



Comparison of the existent ontological approaches to business

Ontological approaches to business were rediscovered when technology made the management of complex adaptive systems possible.

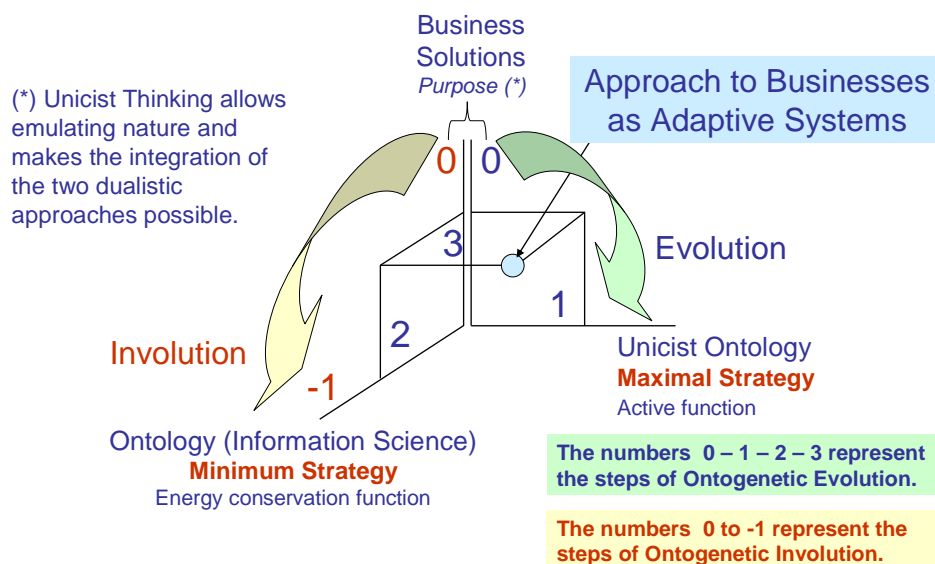
Stephen Hawking announced, many years ago, that the XXI century would be the era of complexity. The unicist ontological approach to complex adaptive systems made this possible through the R&D of their ontogenetic maps.

The development and use of the Unicist Ontology, its algorithms and objects started in 1976. Its objective was to increase the value generated by human adaptive systems and adaptive processes. It is a structural functionalist approach that belongs to the field of complexity sciences and emulates the ontogenetic intelligence of nature.

The expansion of the use of ontology included its application in the development of complex information systems and artificial intelligence.

The development of multiple languages to manage ontological approaches, such as the Web Ontology Language (OWL) and the Unicist Standard Language (USL), makes their universal expansion possible.

Unicist Ontology of the Approach to Businesses as Adaptive Systems
The Unicist Ontogenetic Map in Unicist Standard Language



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Comparison

Comparison of:	Ontology (Philosophy)	Ontology (Information Science)	Unicist Ontology (Complexity Sciences) (*)
Purpose	Knowledge acquisition	Information and knowledge acquisition	Managing complex adaptive systems and adaptive processes
Foundations	Discovery	Shared expert opinions	Ontogenetic Intelligence of Nature and discovery of functionalities
Use in business	To apprehend reality	Artificial Intelligence and building of complex information systems	Manage human adaptive systems and adaptive processes
Scope of application	Universal	Artificial Intelligence, Information Systems	Development of ontogenetic maps for the individual, institutional, business and social fields.
Language used	Natural	Web Ontology Language and others	Unicist Standard Language and natural language
Results to be achieved	True knowledge	Valid knowledge and information	Value generation
Evolution / Involution laws	Inexistent	Inexistent	Unicist laws of evolution
Validation model	Inexistent	Inexistent	Unicist logic
Taxonomic structure	Inexistent	Based on shared validation	Defined by the Unicist Algorithms
Mathematic validation	Inexistent	Inexistent	Following the Unicist logic
Deals with	Ideas	Categories and objects	Algorithms and business objects
Oneness	One ontology for each aspect of reality	Depending on the consensus of the expert opinions	One ontology for each functionality

(*) Learn more by accessing the Scientific Dissemination Program: <http://www.unicist.org/sdp.shtml>

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