



**SLA**

Connecting Information  
Professionals

**SLA**  
**2024**  
**ANNUAL**  
**CONFERENCE & EXPO**



**115<sup>th</sup>**  
**YEAR**  
**CELEBRATION**

# Building Taxonomies from the Bottom Up and Top Down

## Technologies and Collaboration

Heather Hedden

July 16, 2024

Kingston, RI

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- ◆ Providing taxonomy and related consulting services to diverse corporate, government, and nonprofit clients
- ◆ In taxonomist roles for 28 years, as a consultant and staff taxonomist
- ◆ Previously a controlled vocabulary editor with Gale/Cengage
- ◆ Author of the book *The Accidental Taxonomist*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition
- ◆ Instructor of taxonomy workshops and courses



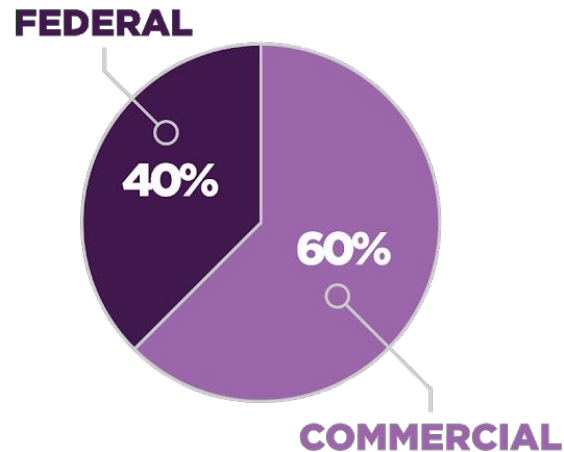
# Enterprise Knowledge at a Glance

**ESTABLISHED 2013** – OUR FOUNDERS AND PRINCIPALS HAVE BEEN PROVIDING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING TO GLOBAL CLIENTS FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

## 10 AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- ◻ KM STRATEGY & DESIGN
- ◻ TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS
- ◻ CONTENT & BRAND STRATEGY
- ◻ ENTERPRISE SEARCH
- ◻ ENTERPRISE LEARNING
- ◻ TAXONOMY & ONTOLOGY DESIGN
- ◻ AGILE, DESIGN THINKING, & FACILITATION
- ◻ KNOWLEDGE GRAPHS, DATA MODELING, & AI
- ◻ INTEGRATED CHANGE MANAGEMENT
- ◻ CONTENT MANAGEMENT

### STABLE CLIENT BASE



HEADQUARTERED IN WASHINGTON, DC, USA PRESENCE IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM



**80+** EXPERT CONSULTANTS



**AWARD-WINNING CONSULTANCY**

**KMWORLD'S**  
100 COMPANIES THAT MATTER IN KM (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)

TOP 50 TRAILBLAZERS IN AI (2020, 2021, 2022)

**CIO REVIEW'S**  
20 MOST PROMISING KM SOLUTION PROVIDERS (2016)

**INC MAGAZINE**  
#2,343 OF THE 5000 FASTEST GROWING COMPANIES (2021)  
#2,574 OF THE 5000 FASTEST GROWING COMPANIES (2020)  
#2,411 OF THE 5000 FASTEST GROWING COMPANIES (2019)  
#1,289 OF THE 5000 FASTEST GROWING COMPANIES (2018)

**INC MAGAZINE**  
BEST WORKPLACES (2018, 2019, 2021, 2022)

**WASHINGTONIAN MAGAZINE'S**  
TOP 50 GREAT PLACES TO WORK (2017)

**WASHINGTON BUSINESS JOURNAL'S**  
BEST PLACES TO WORK (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

**ARLINGTON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'S**  
FAST FOUR AWARD FASTEST GROWING COMPANY (2016)

**VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S**  
FANTASTIC 50 AWARD – FASTEST GROWING COMPANY (2019, 2020)

# Outline

- ◆ Introduction to taxonomies
- ◆ Taxonomy design & creation
- ◆ Top-down and user-focused tasks
- ◆ Bottom-up and content-focused task
- ◆ Conclusions





knowledge | Search

- Knowledge management
- Knowledge
- Knowledge-based systems
- Knowledge transfer
- Knowledge workers
- Knowledge economy
- KnowledgeWare Inc.
- Knowledge acquisition (Expert systems)
- Knowledge Adventure Inc.
- Knowledge Networks Inc.

