

Section name

Section description: Provide a brief description of what kind of information the section is presenting.

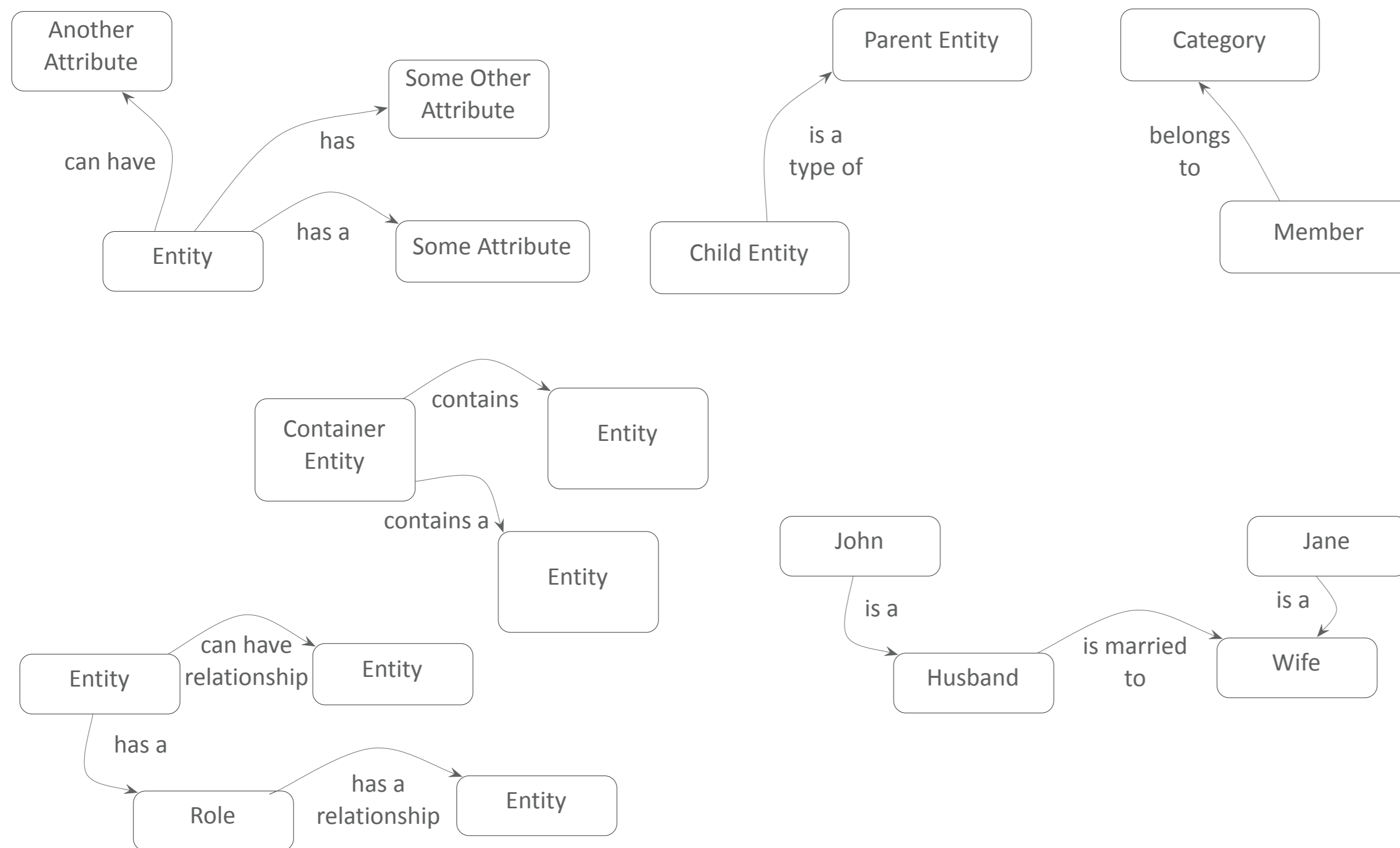
Business Area (optional)

If your ontology model is presented over several business areas, denote the business area here (e.g. Finance, Operations, Manufacturing, etc).

Section name :: Page Title

page ?

Page description: Provide a brief description of what kind of information the page is presenting.



 **Notes**

An entity has a "some attribute". Use this when an entity will have one and only one of an attribute.

Examples

A person has a name. A house has an address.

An entity has "some other attribute". Use this when an entity will always have two or more of the same kind of attribute.

Examples

A car has wheels.

An entity can have "another attribute". Use this when an entity will sometimes have this attribute.

Examples

A house can have owners. A person can have a spouse.

A "child entity" is a type of "parent entity". Use this when a "child entity" will have all the properties of the "parent entity", but it will have specific properties of its own.

Examples

A convertible is a type of car. A manager is a type of employee. A fern is a type of plant.

A "member" is belongs to a "category". Use this when a "member" can be classified as a member of a category. Note: Categorizations that are subjective, or are prone to frequent changes, should be avoided as much as possible in an ontology. An "future-proof" ontology should be focused on the nature of things, and not on how things are perceived or utilized.

Examples

An employee belongs to a department. A television belongs to the electronics category.

A "container" contains entities; A "container" contains an entity. Use this when a container can contain one or more entities, and introduce conditionality through the use of "can".

Examples

A shelf contains items. A car can contain people. A moving car contains a driver.

A moving car can contain passengers.

An entity can have a relationship with another entity. Use this to represent the relationships that an entity can possess. If the entity has the relationship some of the time, use "has" to link the relationship between entities. If the entity has the relationship only through a role, map the relationship through the role, using "is a" to denote the role. Only model a specific role, such as husband or wife, if the role has behaviour that an abstraction will not be able to cover, such as spouse.

Examples

A car can be maintained by a mechanic.

John is married to Jane [only important in the domestic scene, but not at work]

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The page setup of this template:

Page Size: A3, Page Layout: Landscape

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