	Search engines don’t support enough, so customers aren’t interested in paying for it.	2014-11-22 01:57
31	Inertia prevents companies from trying new things, fear of the unknown. Also, versioning is pretty big.	2014-11-22 01:27
32	Learning curve. Lack of success stories. Lack of clarity about the benefits of using ontologies.	2014-11-22 01:07
33	The biggest impediment to uptake is the perception that ontologies need to be complete and future-proof, rather than a focus on making them useful.	2014-11-22 00:56
34	The question is not valid without evidence that industry uptake is prevented in some way today.	2014-11-22 00:45
35	Manual effort and ignorance of ontology engineering + semantic web (not just LOD) basics.	2014-11-22 00:37
36	Maybe slow processing times and lack of user-friendly tools.	2014-11-21 21:11
37	Lack of standards tools/libraries compatible with the usual (web) development tools.	2014-11-20 21:47
38	Reasoners	2014-11-20 15:36
39	Formal reasoning cannot be left in the background, therefore people need to understand complex notions.	2014-11-20 11:14
40	Difficult to use and understand interfaces	2014-11-13 23:56
41	Competent industry	2014-11-04 18:34
42	The lack of one-two very nice applications that show the benefits of these technologies.	2014-11-04 14:27
43	It is not clear the contribution of semantic web technologies.	2014-11-04 00:14
44	Formation on ontological engineering and the related technologies.	2014-11-03 14:38
45	Ontology-based technologies add a layer of complexity, i.e. an extra cost, to industry business models that is not always reflected in the return of investment.	2014-11-03 12:44
46	Lack of knowledge of the benefits	2014-11-03 11:49
47	The lack of clear use case showing benefits in comparison to other alternatives	2014-11-03 11:36
48	processing time, lack of confidence on the advantages	2014-11-03 09:04
49	Complexity and immaturity / academic touch	2014-11-02 18:15
50	Lack of standard and commercial tech solutions (such as databases and sparql endpoints)	2014-11-02 14:14
51	Fear of publishing sensitive data and there are few experts in ontologies, it is easy to be deceived.	2014-11-01 21:22
52	Lack of knowledge when it comes to knowledge representation formalisms.	2014-10-28 12:07
53	The complexity of OWL and its logic-based background that may be non-intuitive to a lay person and needs time to get in.	2014-10-27 21:30
54	Costs, maybe ignorance, maybe not seeing the actual advantages.	2014-10-26 19:16
55	Need to learn complex ontologies designed by others	2014-10-23 20:09
56	Nothing or perhaps inertia.	2014-10-22 10:24
57	Complexity of using RDF/OWL and SPARQL, both by tool builders and end users.	2014-10-19 11:46

Q11 How important are each of the following factors in enabling industry adoption of semantic web ontology technology?

Svarade: 72 Hoppade över: 9



	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Do not know / No opinion	Totalt

Tooling quality	**1,39%** 1	**4,17%** 3	**4,17%** 3	**30,56%** 22	**56,94%** 41	**2,78%** 2	72
Documentation quality	**2,78%** 2	**5,56%** 4	**20,83%** 15	**31,94%** 23	**36,11%** 26	**2,78%** 2	72
Method support	**1,39%** 1	**9,72%** 7	**19,44%** 14	**30,56%** 22	**30,56%** 22	**8,33%** 6	72

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	Integration with familiar and wide spread tech and processes	2014-11-28 22:29
2	Clear business case	2014-11-26 13:32
3	proof of concept or existing services in practice	2014-11-22 11:43
4	Documentation usability	2014-11-22 00:56
5	Outperforming/complementing database approach in some way.	2014-11-22 00:45
6	Undergraduate and Master courses on Ontological Engineering	2014-11-01 20:10

Q12 If you have indicated that tooling, documentation, methods etc. above are important, please describe what is lacking today in these aspects, for improving industry adoption. Please try to respond with a single sentence per aspect you deem important.

Svarade: 53 Hoppade över: 28

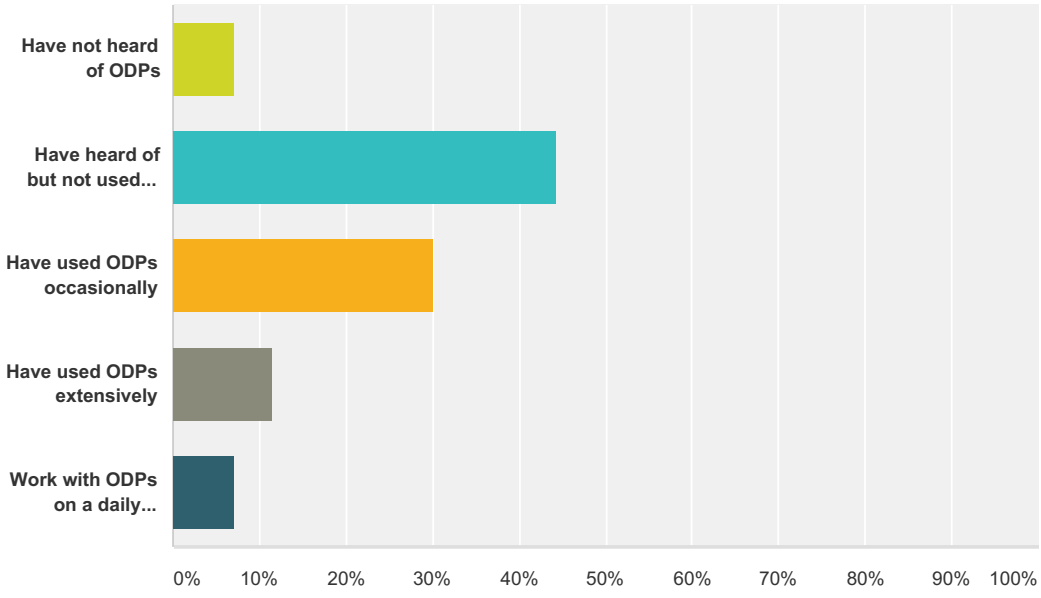
#	Svar	Datum
1	Tooling: rather than just availability of powerful tools, it is important to have tools that are user-friendly even for the team members least experience with ontologies. Documentation: Tools for documentation, and availability of good practice guidelines is important, but lack of integration of these documentation with other tools needed in the projects may be the biggest hindrance to keeping proper documentation. Method support: can greatly determine which method teams choose (or if they uptake ontologies at all).	2016-03-11 09:47
2	Tooling to support complex methods steps - such as the integration of partial ontologies ("modules") into a whole - is critical. Documentation to give key pieces of advice (short 'tips' rather than full discussion/description) on good practice would be useful at various points along the way.	2016-03-11 09:45
3	Tools do not seem to be lacking, although it may be confusing for non-experts to understand which tools may be most appropriate for which client requirement. Documentation quality is important especially if development in carried out by teams. it's one thing making note on your document to add to it if you are the sole developer, but you'd like the whole team to work from the same exhaustive guide. Method support...critical either as a customer service type support or a forum where Q&A can be posted and processed by experts within reasonable time delays.	2016-03-11 09:45
4	Documentation should be novice level. Tools should be available in more languages and platforms	2016-03-03 11:42
5	professional support	2015-03-17 21:07
6	Ontology engineering tools (with some exceptions) are immature.	2015-02-12 15:50
7	Robust, scalable standards and paterns for access control Closed world semantics support (e.g. SPIN as W3C rec)	2014-11-28 22:29
8	The terminology used in the ontologies is too philosophical and does not use the language of end-users.	2014-11-26 13:32
9	It is important to see final products and not just prototypes.	2014-11-25 13:42
10	Method Support is important during the engineering process, e.g. recommending reusable vocabulary terms, and during the consumption of RDF data, e.g. visualizing the graph data. Documentation is rather important if APIs are built, so that other engineers can handle those APIs easier. Up to now, there is no tool that aids the ontology engineer in following the guidelines and best practices of ontology engineering. However, it is not easy to accomplish, as each ontology serves another purpose and thus makes it hard to develop support providing tools	2014-11-25 11:00
11	idiots' guides success stories "what it does for ME"	2014-11-25 10:41
12	Software developers find it difficult to abstract the underlying data model from the code processing data expressed in the model. Furthermore, the principles used for the creation of ontologies are not the same as those for the development of software solution. An example of the issue encountered is related to the RDF/XML serialization and the assumption that RDF data is created against a schema (i.e. that we generate consistent tree structures).	2014-11-24 21:11
13	For example, one vendor supplies a 1000+ PDF tech support document. This same vendor charges incrementally for products required for complete enterprise deployment. Also, multiple vendors in this space have been reported to have poor customer service.	2014-11-24 16:42
14	In my experience the tools are just at an "academic" level of development	2014-11-24 15:31
15	Most tools are difficult to configure and use. Documentation is sporadic.	2014-11-24 14:35
16	OWL Ontology How-To needs better documentation for the masses... W3C Recommendations provide reference/rigor, but are not good how-to-use documents.	2014-11-24 12:20
17	Documentation must support intuitive composition on ontologies. I work in financial services where ACID transaction and RBAC security are the norm, this must become true for ontology-based tools.	2014-11-23 04:17
18	Tools for ontology population or ontology driven frameworks for programming.	2014-11-22 18:12
19	Regarding the tooling quality, the development kits of ontologies are not fully trustable for large scale projects.	2014-11-22 15:06

20	Normally documentation can only be understood by experts	2014-11-22 14:19
21	What the industry is lacking today is what they need to model either they don't have the feature in the tool or the documentation is missing so they don't find it and last but not least to be confident they want to see the per-exisiting application or practical demonstration which is quite closer to them.	2014-11-22 11:43
22	The ability to create and view models lacks tool supprt.	2014-11-22 11:13
23	--	2014-11-22 10:40
24	Tools are developed independently on the methodologies.	2014-11-22 10:38
25	Ontology tools need support from big vendors such as IBM, Oracle, Microsoft as clients are confident to use the tools from these vendors	2014-11-22 08:20
26	quality	2014-11-22 01:44
27	Tools are too scatters and hard to plug and play.	2014-11-22 01:27
28	Robust, scalable reasoning services	2014-11-22 01:07
29	Tools often don't take into account the distinction between first-time use cases and more mature, bulk use cases. Documentation needs to be accessible to the practitioner, recognizing her context and expertise and not over-emphasizing semantic abstractions.	2014-11-22 00:56
30	This is not the right question to ask.	2014-11-22 00:45
31	-	2014-11-22 00:37
32	- Libraries, triple store and reasoners compatible with modern development frameworks, for example python, and with a good community support	2014-11-20 21:47
33	Scalability	2014-11-20 15:36
34	Need to build the tools with clear vision. Documents should be self explanatory.	2014-11-20 12:26
35	Closeness to task and known practices. Robust automated drafting. Well-defined unit tests. Programmatic environments to implement them. Easy transition from legacy industry standards (business intelligence, UML, etc.)	2014-11-20 11:14
36	Tools are difficult to use. Documentation is difficult to understand.	2014-11-13 23:56
37	Some of the available tools are in a non-stable status; this should change. Much of the documentation is included in research papers; more information with direct sentences should be available outside research publications. Methods should be describe in a more direct fashion, together with examples of use.	2014-11-04 14:27
38	Method support and tooling quality	2014-11-04 00:14
39	In many cases, the documentation is non existant or incomplete.	2014-11-03 16:49
40	The main aspects are usability and being able to satisfy business requirements.	2014-11-03 14:38
41	We need tools that are usable and make the ontology engineering processes easier to the user.	2014-11-03 12:44
42	Better tools. Methods oriented towards individuals with not much knowledge for ontologies.	2014-11-03 11:36
43	Tooling: there is a need for more user-friendly tools Method: it is no clear yet how to build an ontology correctly Documentation: ther should be more and more detailed ontology developments documented in a step by step way	2014-11-03 09:04
44	maturity	2014-11-02 18:15
45	Method support is important as it lowers adoption barrier for people without expertise. Tools are critical in order to prove easy management and reliability. Documentation is important, but in my view nowadays we have enough good documentation.	2014-11-02 14:14
46	The documentation should be easy to read and not just be a paper w3c. Companies seek the shortest time-to-market and can not afford to waste time investigating this. Also, It is important to give them a some familiar sdk for use fast and conveniently.	2014-11-01 21:22
47	Integrated open source environments supporting the whole lifecycle Agile methodologies for ontology building Human readable documentation	2014-11-01 20:10
48	Hiding the complexity of OWL behind the tools.	2014-10-27 21:30
49	Resources for engineers/developers and other (i.e. from another perspective) for businessmen.	2014-10-26 19:16
50	lack of a starting point - where to look for existing ontologies	2014-10-23 20:09
51	The most important methodological question is determining when "you need it" -- many proponents push the tech without having a game plan. Documentation often doesn't help with the above — too focused on the "how". Tooling has to be exquisite or people just give up.	2014-10-22 10:24
52	Tooling too academic, lacks robustness and understanding of practices.	2014-10-19 14:36

53	Tools or methods that work as well (in terms of usability/speed/robustness etc) as other web-products.	2014-10-19 11:46

Q13 How familiar are you with Ontology Design Patterns (ODPs)?

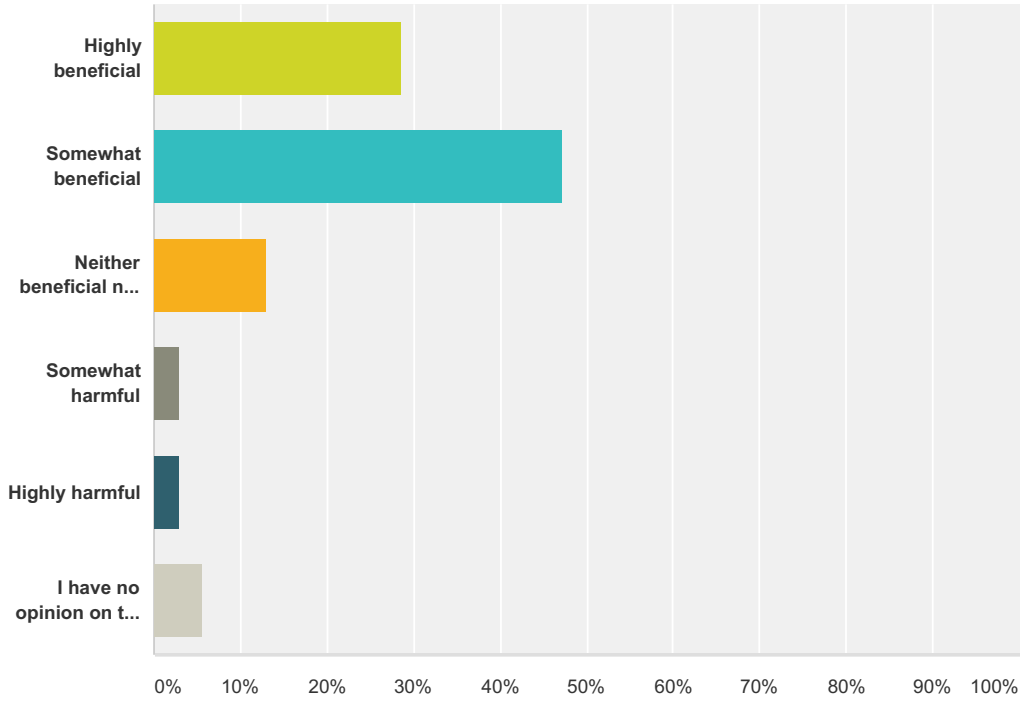
Svarade: 70 Hoppade över: 11



Svarsval	Svar	
Have not heard of ODPs	**7,14%**	5
Have heard of but not used ODPs	**44,29%**	31
Have used ODPs occasionally	**30,00%**	21
Have used ODPs extensively	**11,43%**	8
Work with ODPs on a daily basis	**7,14%**	5
Totalt		**70**

Q14 Do you believe that increased use of Ontology Design Patterns would be beneficial or harmful in supporting industry adoption of ontology-based technologies?

Svarade: 70 Hoppade över: 11



Svarsval	Svar	
Highly beneficial	**28,57%**	20
Somewhat beneficial	**47,14%**	33
Neither beneficial nor harmful	**12,86%**	9
Somewhat harmful	**2,86%**	2
Highly harmful	**2,86%**	2
I have no opinion on this matter	**5,71%**	4
Totalt		**70**

Q15 What is the most important show-stopper preventing industry uptake of Ontology Design Pattern use today? Please try to respond with a single sentence.