Gale Academic Onefile

eBay

eBay > Electronics > Cameras & P

## Cameras & P

Shop by Category

Binoculars & Telescopes ^

- See all in Binoculars & Telescopes
- Binocular Cases & Accessories
- Binoculars & Monoculars
- Other Binoculars & Telescopes
- Telescope Parts & Accessories
- Telescopes

Camcorders

Camera Drones

Camera Manuals & Guides

### Topic

- Advanced Content (73)
- Agile, Design Thinking, & Facilitation (60)
- Artificial Intelligence (25)
- Change Management & Communications (23)
- Company (19)
- Content & Brand Strategy (5)
- Enterprise Learning (23)
- Enterprise Search (49)
- Knowledge Graphs & Data Modeling (108)
- Knowledge Management Strategy & Design (243)
- Taxonomy & Ontology Design (113)
- Technology Solutions (98)

### Article Type

- Blog (324)
- Podcast (71)
- Presentation (56)
- Case Study (40)
- White Paper (31)

– Computer and information sciences

### Artificial intelligence

- Artificial neural networks
- Expert systems
- Genetic programming
- Machine learning

### Machine learning

- Decision tree learning
- Deep learning
- Ensemble methods
- Machine learning algorithms
- Relevance vector machines
- Supervised machine learning
- Support vector machines
- Unsupervised machine learning

Enterprise Knowledge website knowledge base

PLOS One



Taxonomies help people find information.

# Taxonomy Defined

*A collection of controlled vocabulary terms organized into a hierarchical structure. Each term in a taxonomy is in one or more parent/child (broader/narrower) relationships to other terms in the taxonomy.*

– ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005 r2010 section 4.1 Definitions



## What is a taxonomy not?

- ◆ Not just any metadata or tags
- ◆ Not a business glossary
- ◆ Not a classification scheme
- ◆ Not a navigation scheme
- Needs to be controlled, structured, related
- For finding, not defining
- For tagging, not classifying
- For searching, too, not just browsing



# Taxonomy Features

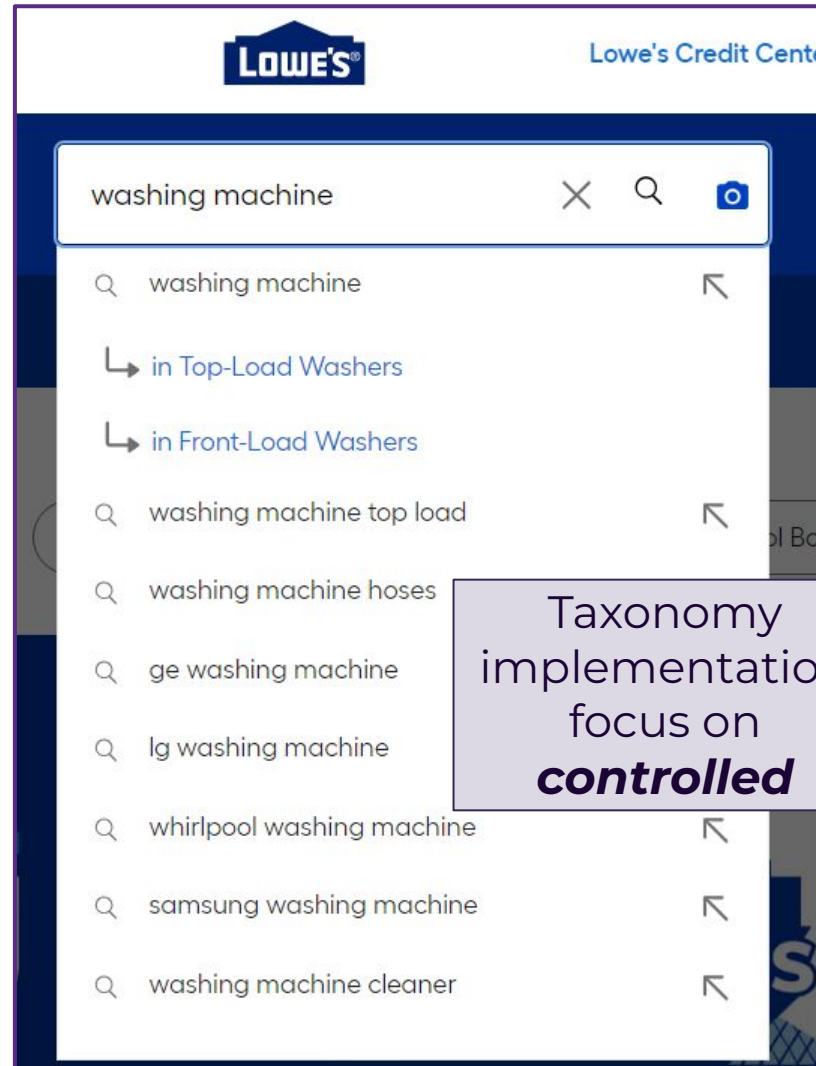
## It's Controlled:

A taxonomy is kind of controlled vocabulary, based on unambiguous concepts, not just words (*things*, not *strings*).