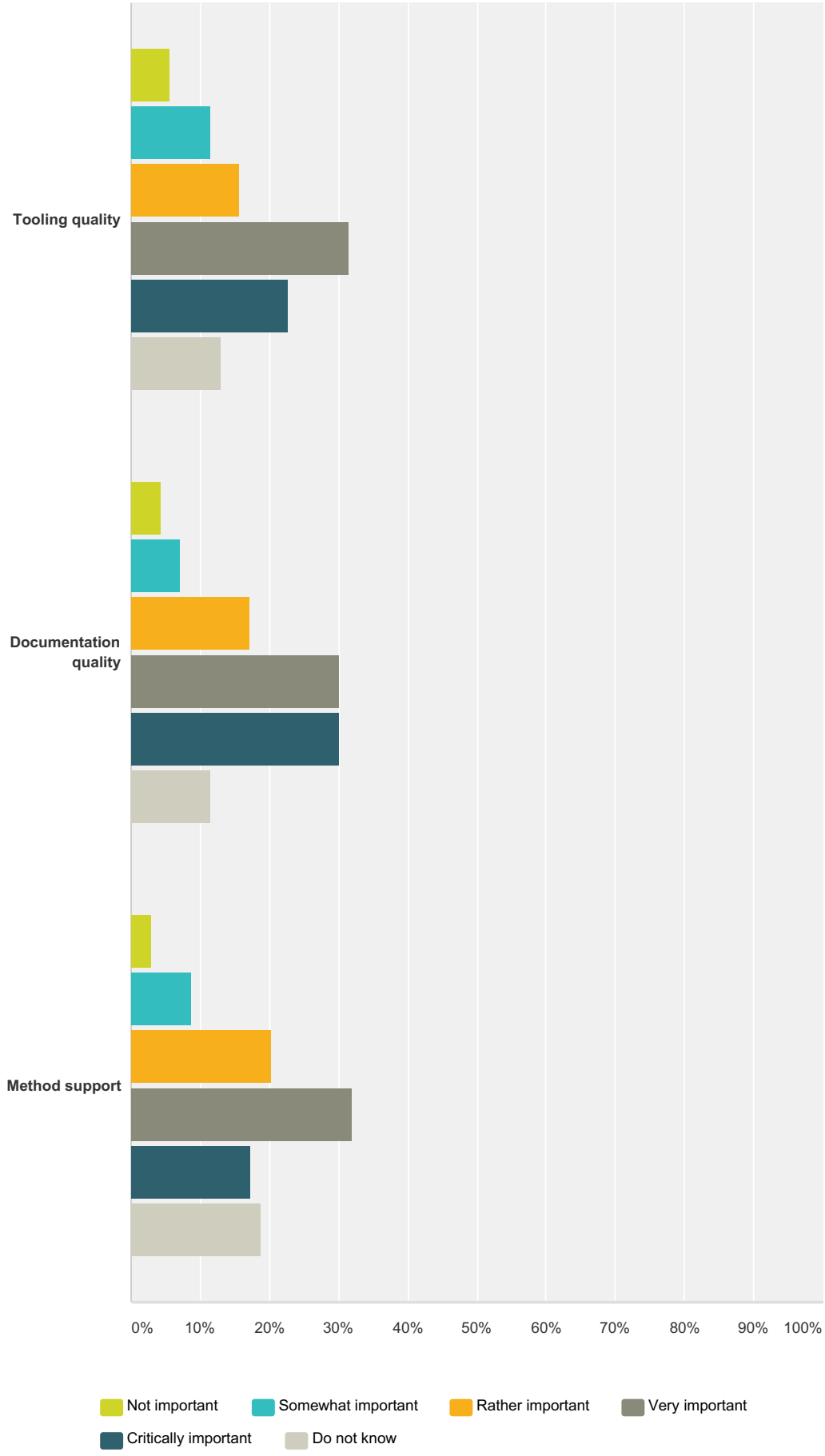
Svarade: 48 Hoppade över: 33

#	Svar	Datum
1	knowledge of existence of ODPs and domain-specific (even if broad domain) illustration of how they can be used	2016-03-11 09:50
2	Availability of tools to support their use, in particular the cycle of finding ODPs and integrating them into the ontology.	2016-03-11 09:50
3	The range of ODPs available still appear to be some distance away from most real use-cases...	2016-03-11 09:48
4	If once accepts that ontologies are useful to begin with, finding and understanding common ODPs is the biggest challenge.	2014-12-08 22:28
5	Rather low priority compared to more pressing issues	2014-11-28 22:31
6	There are not many available A clear methodology for deriving them i smissing	2014-11-26 13:34
7	They have not clear ideas on what a good ontology means.	2014-11-25 13:43
8	They are too restrictive. Of course, this makes it easier to work with the ontologies afterwards, i.e. reasoning, but it makes it way harder to start modeling the individual use case.	2014-11-25 11:05
9	dunno	2014-11-25 10:42
10	They are not well-known	2014-11-24 23:50
11	IMO, one of the main issue with the re-use of ontology patterns (e.g. those defined at http://ontologydesignpatterns.org/) is the lack of concrete documentation. Generally, the pattern is described at a very generic level and explained based on a particular use case. Furthermore, the graphical representation (when available) are not consistent across patterns making it difficult to adopt.	2014-11-24 21:20
12	Lack of understanding of them and lack awareness of the fact that they exist	2014-11-24 15:35
13	Not aware of any.	2014-11-24 14:36
14	Biggest show stopper is lack of awareness of OPDs.	2014-11-24 12:26
15	The bad taste the Gang of Four left in our mouths	2014-11-23 04:18
16	lack of advertisement and documentations for ODPs that have already been developed.	2014-11-22 15:05
17	I dont hace an answer	2014-11-22 14:21
18	Have not used ODPs but I think again it boils down to removing the gap and making the industry aware of the benefits that Ontologies and ODPs could bring.	2014-11-22 11:52
19	The catalogue is not complete and contains a lot of useless patterns. More curation is needed.	2014-11-22 10:41
20	They don't know about them.	2014-11-22 10:39
21	The uptake depends to an extent on the ownership of the ODP modules.	2014-11-22 08:23
22	New link and concept types.	2014-11-22 06:59
23	e-commerce and B2B	2014-11-22 01:49
24	The current ones that are on the ODP web site are too numeroius and too small in scope and don't offer that much. ODPs need to be non-trivial but not too complex either. Not an easy problem to solve.	2014-11-22 01:29
25	I'm not sure. Perhaps lack of knowledge about them. Also, the benefits of using them aren't really clear.	2014-11-22 01:09
26	Lack of awareness.	2014-11-22 00:57
27	Again, this is not the right question to ask. All these "show-stopper" questions are biased.	2014-11-22 00:47
28	ODPs are not that rife to the general public (not even sub-sections of practitioners in semantic web)	2014-11-22 00:39
29	Endorsement by standardization bodies	2014-11-20 21:49
30	Matching between user domain/task, and existing solutions	2014-11-20 11:16
31	Not easy to implement.	2014-11-13 23:57

32	no use	2014-11-04 18:35
33	Many ODPs are available in a non-clear way.	2014-11-04 14:29
34	The interest of the ODPs provided now.	2014-11-04 00:17
35	The lack of availability of real ODPs (not just modelling snippets) and their null relationship with those currently used in practice in industry.	2014-11-03 14:41
36	Maybe there is a lack of documentation showing those ODP that clearly helped to solve common real problems.	2014-11-03 12:50
37	Ignorance	2014-11-03 11:50
38	I do not think ODPs represent a problem themself bigger than the adoption of ontologies. However, one could wonder whether the ODPs initiative would be maintaine d over time.	2014-11-03 09:08
39	Very few people have heard about them, fairly deep background knowledge needed	2014-11-02 18:16
40	Lack of familiarity with ODPs	2014-11-02 14:19
41	I do not know any show-stopper in this case, but patterns are important for developer or researcher due to it is a example or high level form for modeling and to know its properties.	2014-11-01 21:26
42	Too complex the OWL representation of an ODP LIght-weight ODPs are needed. Not clear how to instantiate a particular OWL in a model Not clear how to glue ODPs into a new model	2014-11-01 20:14
43	Probably lack of marketing, lack of better education on the topic.	2014-10-27 21:32
44	Maybe it is because they seem not-that-useful	2014-10-26 19:17
45	Lack of awareness and competence in Ontology Engineering	2014-10-23 20:14
46	This puts the "how" before the "why" and "when".	2014-10-22 10:25
47	Lack of clarity on what makes an ODP, how assess there importance...	2014-10-19 14:42
48	adds another level of top-down complexity	2014-10-19 11:48

Q16 How important are each of the following factors in enabling Ontology Design Pattern usage today?

Svarade: 70 Hoppade över: 11



	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Do not know	Totalt

Tooling quality	**5,71%** 4	**11,43%** 8	**15,71%** 11	**31,43%** 22	**22,86%** 16	**12,86%** 9	70
Documentation quality	**4,29%** 3	**7,14%** 5	**17,14%** 12	**30,00%** 21	**30,00%** 21	**11,43%** 8	70
Method support	**2,90%** 2	**8,70%** 6	**20,29%** 14	**31,88%** 22	**17,39%** 12	**18,84%** 13	69

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	See 15	2014-11-20 21:49
2	Courses	2014-11-01 20:14

Q17 If you have indicated that tooling, documentation, methods etc. above are important, please describe what is lacking today in these aspects. Please try to respond with a single sentence per aspect you deem important.

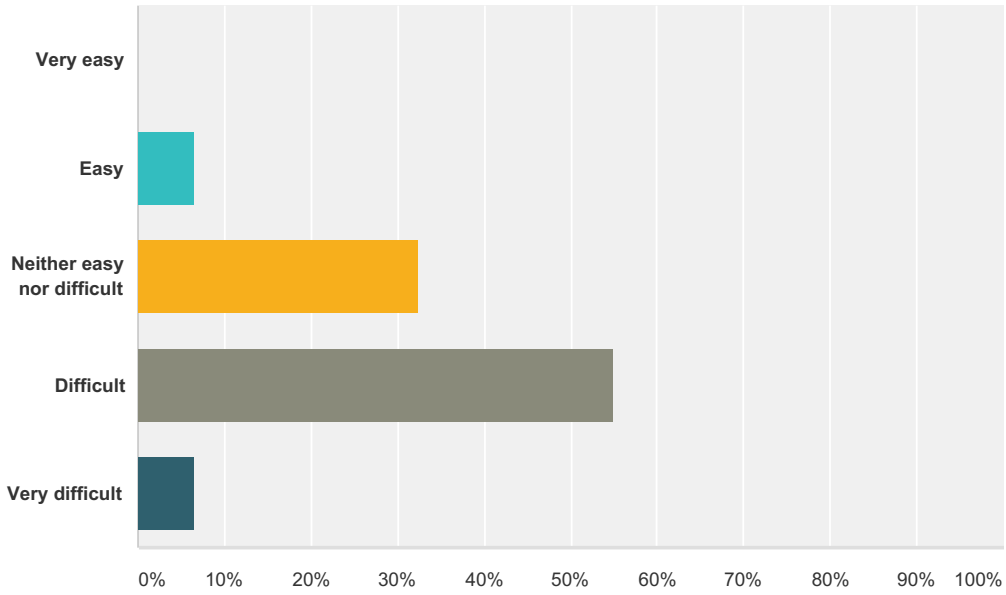
Svarade: 29 Hoppade över: 52

#	Svar	Datum
1	high quality documentation accessible to a wide(r) audience. Silly things like "watch this tutorial to get started" could improve non-experts' confidence in using the portal Method support through a Q&A or forum could also be an interesting addition	2016-03-11 09:50
2	Tooling: tools that support quick browsing of ODPs and reuse. Documentation: not only proper documentation of ODPs in themselves, but also documentation of the process of incorporating those ODPs into a project (for instance, documentation of their original state, and changes made during specialization, similar to a version tracking). Method support: applied examples of the whole process, from requirement story, to module development, including ODP search and specialization, may be needed.	2016-03-11 09:50
3	Worked examples of how each ODP had been used, ideally in 2-3 contexts would be of great added value. (Some ODPs appear to have example use, others not.)	2016-03-11 09:48
4	ODPs are as important/unimportant as ontologies are (to industry).	2014-12-08 22:28
5	No existing methods that help define overlapping/competing patterns and provide well thought out reasoning over them	2014-11-26 13:34
6	There is a lack of final products.	2014-11-25 13:43
7	Same reasons as before, just this time, the documentation is more important, as the ODPs provide some sort of "API" in a broader sense	2014-11-25 11:05
8	In my experience the current tools are just academic "toys" and the methods are not properly taught.	2014-11-24 15:35
9	Education on existence of ODP is of primary importance. Tooling to support use of ODP comes next. I.e. you must know they exist, then have tools support your use of them.	2014-11-24 12:26
10	Documentation is very important as people in industry will easily find what is available corresponding to their need.	2014-11-22 15:05
11	I think that the patterns are easy to apply and I think that tooling is probably o.k.	2014-11-22 01:09
12	I think good, relevant examples (as in your description of ODP) are necessary.	2014-11-22 00:57
13	Not the right question.	2014-11-22 00:47
14	-	2014-11-22 00:39
15	Tooling requires automated matching to, and easy navigation of, existing ODP. Documentation should be extensive. Methods are already lightweight.	2014-11-20 11:16
16	Not easy to instantiate ODPs with tools. Not easy to understand when and where to use ODPs.	2014-11-13 23:57
17	Documentation for ODPs should include more examples of use. A clear method on how to reuse ODPs should be available.	2014-11-04 14:29
18	There are just few ODPs that are interesting.	2014-11-04 00:17
19	There is no tooling that can be used at production level, and there are no proper methods and documentation that can be transferred to industry.	2014-11-03 14:41
20	Maybe there is a lack of documentation showing those ODP that clearly helped to solve common real problems.	2014-11-03 12:50
21	Tooling: it should be easy to find and adapt ODPs Documentation: some patterns could be ambiguous as, therefore they should be documented in a way the user can be sure they are using the right pattern. Method: there is only one methodology I know of for reusing ODPs (XD-method) and I do not think it is easy to apply at some point for non-experts	2014-11-03 09:08
22	ease of use	2014-11-02 18:16
23	Method support will lower adoption barrier. Tooling quality is critical for daily adoption of ODPs. Documentation quality is important but nowadays there are enough paper and documentation.	2014-11-02 14:19

24	In my case, i see the patterns like theoretic model, so someone do not need any tool or method because he can create it with the appropriate documentation.	2014-11-01 21:26
25	See answer 15.	2014-11-01 20:14
26	Automatic recommendation of the vocabulary that could instantiate a selected ODP.	2014-10-27 21:32
27	Don't know.	2014-10-26 19:17
28	OPB is even less know subject in the industries than OE in general	2014-10-23 20:14
29	Clear demonstration of gain in efficiency/effectiveness	2014-10-19 11:48

Q18 How easy or difficult is it to find suitable Ontology Design Patterns for reuse in modelling?

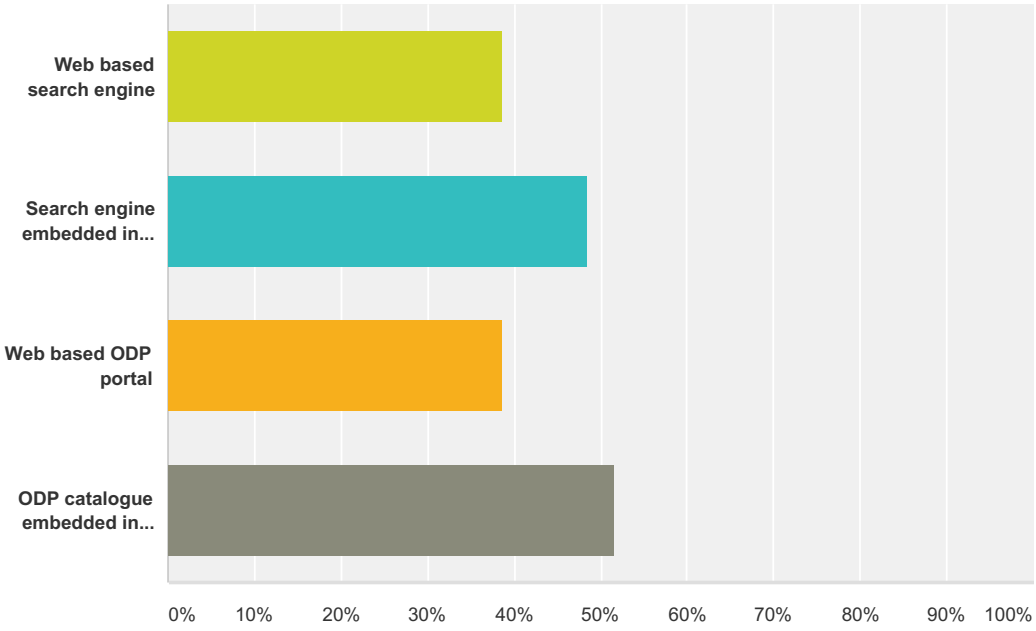
Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50



Svarsval	Svar	
Very easy	**0,00%**	0
Easy	**6,45%**	2
Neither easy nor difficult	**32,26%**	10
Difficult	**54,84%**	17
Very difficult	**6,45%**	2
Totalt		**31**

Q19 When using Ontology Design Patterns, how would you prefer to find the ODPs to reuse? Please respond according to your preference (i.e., not necessarily how you work today) and under the assumption that the technologies listed below exist and achieve a sufficient functionality to be used in accordance with your needs.

Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50

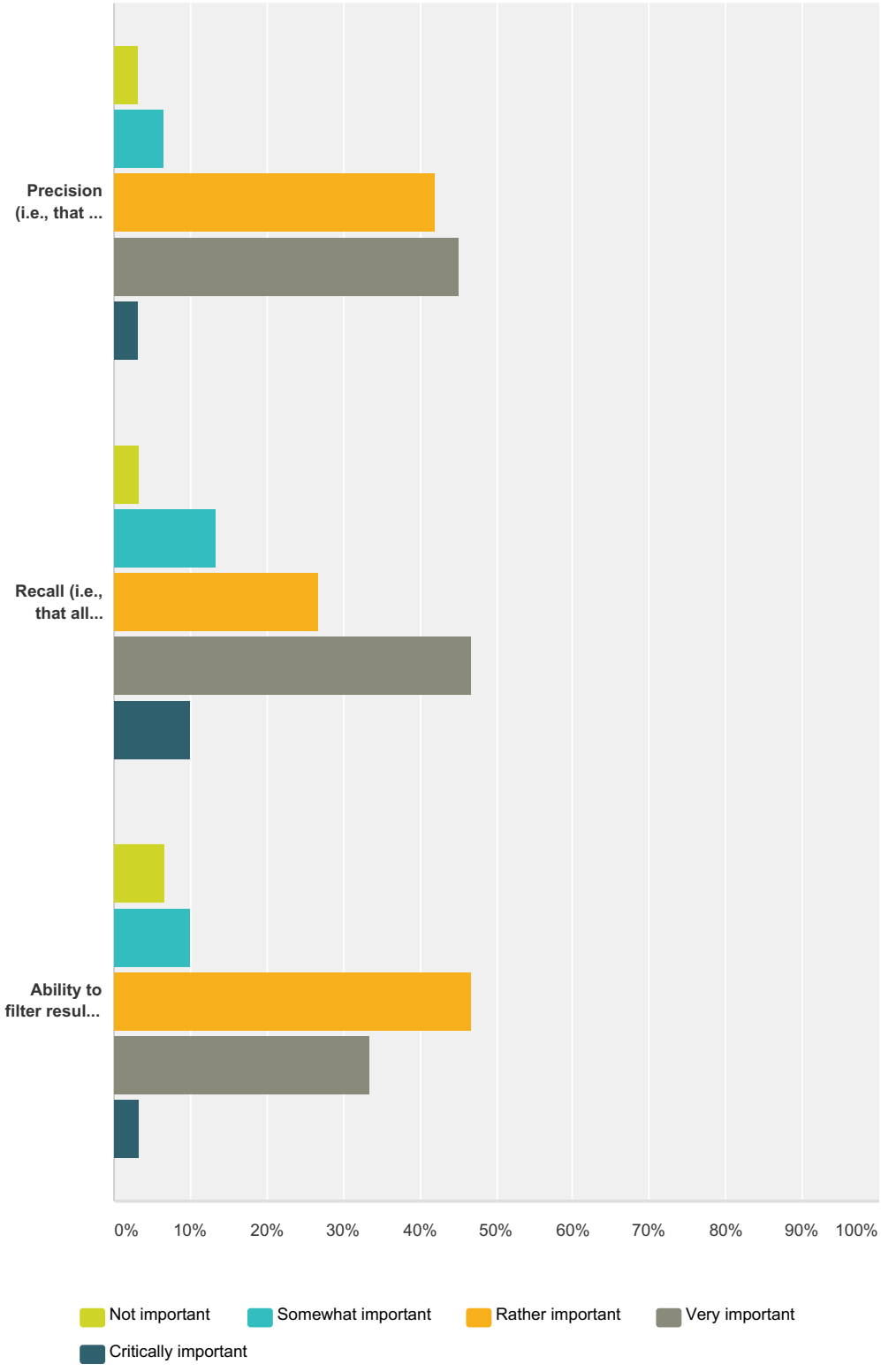


Svarsval	Svar	
Web based search engine	**38,71%**	12
Search engine embedded in Ontology Engineering tool	**48,39%**	15
Web based ODP portal	**38,71%**	12
ODP catalogue embedded in Ontology Engineering tool	**51,61%**	16
Totalt antal svarande: 31		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	general ontologies	2014-11-04 00:23

Q20 What are the most important characteristics of an Ontology Design Pattern search engine?

Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50



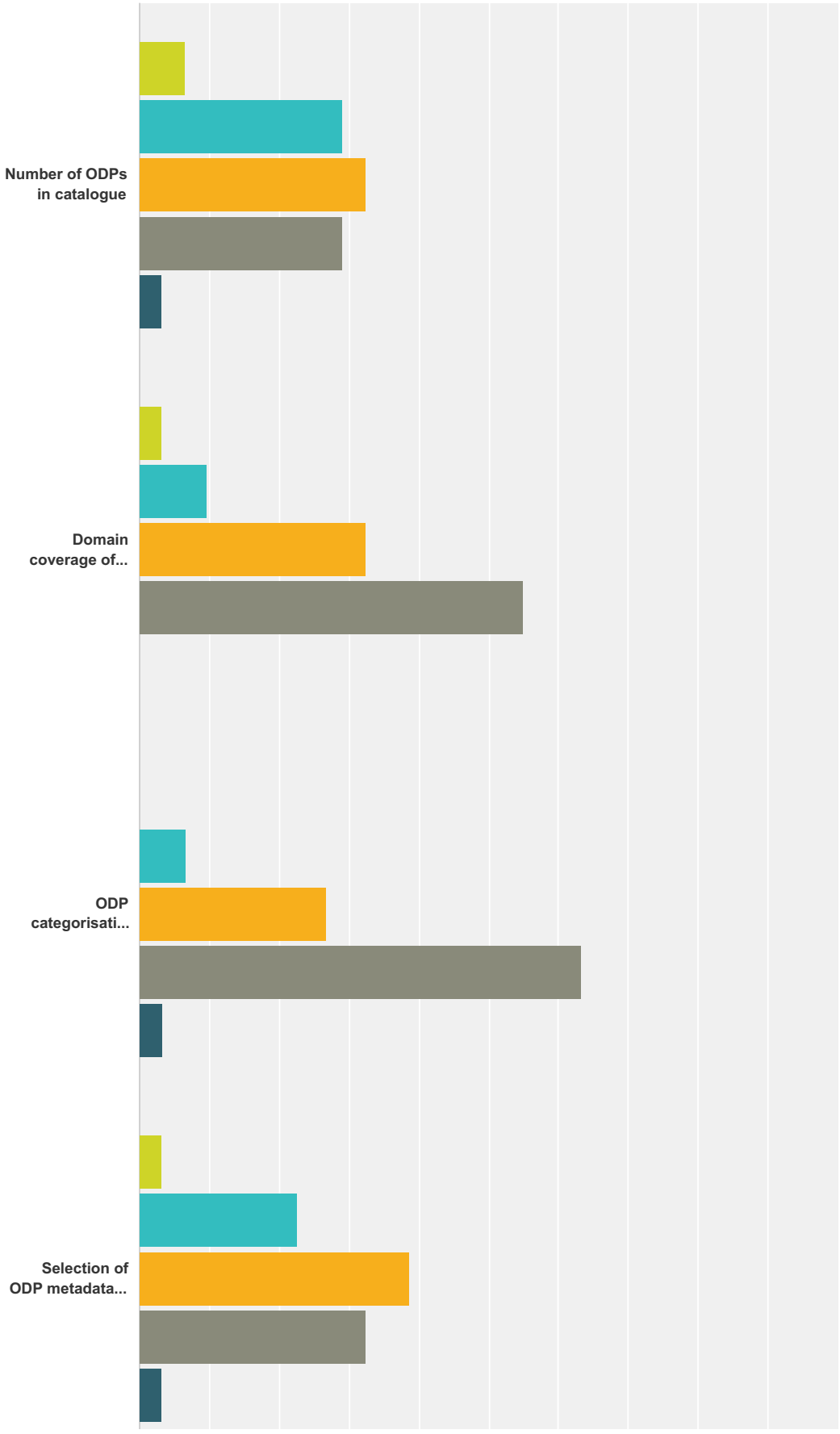
	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Precision (i.e., that no unsuitable ODPs are returned for a given query)	**3,23%** 1	**6,45%** 2	**41,94%** 13	**45,16%** 14	**3,23%** 1	31

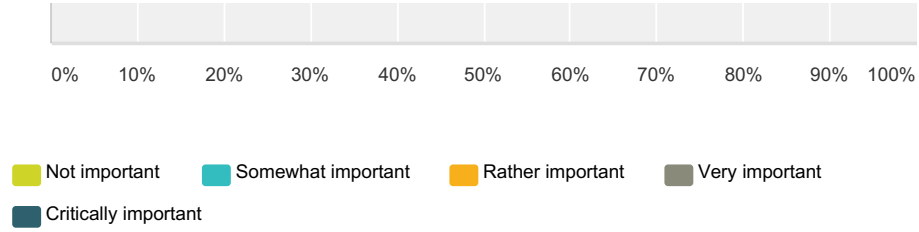
Recall (i.e., that all suitable ODPs are returned for a given query)	**3,33%** 1	**13,33%** 4	**26,67%** 8	**46,67%** 14	**10,00%** 3	30
Ability to filter results based on attributes/characteristics (e.g. size, profile adherence, etc)	**6,67%** 2	**10,00%** 3	**46,67%** 14	**33,33%** 10	**3,33%** 1	30

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	There are not many odps available to search thorugh	2014-11-26 13:39

Q21 What are the most important characteristics of an Ontology Design Pattern web portal or catalogue?

Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50



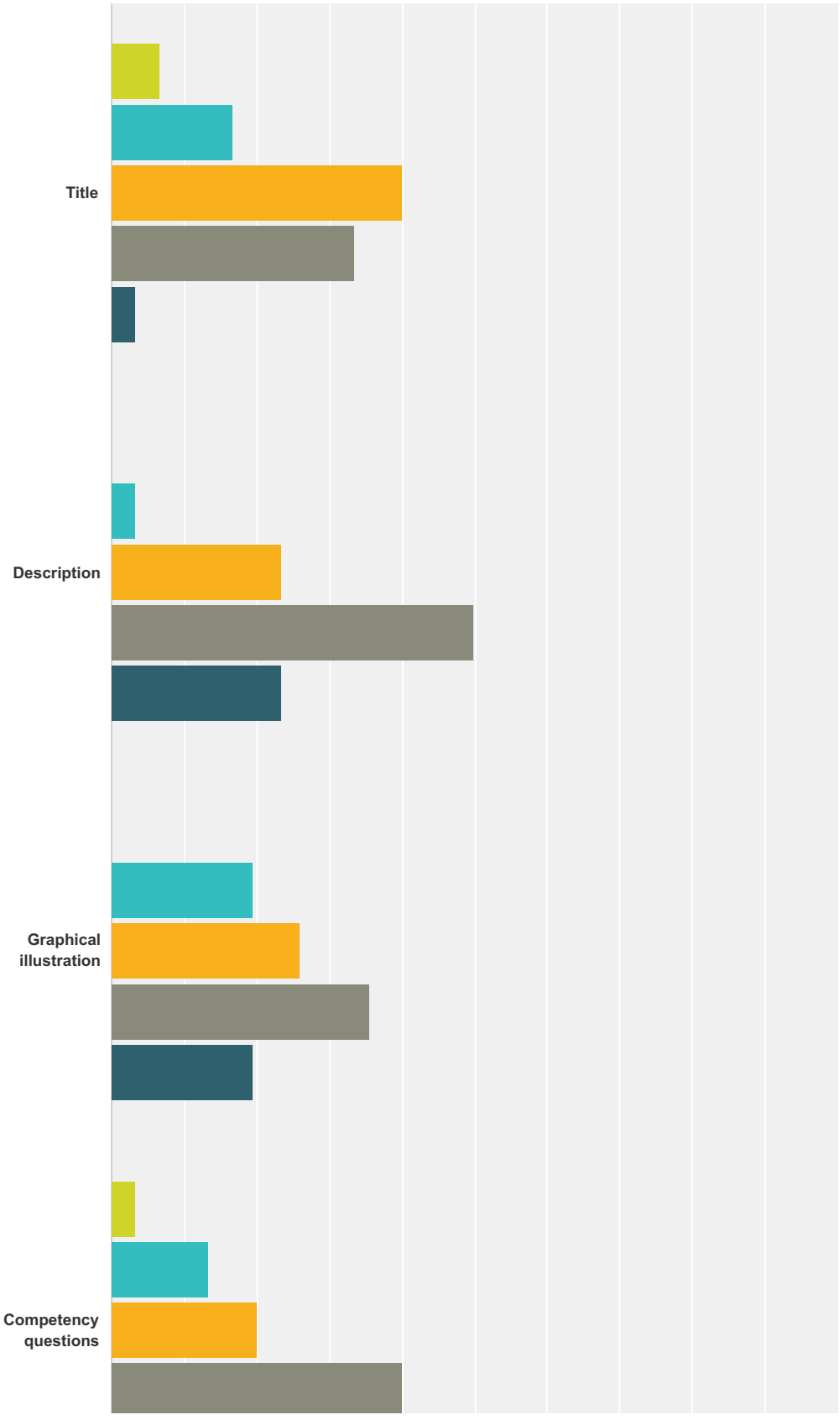


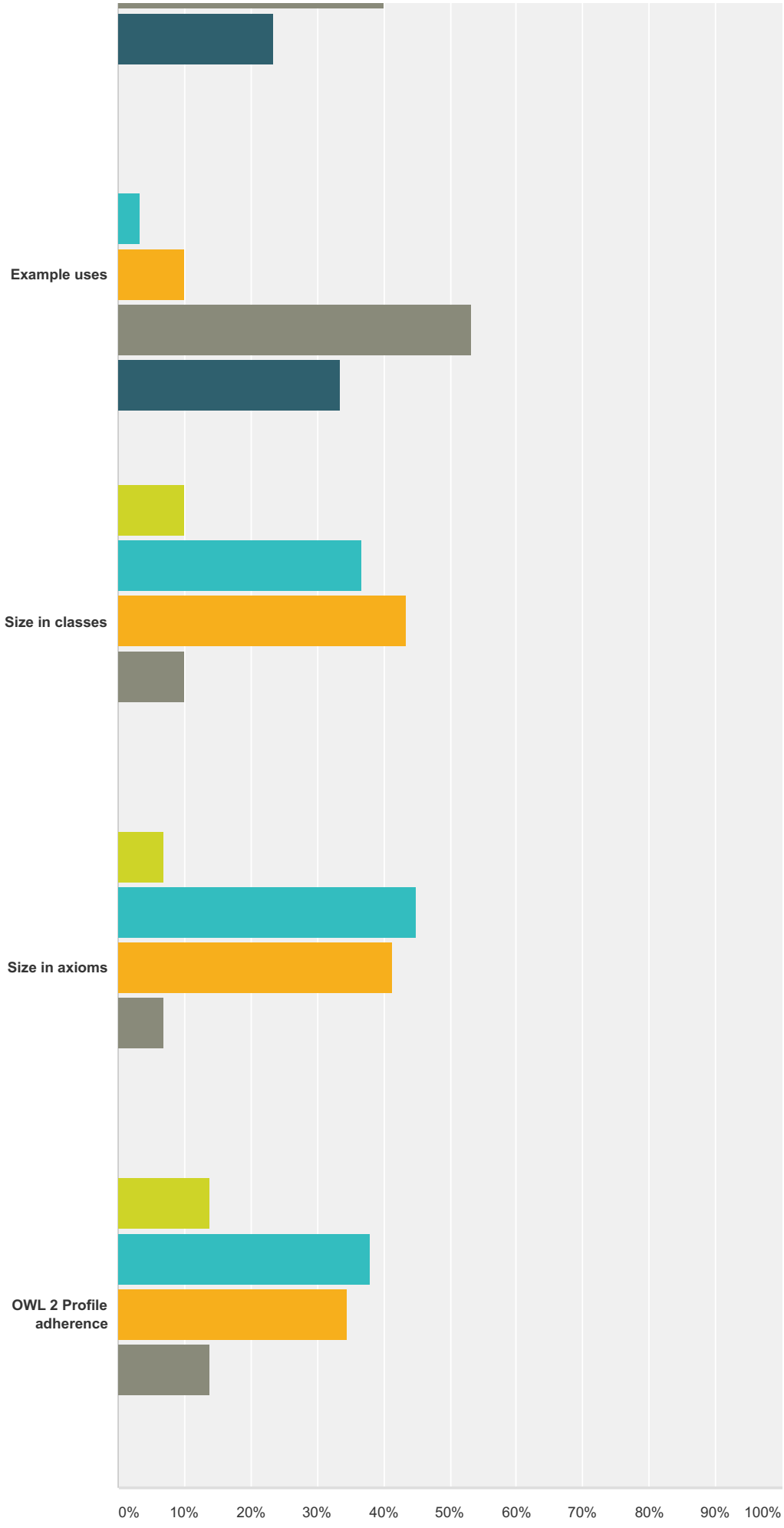
	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Number of ODPs in catalogue	**6,45%** 2	**29,03%** 9	**32,26%** 10	**29,03%** 9	**3,23%** 1	31
Domain coverage of catalogue	**3,23%** 1	**9,68%** 3	**32,26%** 10	**54,84%** 17	**0,00%** 0	31
ODP categorisation structure	**0,00%** 0	**6,67%** 2	**26,67%** 8	**63,33%** 19	**3,33%** 1	30
Selection of ODP metadata displayed	**3,23%** 1	**22,58%** 7	**38,71%** 12	**32,26%** 10	**3,23%** 1	31

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	Having numerous examp[les of real world use.	2014-11-22 01:32

Q22 In an ODP search engine or an ODP portal/catalogue, which fields or metadata about an ODP is most important when ascertaining the suitability of that ODP for reuse?

Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50




Example uses
Size in classes
Size in axioms
OWL 2 Profile adherence
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

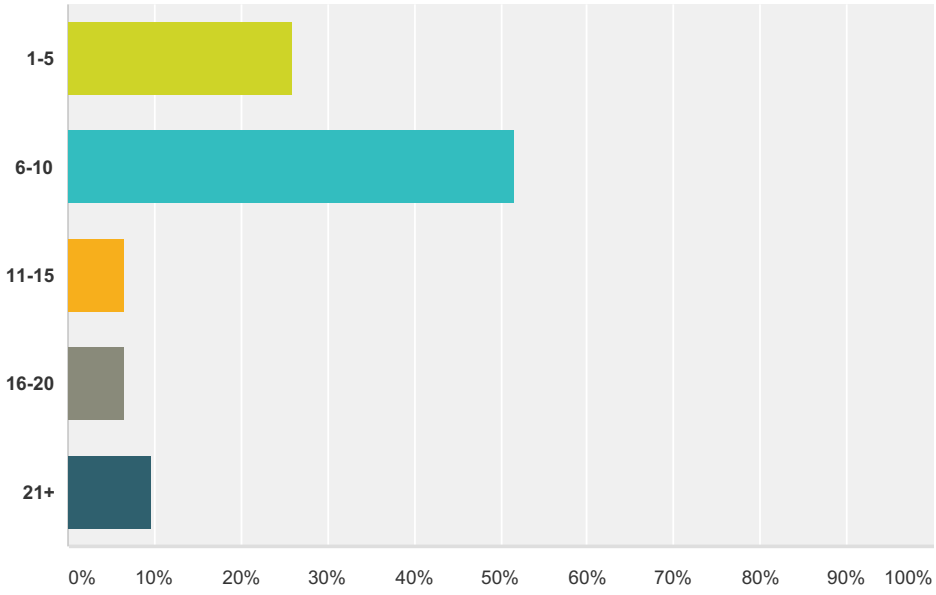


	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Title	**6,67%** 2	**16,67%** 5	**40,00%** 12	**33,33%** 10	**3,33%** 1	30
Description	**0,00%** 0	**3,33%** 1	**23,33%** 7	**50,00%** 15	**23,33%** 7	30
Graphical illustration	**0,00%** 0	**19,35%** 6	**25,81%** 8	**35,48%** 11	**19,35%** 6	31
Competency questions	**3,33%** 1	**13,33%** 4	**20,00%** 6	**40,00%** 12	**23,33%** 7	30
Example uses	**0,00%** 0	**3,33%** 1	**10,00%** 3	**53,33%** 16	**33,33%** 10	30
Size in classes	**10,00%** 3	**36,67%** 11	**43,33%** 13	**10,00%** 3	**0,00%** 0	30
Size in axioms	**6,90%** 2	**44,83%** 13	**41,38%** 12	**6,90%** 2	**0,00%** 0	29
OWL 2 Profile adherence	**13,79%** 4	**37,93%** 11	**34,48%** 10	**13,79%** 4	**0,00%** 0	29

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
	Det finns inga svar.	

Q23 In an Ontology Design Pattern search engine, how many hits are acceptable to scroll through before finding the appropriate ODP to use?

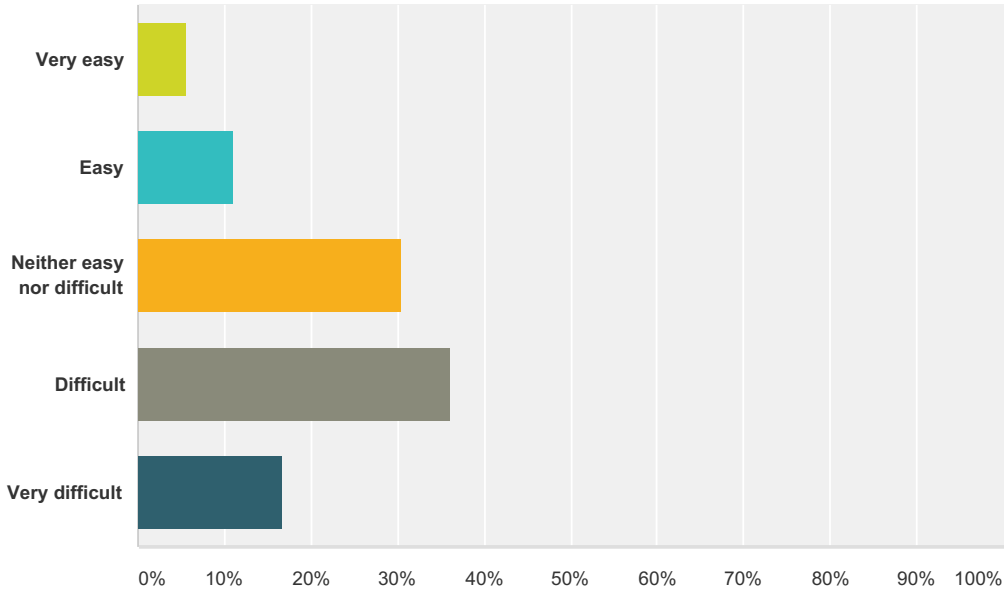
Svarade: 31 Hoppade över: 50



Svarsval	Svar	
1-5	**25,81%**	8
6-10	**51,61%**	16
11-15	**6,45%**	2
16-20	**6,45%**	2
21+	**9,68%**	3
Totalt		**31**

Q24 How easy or difficult is it to find suitable ontologies for reuse in modelling?

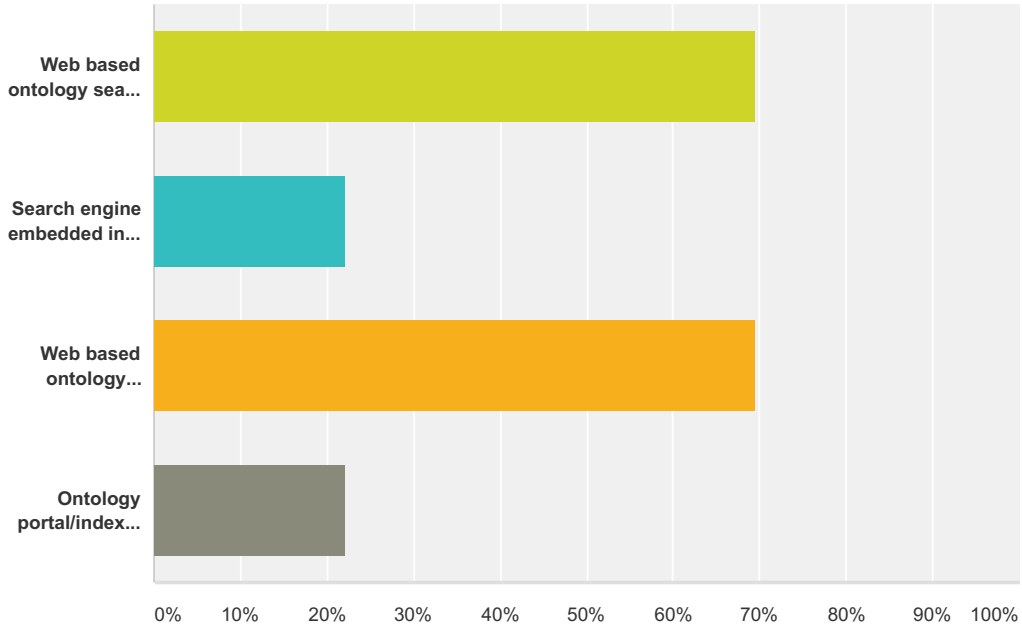
Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45



Svarsval	Svar	
Very easy	**5,56%**	2
Easy	**11,11%**	4
Neither easy nor difficult	**30,56%**	11
Difficult	**36,11%**	13
Very difficult	**16,67%**	6
Totalt		**36**

Q25 When reusing ontologies in modeling, how would you prefer to find the ontologies to reuse? Please respond according to your preference (i.e., not necessarily how you work today) and under the assumption that the technologies listed below exist and achieve a sufficient functionality to be used in accordance with your needs.

Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45

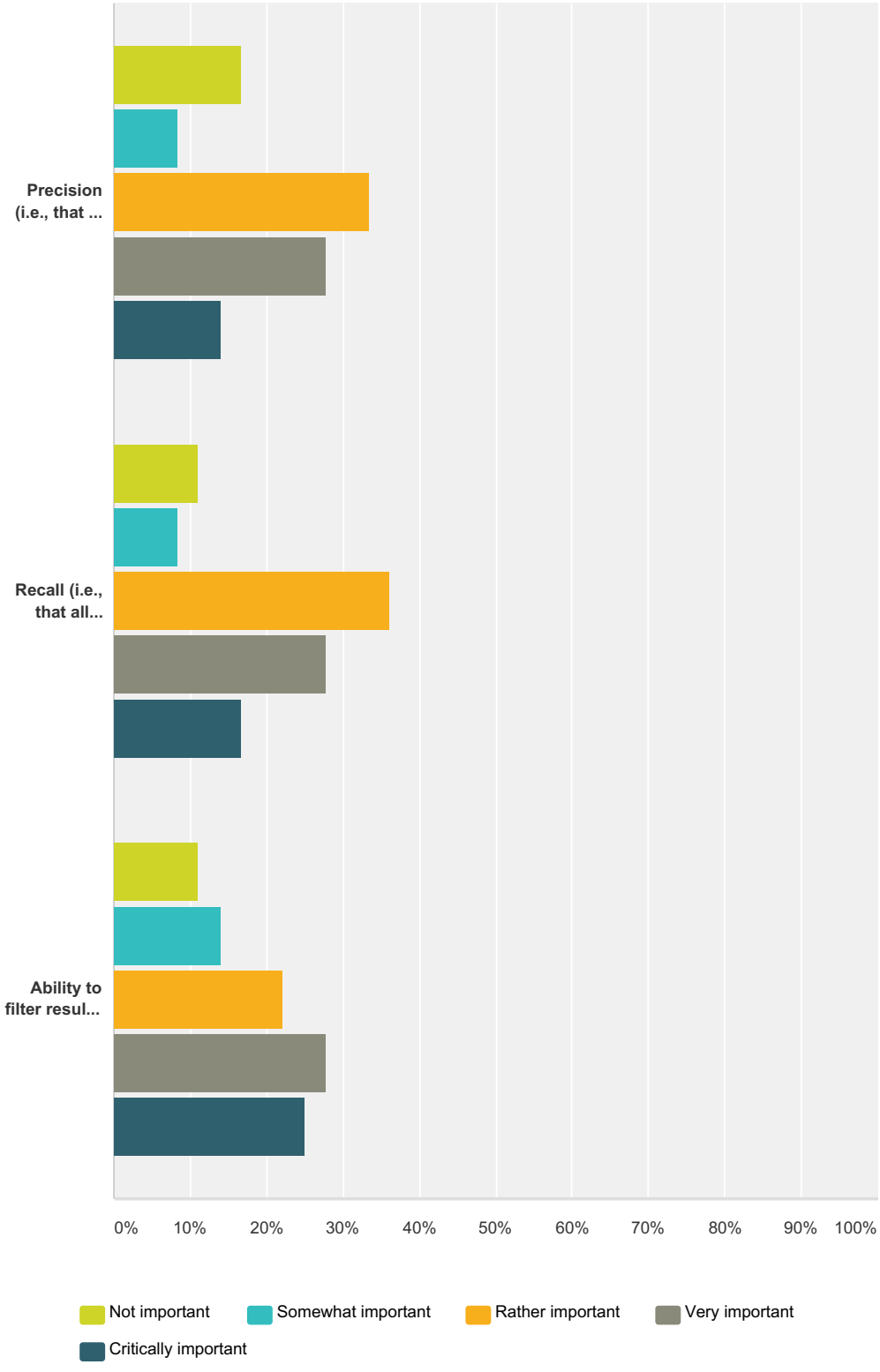


Svarsval	Svar	
Web based ontology search engine	**69,44%**	25
Search engine embedded in Ontology Engineering tool	**22,22%**	8
Web based ontology portal/index	**69,44%**	25
Ontology portal/index embedded in Ontology Engineering tool	**22,22%**	8
Totalt antal svarande: 36		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	Web ontologies should be "Web ontologies" and as such Web resources. That means I can retrieve them online. And I really do not care about any central tooling for this. Every search engine is able to discover and index ontologies when they are properly published. How do we find schema.org? We just go there...	2014-11-22 00:52

Q26 What are the most important characteristics of an ontology search engine?

Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45



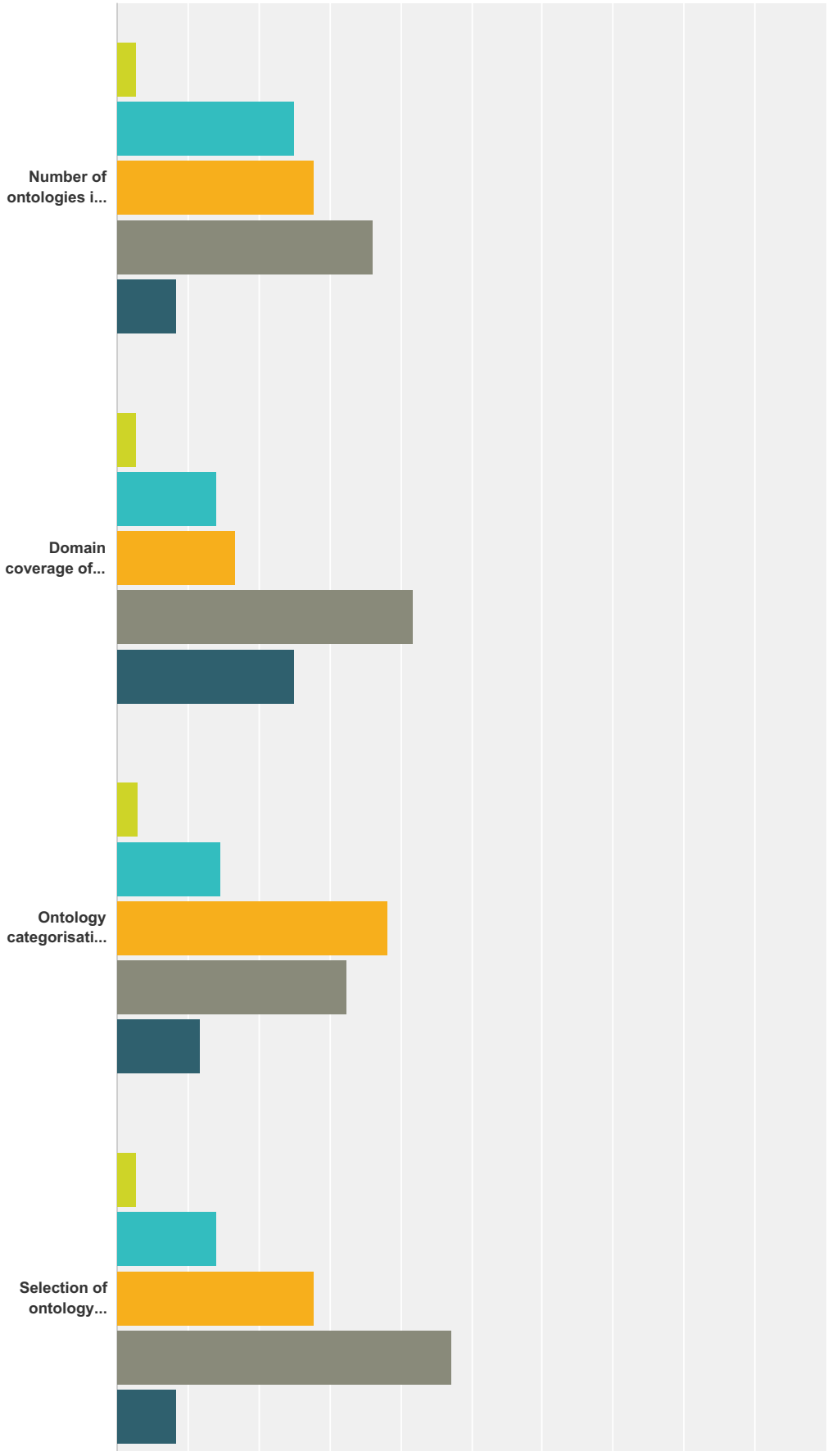
	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Precision (i.e., that no unsuitable ontologies are returned for a given query)	**16,67%** 6	**8,33%** 3	**33,33%** 12	**27,78%** 10	**13,89%** 5	36

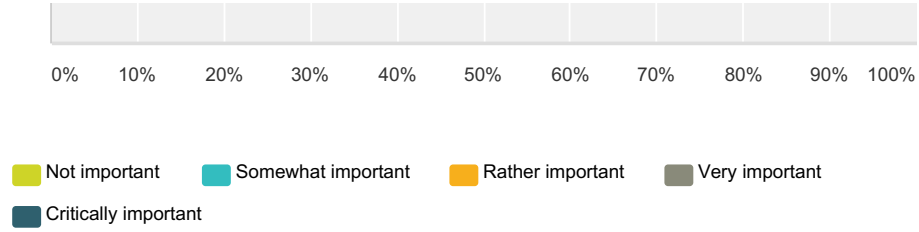
Recall (i.e., that all suitable ontologies are returned for a given query)	**11,11%** 4	**8,33%** 3	**36,11%** 13	**27,78%** 10	**16,67%** 6	36
Ability to filter results based on attributes/characteristics (e.g. size, profile adherence, etc)	**11,11%** 4	**13,89%** 5	**22,22%** 8	**27,78%** 10	**25,00%** 9	36

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	I'd like some idea how closely the ontologies found match what I'm looking for. (and good luck with that)	2014-12-08 22:31
2	wrong question	2014-11-22 00:52
3	Filtering based on resource type (class, property)	2014-11-03 11:50

Q27 What are the most important characteristics of an ontology web portal or index?

Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45



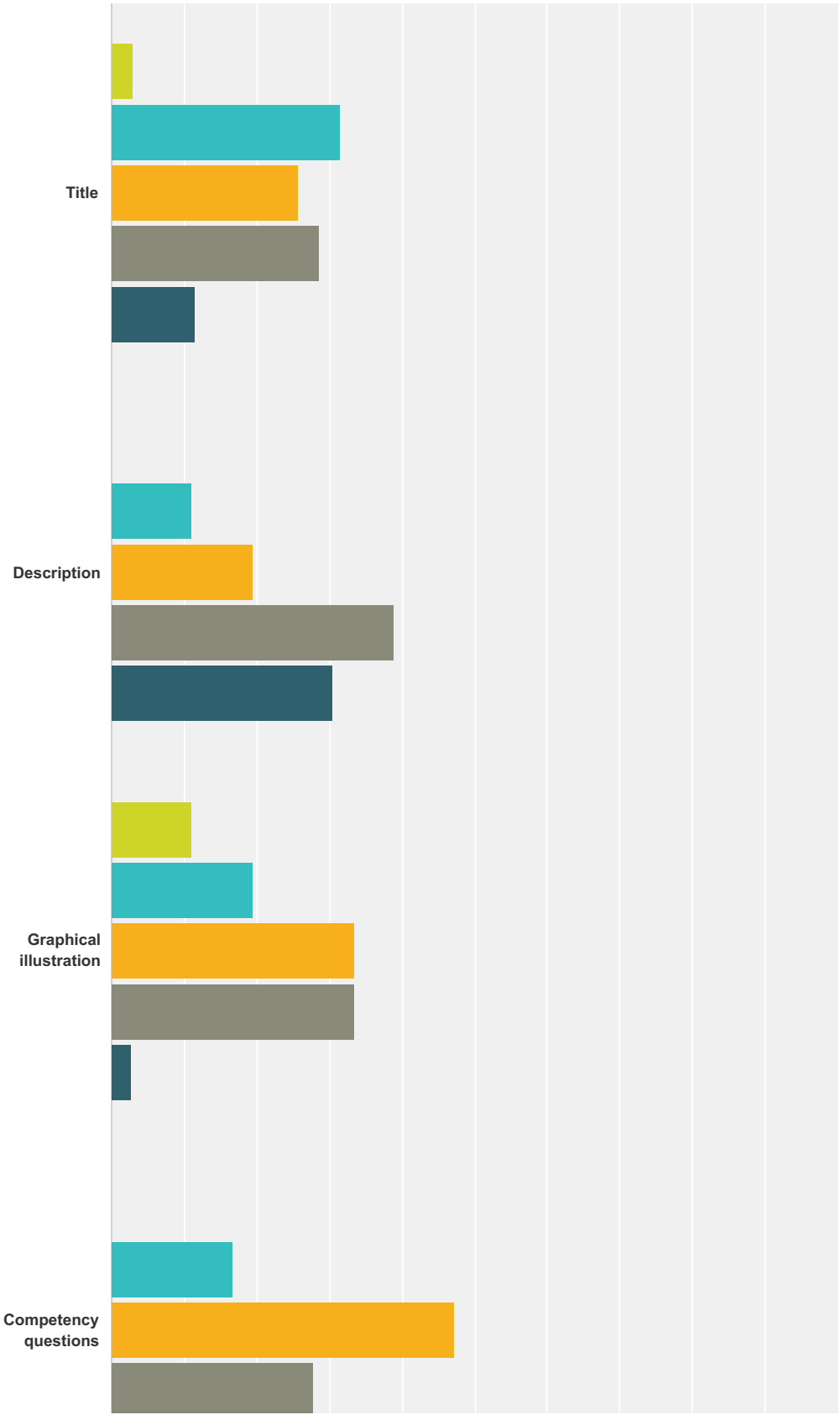


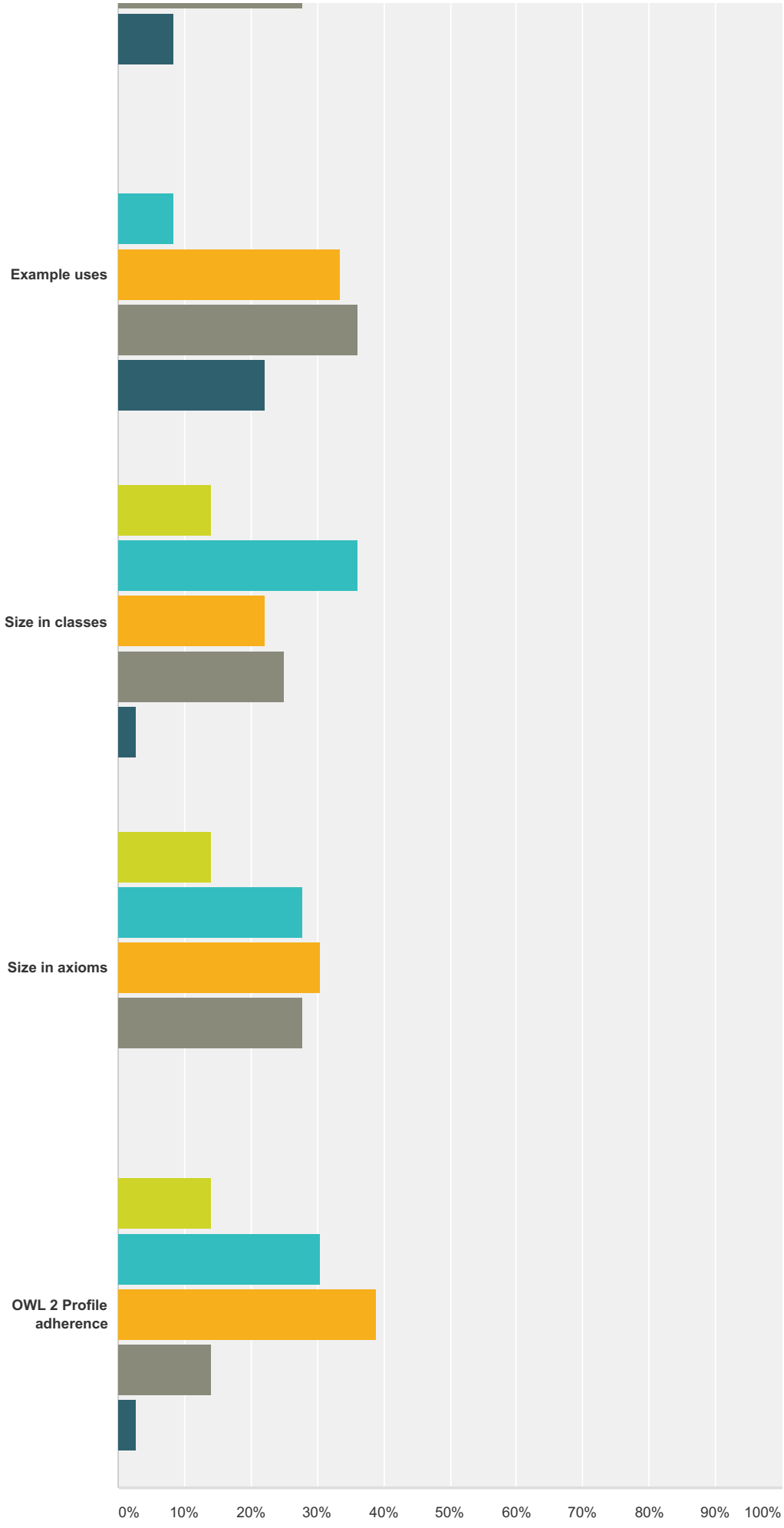
	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Number of ontologies in portal	**2,78%** 1	**25,00%** 9	**27,78%** 10	**36,11%** 13	**8,33%** 3	36
Domain coverage of portal	**2,78%** 1	**13,89%** 5	**16,67%** 6	**41,67%** 15	**25,00%** 9	36
Ontology categorisation / grouping in portal	**2,94%** 1	**14,71%** 5	**38,24%** 13	**32,35%** 11	**11,76%** 4	34
Selection of ontology metadata displayed	**2,78%** 1	**13,89%** 5	**27,78%** 10	**47,22%** 17	**8,33%** 3	36

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
	Det finns inga svar.	

Q28 In an ontology search engine or an ontology web portal/index, which fields or metadata about an ontology is most important when ascertaining the suitability of that ontology for reuse?

Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45




Example uses
Size in classes
Size in axioms
OWL 2 Profile adherence
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

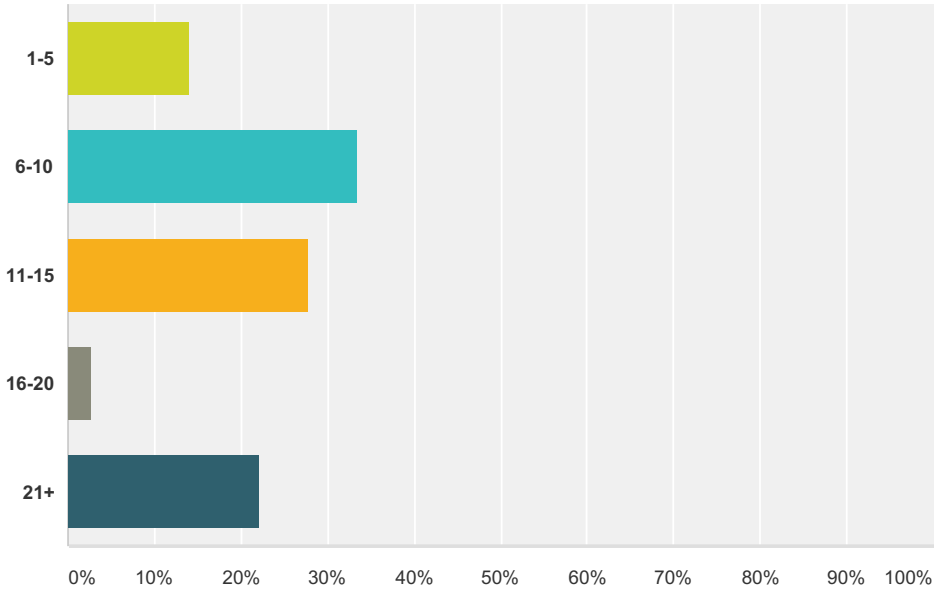


	Not important	Somewhat important	Rather important	Very important	Critically important	Totalt
Title	**2,86%** 1	**31,43%** 11	**25,71%** 9	**28,57%** 10	**11,43%** 4	35
Description	**0,00%** 0	**11,11%** 4	**19,44%** 7	**38,89%** 14	**30,56%** 11	36
Graphical illustration	**11,11%** 4	**19,44%** 7	**33,33%** 12	**33,33%** 12	**2,78%** 1	36
Competency questions	**0,00%** 0	**16,67%** 6	**47,22%** 17	**27,78%** 10	**8,33%** 3	36
Example uses	**0,00%** 0	**8,33%** 3	**33,33%** 12	**36,11%** 13	**22,22%** 8	36
Size in classes	**13,89%** 5	**36,11%** 13	**22,22%** 8	**25,00%** 9	**2,78%** 1	36
Size in axioms	**13,89%** 5	**27,78%** 10	**30,56%** 11	**27,78%** 10	**0,00%** 0	36
OWL 2 Profile adherence	**13,89%** 5	**30,56%** 11	**38,89%** 14	**13,89%** 5	**2,78%** 1	36

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
	Det finns inga svar.	

Q29 In an ontology search engine, how many hits are acceptable to scroll through before finding an ontology that may (with further evaluation) be found to be suitable for reuse?

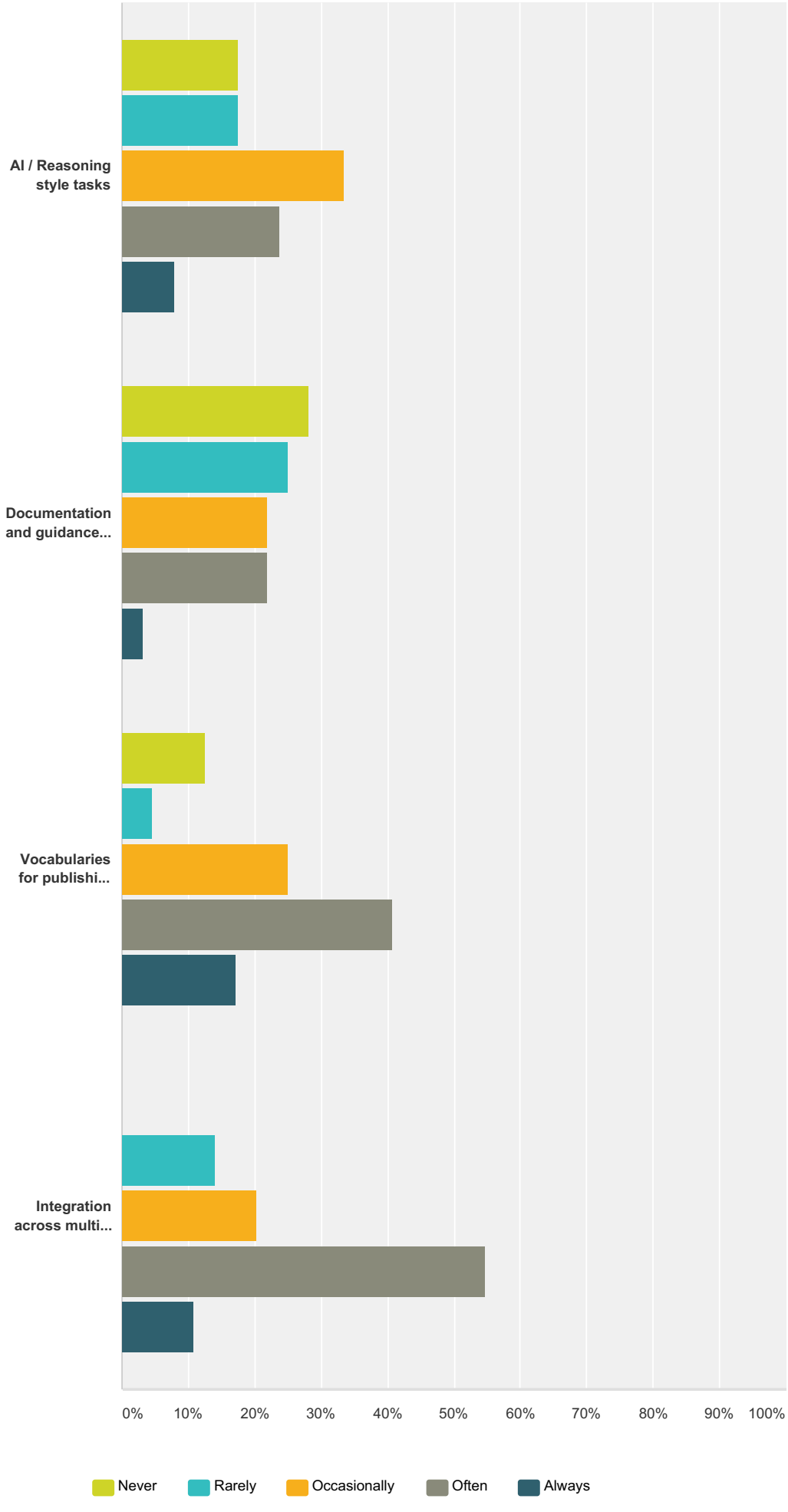
Svarade: 36 Hoppade över: 45



Svarsval	Svar	
1-5	**13,89%**	5
6-10	**33,33%**	12
11-15	**27,78%**	10
16-20	**2,78%**	1
21+	**22,22%**	8
Totalt		**36**

Q30 For what purposes do you build ontologies?