A concept may have multiple labels: preferred and alternative.

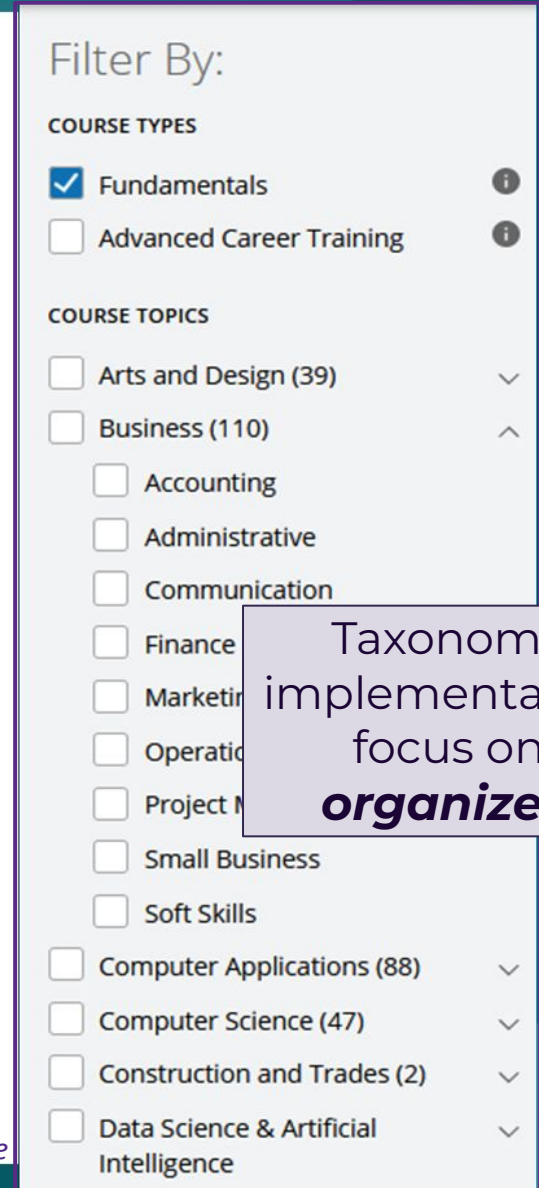
## It's Organized:

The concepts are organized in a structure of hierarchies, categories, or facets to make them easier to find and understand.



lowes.com search

Taxonomy implementation focus on **controlled**



Taxonomy implementation focus on **organized**

ed2go.com browse



# Controlled and organized in taxonomy management systems

Search...

- Content Type
- Level
- Role
- Skill
  - Business skill
  - Languages
  - Soft skills
  - Communication skills**
    - Client relations skills
    - Interviewing skills
    - Public speaking skills
    - Writing skills
    - Observation skills
    - Organizational skills
    - Social skills
    - Technical skills
      - Automation
      - Programming

**Organized**

## Communication skills

Concept Class

Skill

Preferred Labels

Create a preferred label

Communication skills

**Controlled**

Alternative Labels <sup>2</sup>

Create an alternative label

alternative label > Communicating well en

alternative label > Communications skills en

Metadata

Add metadata field

definition

The ability to communicate effectively with other people for business purposes. en

- Recipes
  - Cooking methods (5)
  - Dishes (11)
    - Appetizers (2)**
      - Bruschetta (0)
      - Dips (0)
    - Breads and muffins (2)
    - Breakfast dishes (3)
    - Desserts (4)
  - Ingredients (4)
    - Dairy Products (4)
    - Fruits (16)
    - Grains (10)
    - Vegetables (20)
  - Occasions (4)
- Lists
- Collections
- GraphEditors