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16

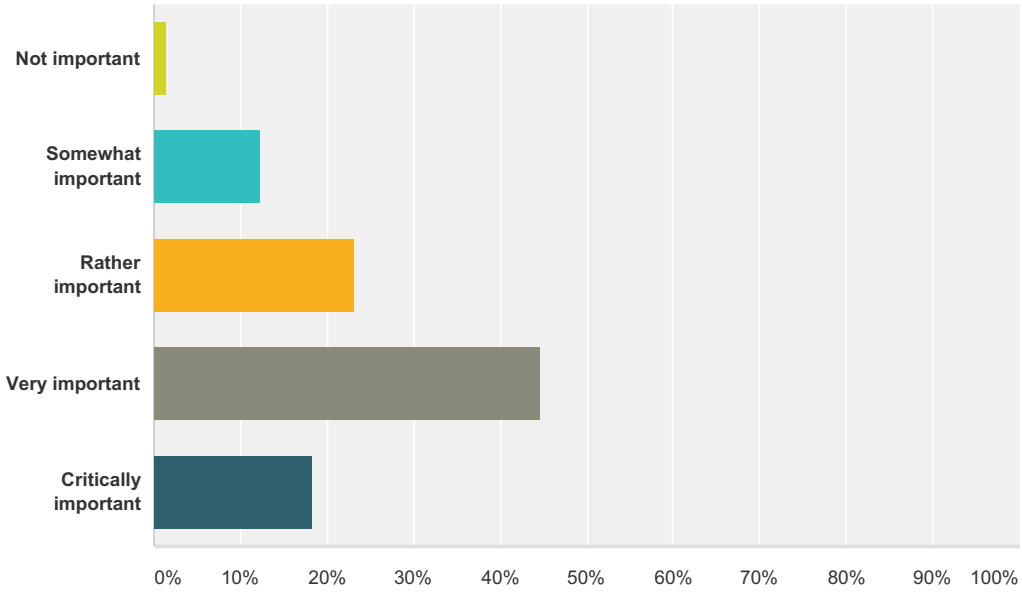

AI / Reasoning style tasks
Documentation and guidance...
Vocabularies for publishi...
Integration across multi...
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Never
Rarely
Occasionally
Often
Always

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Always	TotalI
AI / Reasoning style tasks	**17,46%** 11	**17,46%** 11	**33,33%** 21	**23,81%** 15	**7,94%** 5	63
Documentation and guidance (i.e., human communication artefacts)	**28,13%** 18	**25,00%** 16	**21,88%** 14	**21,88%** 14	**3,13%** 2	64
Vocabularies for publishing datasets	**12,50%** 8	**4,69%** 3	**25,00%** 16	**40,63%** 26	**17,19%** 11	64
Integration across multiple data sources	**0,00%** 0	**14,06%** 9	**20,31%** 13	**54,69%** 35	**10,94%** 7	64

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	competitive technical intelligence	2014-11-25 10:51
2	Basis for building an application	2014-11-22 01:36
3	Narrative modeling	2014-11-20 15:39
4	annotation	2014-11-01 20:21

Q31 When studying an ontology, how important is the use of graphical illustration for understanding the meaning of the ontology?

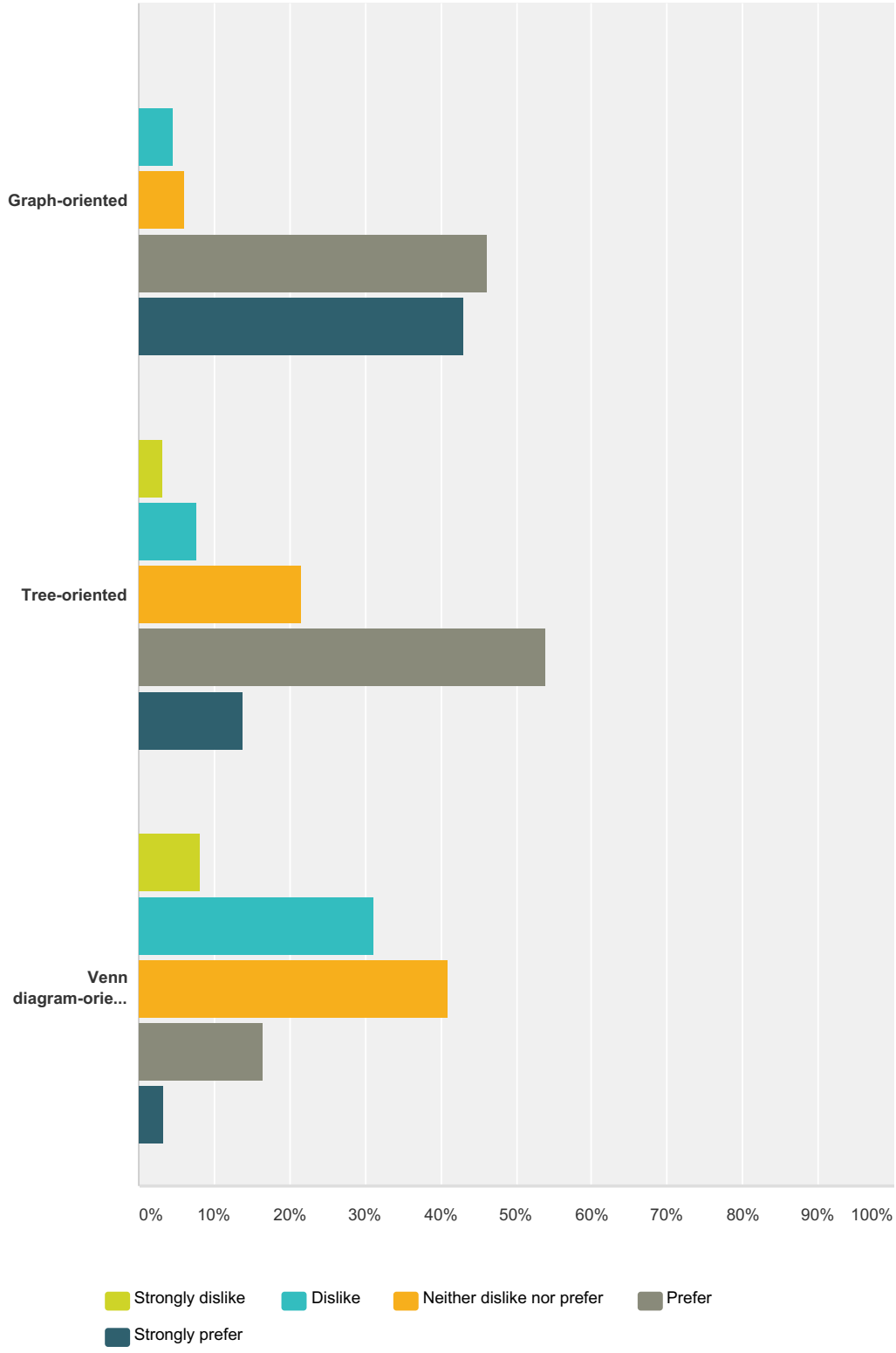
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



Svarsval	Svar	
Not important	**1,54%**	1
Somewhat important	**12,31%**	8
Rather important	**23,08%**	15
Very important	**44,62%**	29
Critically important	**18,46%**	12
Totalt		**65**

Q32 When studying an ontology, which type of illustration format do you prefer? Example versions of each type are illustrated below the question. Note that the question does not concern these specific illustrations, but rather the type of illustration format that they represent!

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



	Strongly dislike	Dislike	Neither dislike nor prefer	Prefer	Strongly prefer	Totalt
Graph-oriented	**0,00%** 0	**4,62%** 3	**6,15%** 4	**46,15%** 30	**43,08%** 28	65
Tree-oriented	**3,08%** 2	**7,69%** 5	**21,54%** 14	**53,85%** 35	**13,85%** 9	65
Venn diagram-oriented	**8,20%** 5	**31,15%** 19	**40,98%** 25	**16,39%** 10	**3,28%** 2	61

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	G-OWL, VOWL	2014-11-24 21:31
2	table based	2014-11-22 11:57
3	Table oriented	2014-11-22 10:43
4	UML	2014-11-03 09:14
5	UML	2014-11-01 20:21

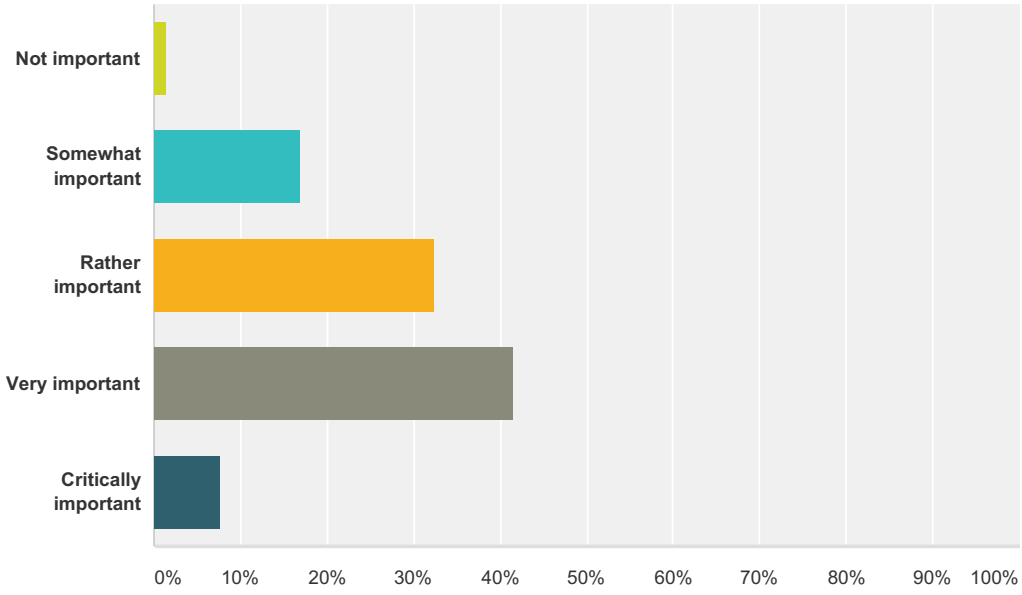
Q33 If you wish to leave a comment regarding your graphical illustration format preferences given above, please do so here.

Svarade: 9 Hoppade över: 72

#	Svar	Datum
1	paper: Eye Tracking the User Experience - An Evaluation of Ontology Visualization Techniques	2015-02-12 16:05
2	Venn seen rather rarely in this context, so I am indeed not used to it.	2014-11-28 14:41
3	conceptual graphs	2014-11-25 10:51
4	Tree	2014-11-22 01:54
5	BAD QUESTION: each has a use, all are important in some cases. Tree si great for class hierarchies, ven diagrams are oftenuseful to clarify the relationship between a small number of partially overlappingclasses. Graphs are good when you need a bit more detail, to get down to the metal of triples.	2014-11-22 01:36
6	Tree	2014-11-04 00:26
7	I like the UML-based representation with boxes for clases, arrows for proferties and rectanges below classes for attributes.	2014-11-03 09:14
8	Trees are critical in explaining single-inheritance categorization. For multiple inheritance, e.g. 3D/cylinder trees can be utilized	2014-10-23 20:27
9	99% of the time, graphical stuff is a distraction and a problem.	2014-10-22 10:53

Q34 When studying an ontology, how important is the textual syntax used for understanding the meaning of the ontology?

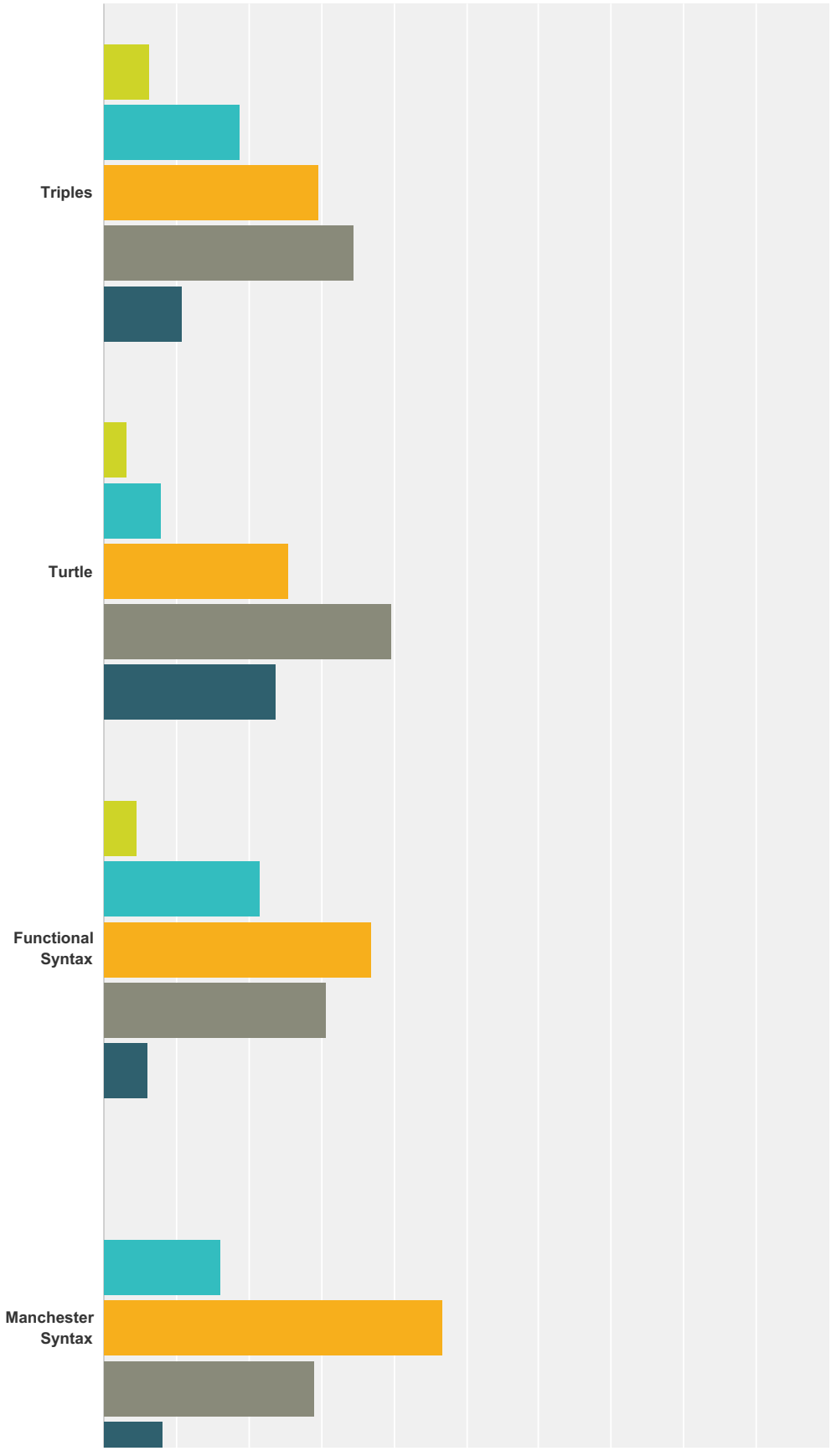
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16

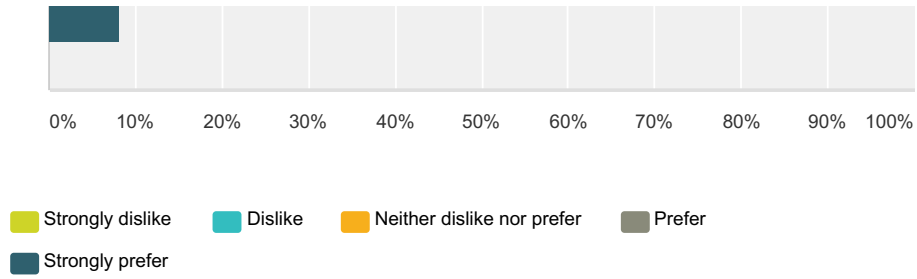


Svarsval	Svar	
Not important	**1,54%**	1
Somewhat important	**16,92%**	11
Rather important	**32,31%**	21
Very important	**41,54%**	27
Critically important	**7,69%**	5
Totalt		**65**

Q35 When studying an ontology, which type of textual syntax do you prefer? Example versions of each syntax are illustrated below the question.

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



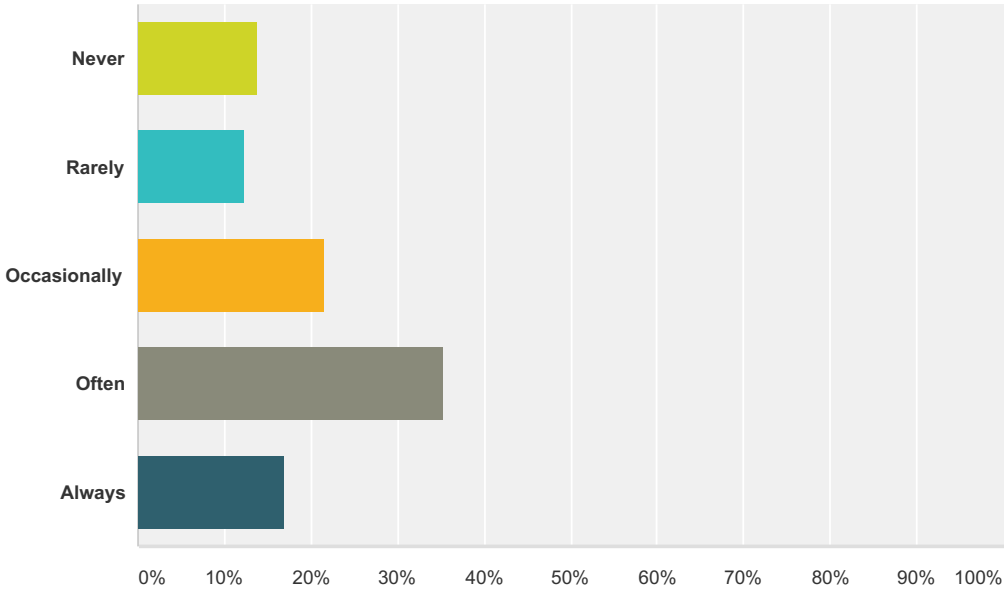


	Strongly dislike	Dislike	Neither dislike nor prefer	Prefer	Strongly prefer	Totalt
Triples	**6,25%** 4	**18,75%** 12	**29,69%** 19	**34,38%** 22	**10,94%** 7	64
Turtle	**3,17%** 2	**7,94%** 5	**25,40%** 16	**39,68%** 25	**23,81%** 15	63
Functional Syntax	**4,62%** 3	**21,54%** 14	**36,92%** 24	**30,77%** 20	**6,15%** 4	65
Manchester Syntax	**0,00%** 0	**16,13%** 10	**46,77%** 29	**29,03%** 18	**8,06%** 5	62

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	KRSS syntax	2014-11-22 00:46

Q36 How often are your ontology engineering projects performed by teams that are geographically distributed (e.g. not located in the same office)?

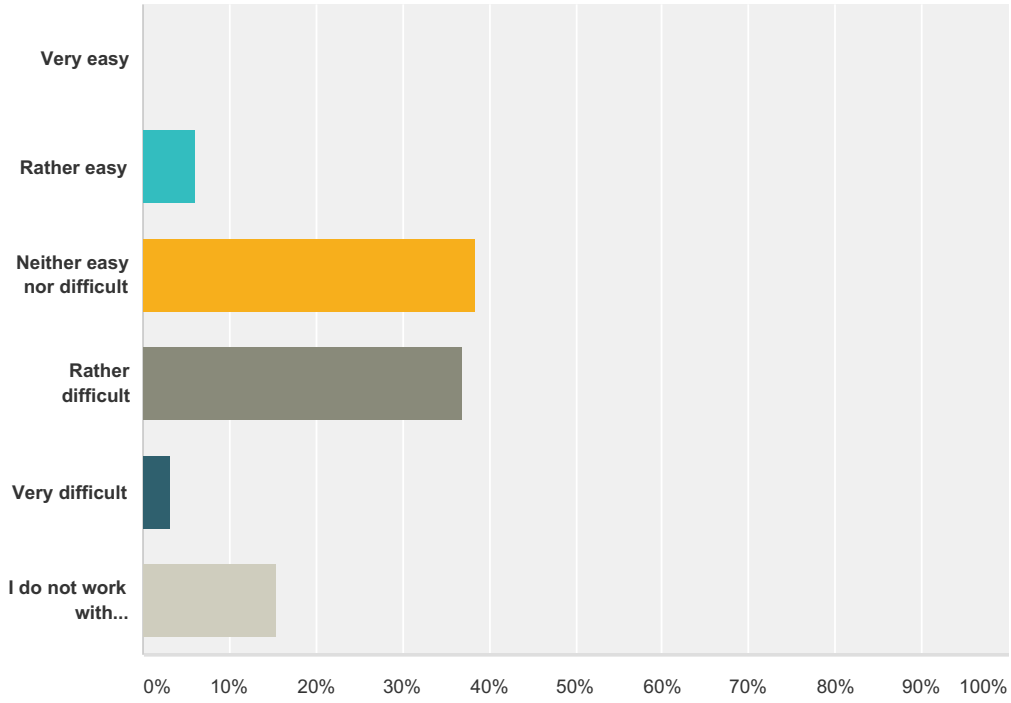
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



Svarsval	Svar	
Never	**13,85%**	9
Rarely	**12,31%**	8
Occasionally	**21,54%**	14
Often	**35,38%**	23
Always	**16,92%**	11
Totalt		**65**

Q37 In the case that you work with a distributed Ontology Engineering team, how easy or difficult do you find communications about modeling choices?

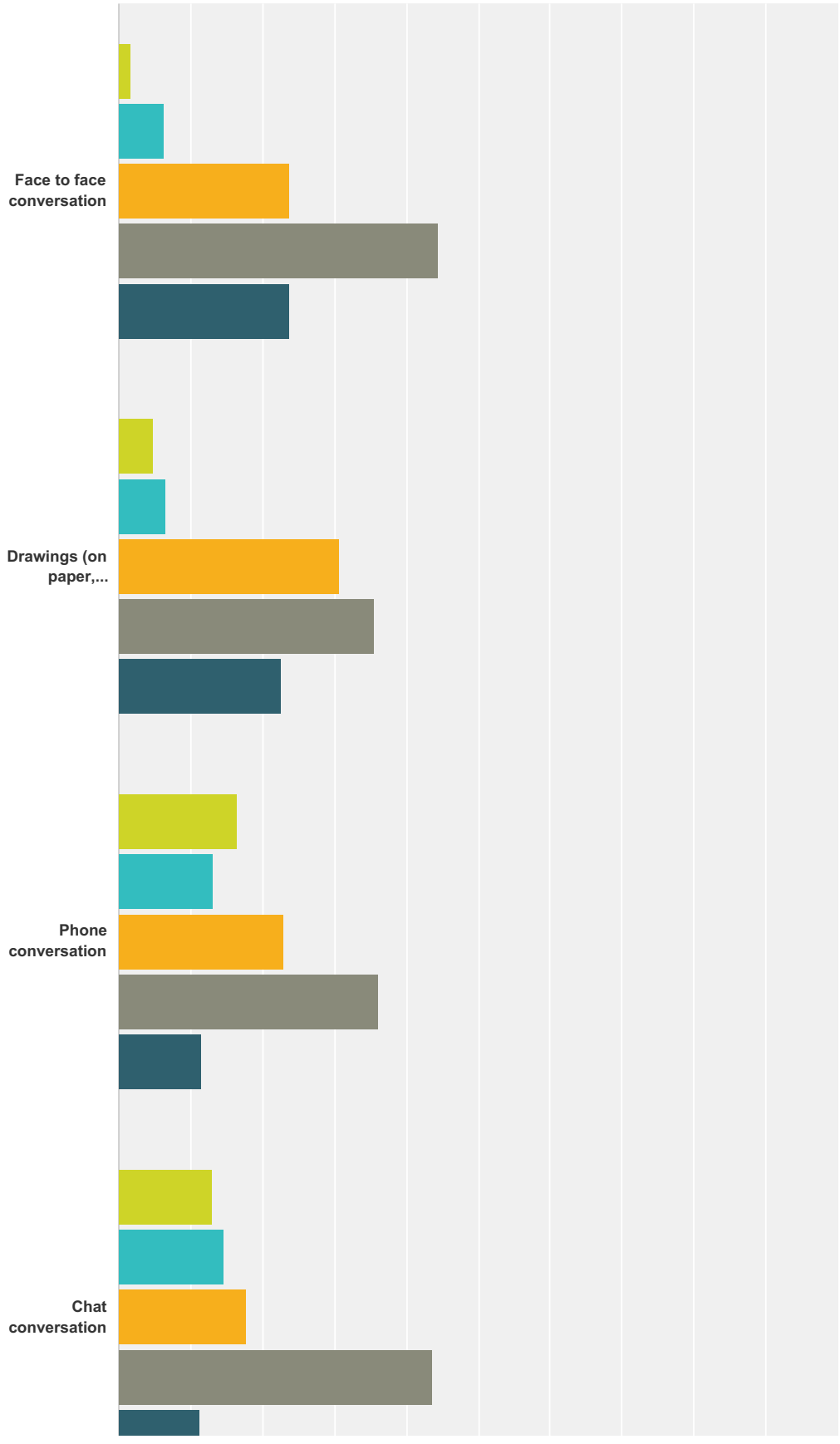
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16

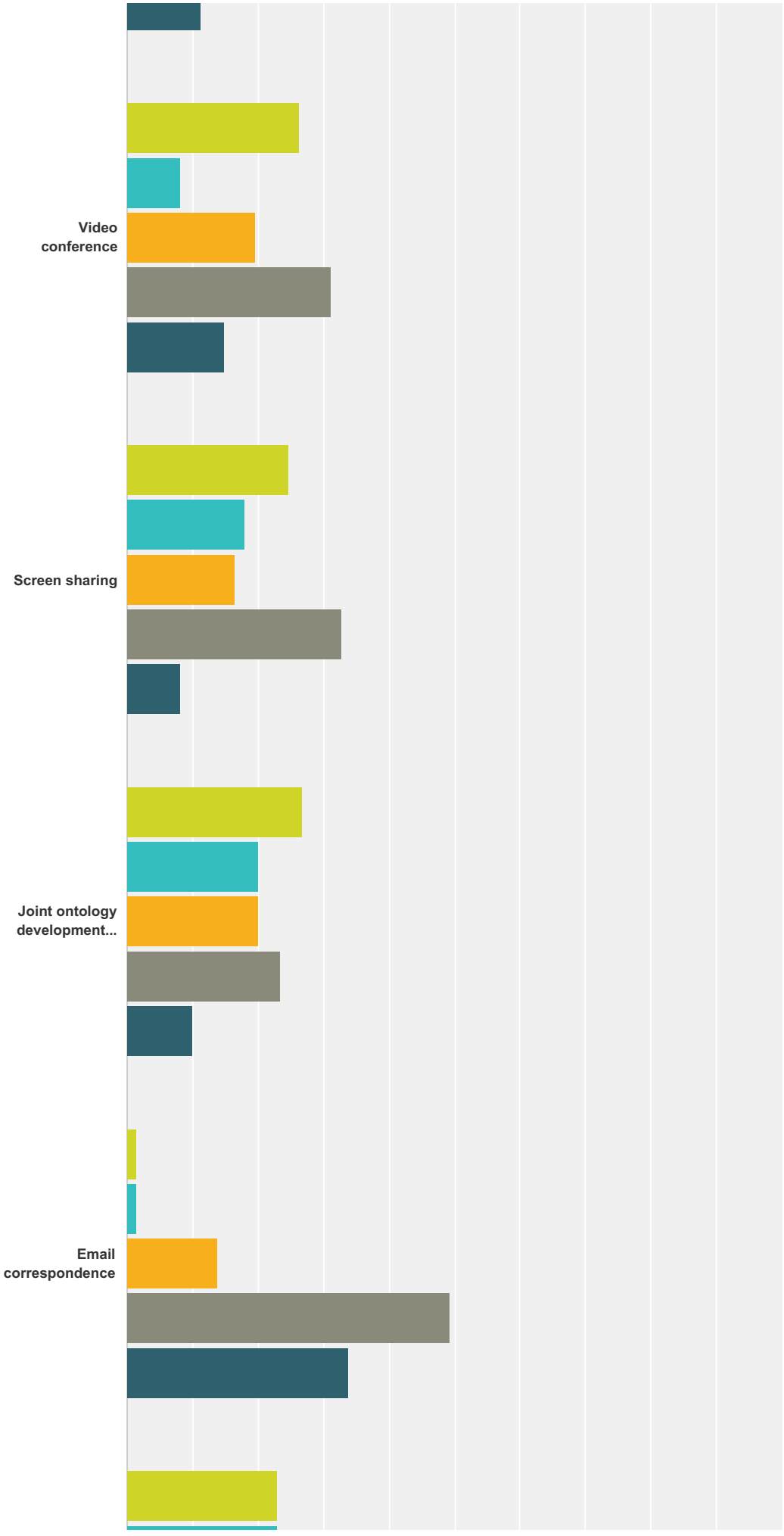


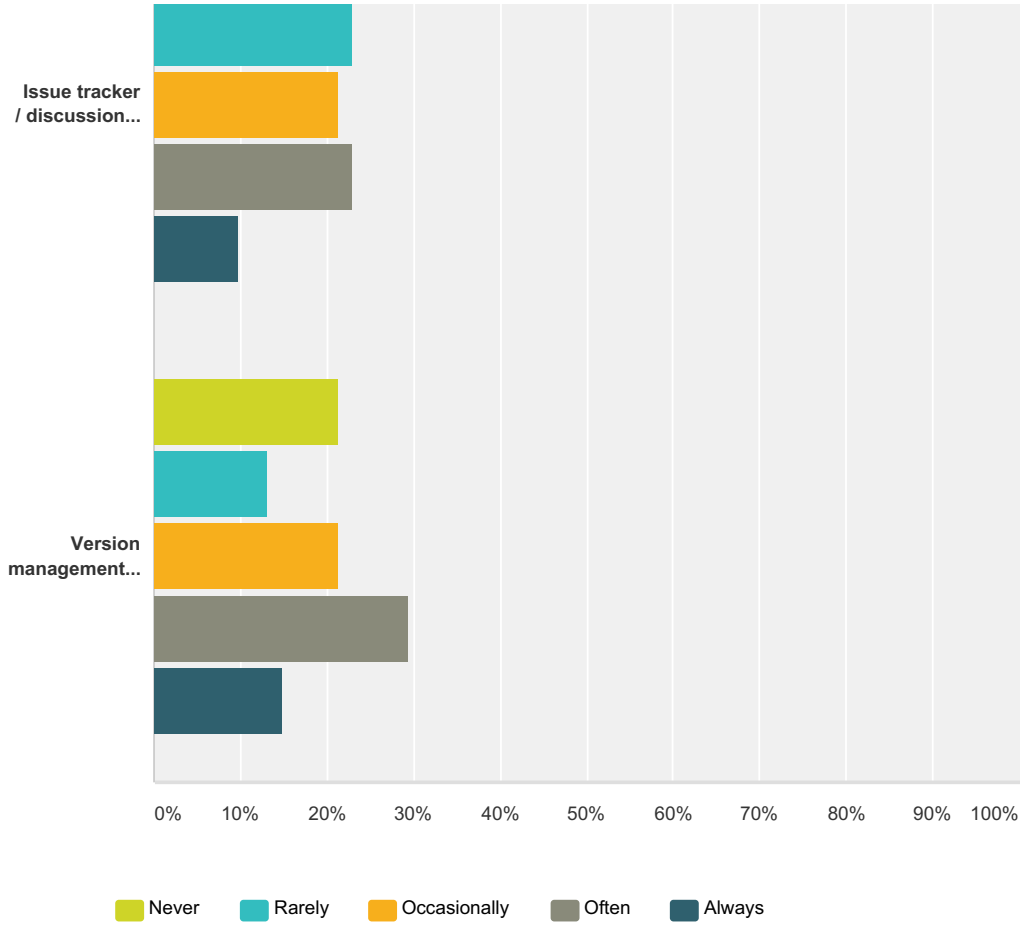
Svarsval	Svar	
Very easy	0,00%	0
Rather easy	6,15%	4
Neither easy nor difficult	38,46%	25
Rather difficult	36,92%	24
Very difficult	3,08%	2
I do not work with distributed teams	15,38%	10
Totalt		65

Q38 In communicating about modeling choices within an ontology engineering project, which communications methods do you most often use?

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16




Video conference
Screen sharing
Joint ontology development...
Email correspondence

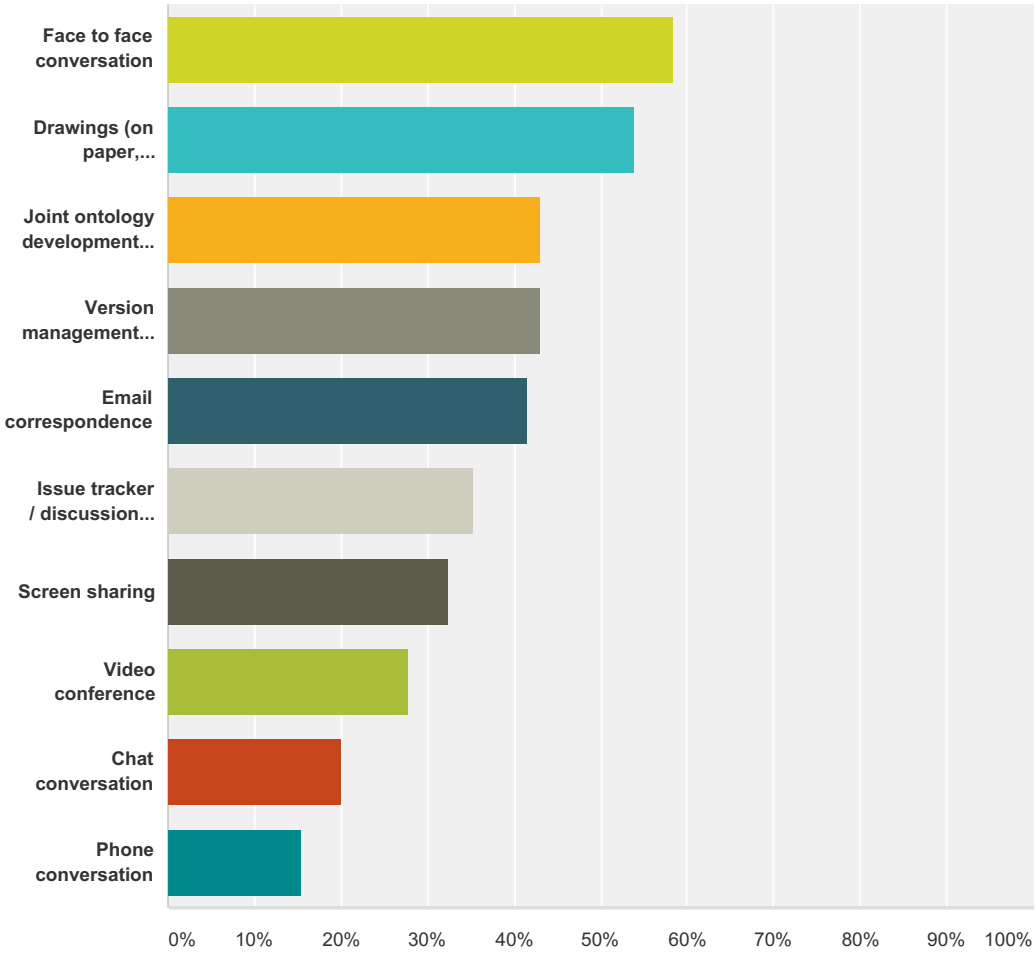


	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Always	Totalt
Face to face conversation	**1,59%** 1	**6,35%** 4	**23,81%** 15	**44,44%** 28	**23,81%** 15	63
Drawings (on paper, whiteboard, etc)	**4,84%** 3	**6,45%** 4	**30,65%** 19	**35,48%** 22	**22,58%** 14	62
Phone conversation	**16,39%** 10	**13,11%** 8	**22,95%** 14	**36,07%** 22	**11,48%** 7	61
Chat conversation	**12,90%** 8	**14,52%** 9	**17,74%** 11	**43,55%** 27	**11,29%** 7	62
Video conference	**26,23%** 16	**8,20%** 5	**19,67%** 12	**31,15%** 19	**14,75%** 9	61
Screen sharing	**24,59%** 15	**18,03%** 11	**16,39%** 10	**32,79%** 20	**8,20%** 5	61
Joint ontology development workspace (e.g., a shared triple store, WebProtégé, or similar)	**26,67%** 16	**20,00%** 12	**20,00%** 12	**23,33%** 14	**10,00%** 6	60
Email correspondence	**1,54%** 1	**1,54%** 1	**13,85%** 9	**49,23%** 32	**33,85%** 22	65
Issue tracker / discussion forum	**22,95%** 14	**22,95%** 14	**21,31%** 13	**22,95%** 14	**9,84%** 6	61
Version management system commit messages	**21,31%** 13	**13,11%** 8	**21,31%** 13	**29,51%** 18	**14,75%** 9	61

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	Shared docs (Google Doc)	2014-11-03 11:59

Q39 In communicating about modeling choices within an ontology engineering project, which communications methods would you prefer to use?