**Organized**

Select a narrower concept

has narrower > Client relations skills

has narrower > Interviewing skills

has narrower > Public speaking skills

has narrower > Writing skills

## Appetizers

http://advanced.poolparty.biz/FoodandRecipes/279

+ Create Narrower Concept... Delete Concept

+ Add to Exclude-list + Add to ExactMatch

Details Notes Documents Linked Data Triples

Visualization Quality Management

**Controlled**

SKOS

Broader Concepts

Appetizers en

Preferred Label

Appetizers en

Narrower Concepts

Bruschetta

Dips

Alternative Labels

Hors d'ouvres en

Related Concepts

Parties

Hidden Labels

Appetisers en

Horderves

Top Concept of Concept Schemes

Dishes

Scope Notes

Dishes usually served as appetizers en

Semaphore

PoolParty





# Taxonomy Structural Types

## Leisure and culture

- . Arts and entertainment venues
  - . Museums and galleries
- . Children's activities
- . Culture and creativity
  - . Architecture
  - . Crafts
  - . Heritage
  - . Literature
  - . Music
  - . Performing arts
  - . Visual arts
- . Entertainment and events
- . Gambling and lotteries
- . Hobbies and interests
- . Parks and gardens
- . Sports and recreation
  - . Team sports
    - . Cricket
    - . Football
    - . Rugby
  - . Water sports
  - . Winter sports
- . Sports and recreation facilities
- . Tourism
  - . Passports and visas
- . Young people's activities

## Hierarchical Taxonomy Example

## Career Level

- Student
- Entry Level
- Experienced
- Manager
- Director
- Executive

## Faceted Taxonomy Example

## Function

- Customer Service & Support
- Delivery
- Engineering
- Finance
- General Management
- Legal & Regulatory Affairs
- Marketing & Advertising  
[\[more\]](#)

## Industry

- Agriculture
- Apparel & Fashion
- Automotive
- Aviation & Aerospace
- Banking
- Biotechnology
- Broadcast Media
- Chemicals  
[\[more\]](#)

## 000 Computer science, knowledge & systems

- 010 Bibliographies
- 020 Library & information sciences
- 030 Encyclopedias & books of facts
- 040 [Unassigned]
- 050 Magazines, journals & serials
- 060 Associations, organizations & museums
- 070 News media, journalism & publishing

- 080 Quotations
- 090 Manuscripts & rare books

## 100 Philosophy

- 110 Metaphysics
- 120 Epistemology
- 130 Parapsychology & occultism
- 140 Philosophical schools of thought
- 150 Psychology
- 160 Logic
- 170 Ethics
- 180 Ancient, medieval & eastern philosophy
- 190 Modern western philosophy

## 200 Religion

- 210 Philosophy & theory of religion
- 220 The Bible
- 230 Christianity & Christian theology
- 240 Christian practice & observance
- 250 Christian pastoral practice & religious orders
- 260 Christian organization, social work & worship
- 270 History of Christianity
- 280 Christian denominations
- 290 Other religions

## 300 Social sciences, sociology & anthropology

- 310 Statistics
- 320 Political science
- 330 Economics
- 340 Law

## Dewey Decimal Classification

### 100s level

Is a classification system a taxonomy?

- 350 Public administration & military science
- 360 Social problems & social services
- 370 Education

## 380 Commerce, communications & transportation

- 390 Customs, etiquette & folklore
- 400 Language

## 400 Language

- 410 Linguistics
- 420 English & Old English languages
- 430 German & related languages
- 440 French & related languages
- 450 Italian, Romanian & related languages
- 460 Spanish & Portuguese languages
- 470 Latin & Italic languages
- 480 Classical & modern Greek languages
- 490 Other languages

## 500 Science

- 510 Mathematics
- 520 Astronomy
- 530 Physics
- 540 Chemistry
- 550 Earth sciences & geology
- 560 Fossils & prehistoric life
- 570 Life sciences; biology
- 580 Plants (Botany)
- 590 Animals (Zoology)

## 600 Technology

- 610 Medicine & health
- 620 Engineering
- 630 Agriculture
- 640 Home & family management
- 650 Management & public relations
- 660 Chemical engineering
- 670 Manufacturing

## 700 Arts

- 710 Landscaping & area planning
- 720 Architecture
- 730 Sculpture, ceramics & metalwork
- 740 Drawing & decorative arts
- 750 Painting
- 760 Graphic arts
- 770 Photography & computer art
- 780 Music
- 790 Sports, games & entertainment

## 800 Literature, rhetoric & criticism

- 810 American literature in English
- 820 English & Old English literatures
- 830 German & related literatures
- 840 French & related literatures
- 850 Italian, Romanian & related literatures
- 860 Spanish & Portuguese literatures
- 870 Latin & Italic literatures
- 880 Classical & modern Greek literatures
- 890 Other literatures