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16

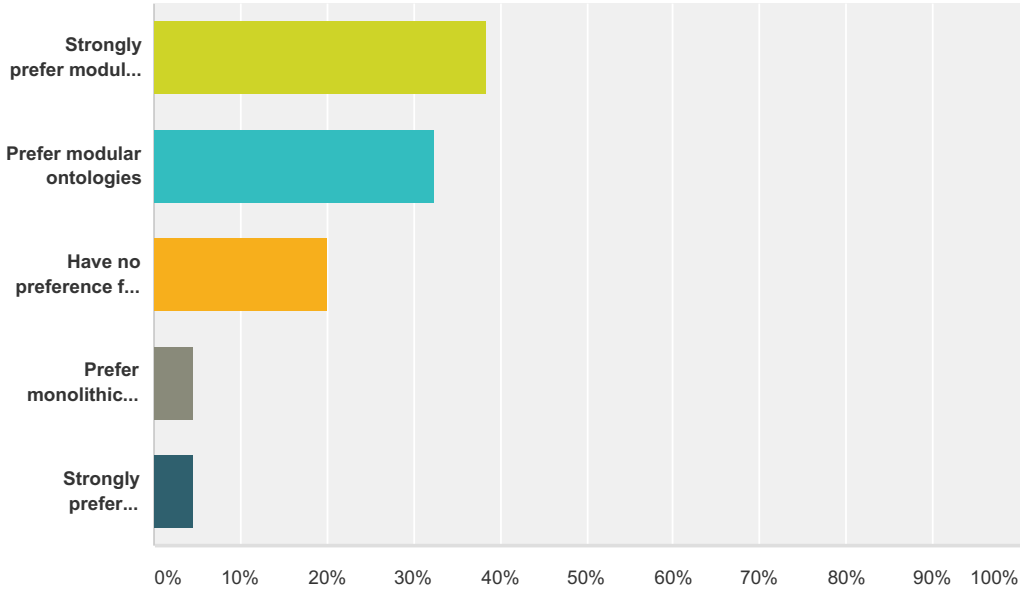


Svarsval	Svar	
Face to face conversation	**58,46%**	38
Drawings (on paper, whiteboard, etc)	**53,85%**	35
Joint ontology development workspace (e.g., a shared triple store, WebProtégé, or similar)	**43,08%**	28
Version management system commit messages	**43,08%**	28
Email correspondence	**41,54%**	27
Issue tracker / discussion forum	**35,38%**	23
Screen sharing	**32,31%**	21
Video conference	**27,69%**	18
Chat conversation	**20,00%**	13
Phone conversation	**15,38%**	10
Totalt antal svarande: 65		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
	Det finns inga svar.	

Q40 When developing new ontologies (i.e., from scratch) with a team, do you prefer to construct modular ontologies (consisting of several different namespaces joined via the use of the OWL:imports keyword) or monolithic ontologies (consisting of a single joint namespace)?

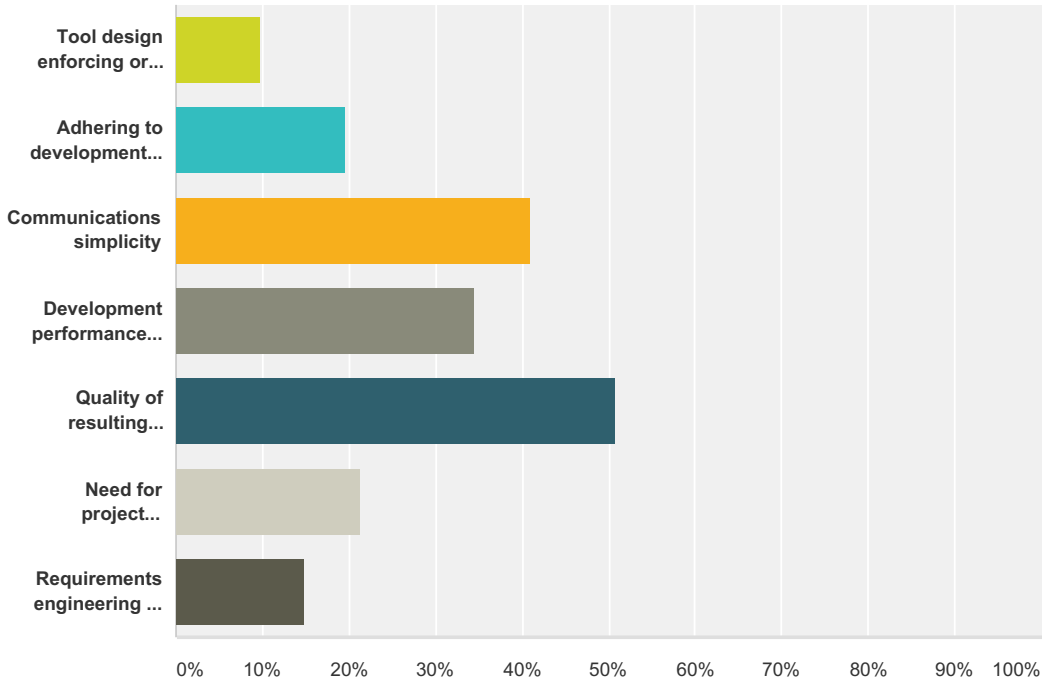
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



Svarsval	Svar	
Strongly prefer modular ontologies	**38,46%**	25
Prefer modular ontologies	**32,31%**	21
Have no preference for either	**20,00%**	13
Prefer monolithic ontologies	**4,62%**	3
Strongly prefer monolithic ontologies	**4,62%**	3
Totalt		**65**

Q41 Is your answer to the above question primarily motivated by:

Svarade: 61 Hoppade över: 20

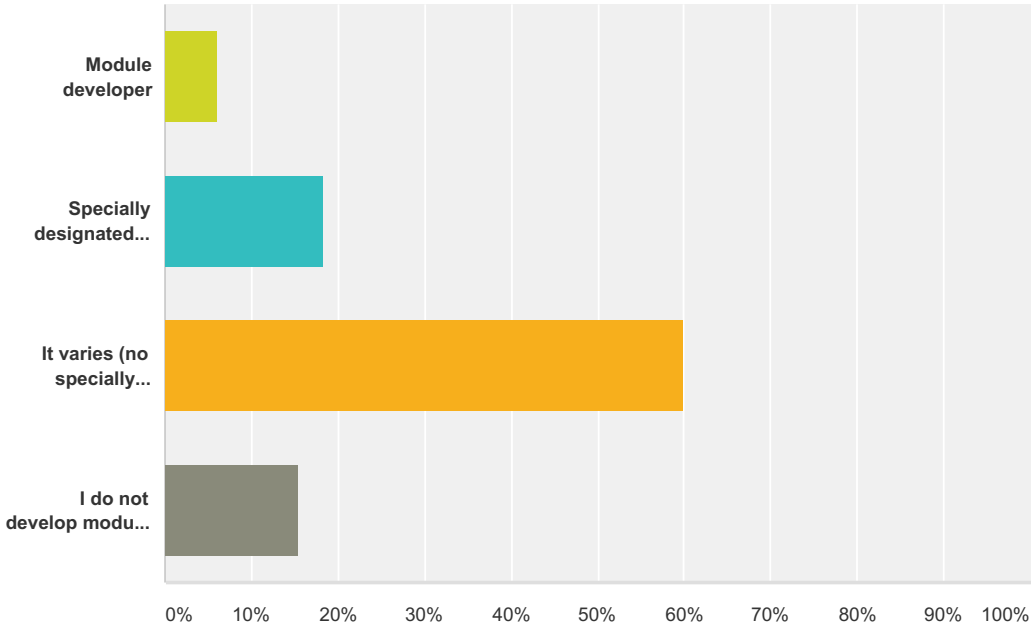


Svarsval	Svar	
Tool design enforcing or supporting one or the other	**9,84%**	6
Adhering to development method recommendations	**19,67%**	12
Communications simplicity	**40,98%**	25
Development performance efficiency/speed	**34,43%**	21
Quality of resulting ontology	**50,82%**	31
Need for project oversight/accountability	**21,31%**	13
Requirements engineering / testability	**14,75%**	9
Totalt antal svarande: 61		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	maintenance and evolution benefits	2014-11-25 10:55
2	We have a bottom up (versus top down) ontology bias.	2014-11-24 16:50
3	reusability	2014-11-22 12:00
4	INVALID ANSWER to above QUESTION: ther are no righ answers, I was forced to choose a wrong answer, please ignore it. I use a hybrid. It is broken into several modules, but all modules use the same namespace. This is for evolution and refactoring. IF you have a zillion namespaces, it is practically imposible to move things around.	2014-11-22 01:46
5	N/A	2014-11-14 00:02
6	Facilitating reuse of modules	2014-11-04 14:39
7	34 is malformed. Namspaces don't matter. Files even don't matter if you have proper modularity techniques.	2014-10-22 10:56

Q42 In the case that you develop modular ontologies, which party is normally responsible for the merger of the resulting modules into a complete ontology?

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16

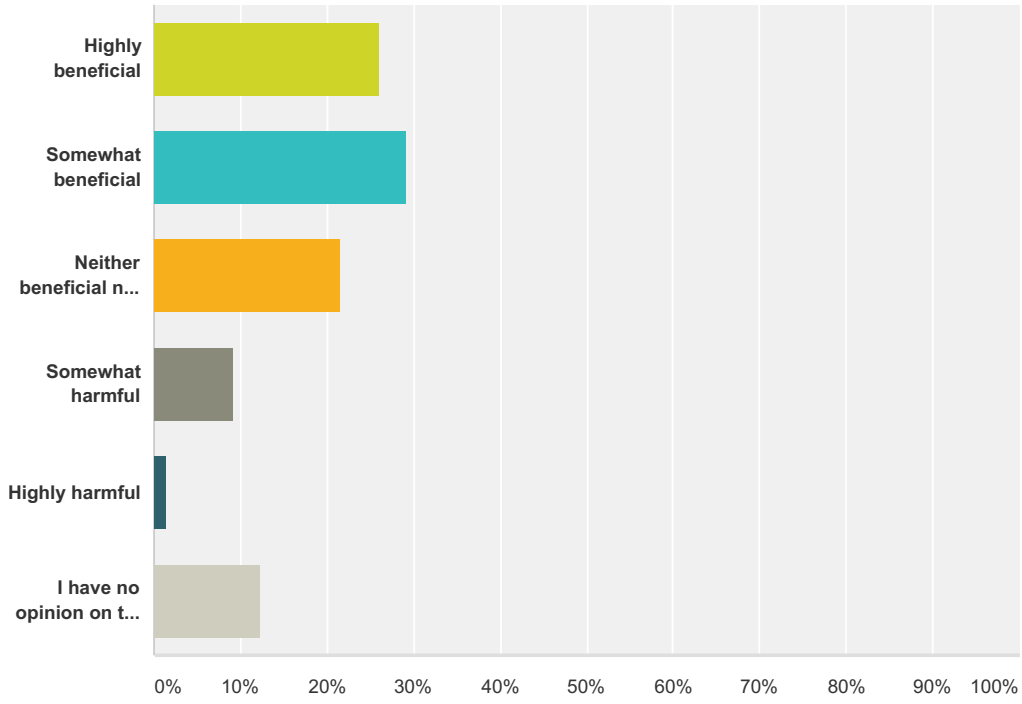


Svarsval	Svar	
Module developer	**6,15%**	4
Specially designated developer	**18,46%**	12
It varies (no specially defined role)	**60,00%**	39
I do not develop modular ontologies	**15,38%**	10
Totalt		**65**

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	I do not develop modular ontologies as you define them, but your definition is harmful and misleading. Many owl modules can use the same namespace.	2014-11-22 01:46

Q43 Based on your experience, do you believe that the use of a shared ontology development workspace (e.g., WebProtégé or a shared triple store) would be beneficial or harmful when working on an ontology together with novice ontology engineers?

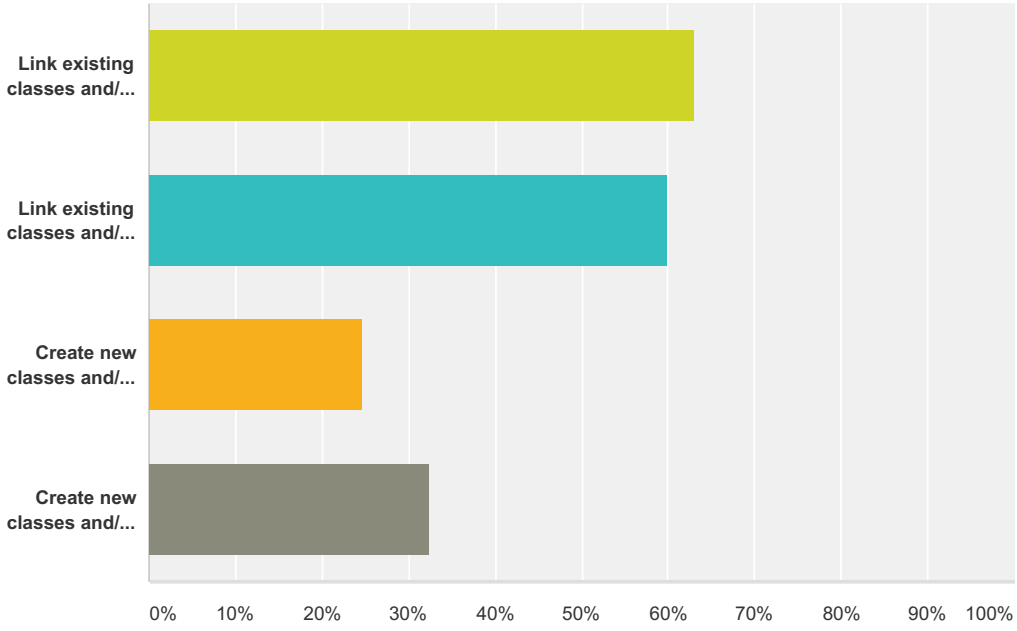
Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



Svarsval	Svar	
Highly beneficial	**26,15%**	17
Somewhat beneficial	**29,23%**	19
Neither beneficial nor harmful	**21,54%**	14
Somewhat harmful	**9,23%**	6
Highly harmful	**1,54%**	1
I have no opinion on this matter	**12,31%**	8
Totalt		**65**

Q44 When aligning or merging two existing ontologies, which of the following approaches do you apply?

Svarade: 65 Hoppade över: 16



Svarsval	Svar
Link existing classes and/or properties from the involved ontologies using equivalency mappings (owl:equivalentClass, owl:equivalentProperty)	**63,08%** 41
Link existing classes and/or properties from the involved ontologies using subsumption mappings (rdfs:subClassOf, rdfs:subPropertyOf)	**60,00%** 39
Create new classes and/or properties, linking to existing classes and/or properties using equivalency mappings (owl:equivalentClass, owl:equivalentProperty)	**24,62%** 16
Create new classes and/or properties, linking to existing classes and/or properties using subsumption mappings (rdfs:subClassOf, rdfs:subPropertyOf)	**32,31%** 21
Totalt antal svarande: 65	

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	i don't feel i can answer this question	2016-03-11 10:01
2	Explicit mapping. Consistent meaning/interpretation isn't possible with the methods listed above. (The choice picked above is null/void - I had to pick something to more forward)	2014-12-08 22:37
3	Never done this	2014-11-24 23:59
4	rdfs:seeAlso to reduce number of entities in the ontology	2014-11-24 21:34
5	It depends of the use case to be solved.	2014-11-01 20:25
6	N/A I picked a random answer.	2014-10-22 10:56