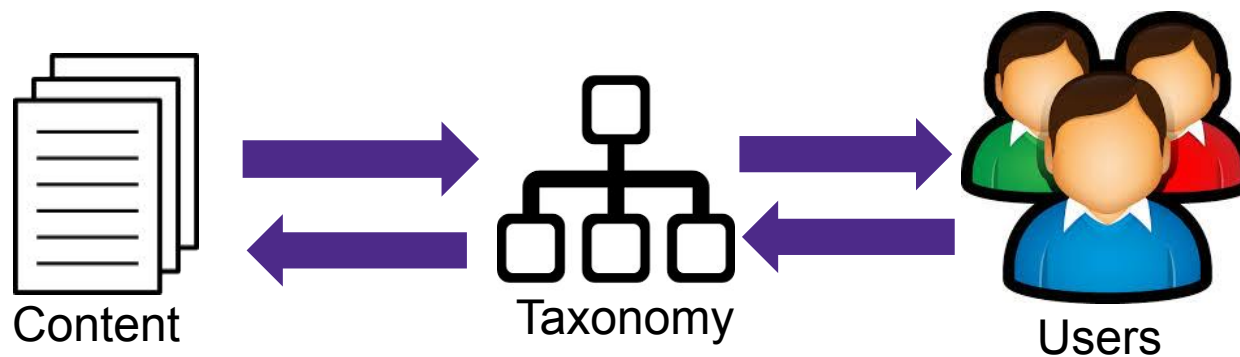
## 900 History

- 910 Geography & travel
- 920 Biography & genealogy
- 930 History of ancient world (to ca. 499)
- 940 History of Europe
- 950 History of Asia
- 960 History of Africa
- 970 History of North America
- 980 History of South America
- 990 History of other areas

Also, does not reflect the context of a particular content set.

# What is a Taxonomy For?

- ◆ Concepts/terms are used to tag/index/categorize content items to make them easier to be found and retrieved
  - Supporting better findability than search alone
- ◆ The taxonomy is an intermediary that links the user to the desired content
- ◆ The taxonomy should be designed for the particular **content** and **users**
- ◆ Both content and users provide sources and input for the taxonomy





# Taxonomy Design & Creation

# Generic (Traditional) Taxonomy Design Approaches

## ◆ Bottom Up

1. Identify the specific concepts needed for tagging the content
2. Then group the concepts into categories and then broader categories, which form the hierarchies and/or facets



## ◆ Top Down

1. Identify the top concepts/terms, hierarchies and/or facets needed to cover the subject domain
2. Then add narrower concepts, and further narrower concepts to build out the hierarchies to the level of detail desired



In combination, they can meet (and overlap) in the middle.



# Additional, Business Taxonomy Design Approaches

## Bottom-up Methods Focus On:

- ◆ The concepts, terms, entities within the content that will be searched for and retrieved with the taxonomy
- ◆ Content analysis, tagging/indexing
- ◆ The back end



## Top-down Methods Focus On:

- ◆ Users, use cases, the application, the subject domain scope
- ◆ Information architecture, user experience, taxonomy displays
- ◆ The front end



Both approaches are needed in combination.

In business taxonomies, top-down is particular important.





# Value of Business Taxonomy Design Approaches

## Value of Bottom-up Methods:

- ◆ **Alignment** - Taxonomy concepts are reflected and accurately distributed across content.
- ◆ **Completeness** - The taxonomy concepts are applicable to the complete set of content across the system.

## Value of Top-down Methods:

- ◆ **Usability** - The structure and language of the taxonomy are intuitive to end users.



# Value of Business Taxonomy Design Approaches



## Cost savings

By ensuring the taxonomy is user-centric and applies to the complete set of content, an organization **reduces the need for costly taxonomy re-work in the long-term.**



## Increased user adoption

By ensuring the taxonomy reflects the language end users use, an organization lays the groundwork for **intuitive and effective search and tagging**, ultimately increasing the likelihood and ease of adoption of the new taxonomy.



## Increased user satisfaction

By aligning the taxonomy with user needs this **improves the user experience**. End users will be **more productive and efficient**, completing daily tasks with fewer roadblocks.



# Top-Down Taxonomy Design



# Top-Down Taxonomy Design

Used to capture patterns of business process and user-centric understanding to make the taxonomy intuitive and user-friendly.

- ◆ Especially focused on the **users**
- ◆ Makes more use of **collaboration**

## Methods

- ◆ One-on-one stakeholder interviews
- ◆ Focus groups
- ◆ Asynchronous interviews, questionnaires, or surveys
- ◆ System demos
- ◆ Taxonomy brainstorming and design workshops
- ◆ Card-sorting activities

Use when creating a new taxonomy or expanding an existing one.



# Top-Down Methods

## Interviews

Discussing content and taxonomy needs with specific individuals, such as key project stakeholders in a senior leadership role or people who have unique roles.



## Focus Groups

Conducting taxonomy focus groups per business area to identify metadata fields that are applicable to the organization as a whole and that are unique to their own business area.



## System Demos

Attending demos of content systems to learn more about the organization's content, search, tagging, and taxonomy needs.



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A circular logo celebrating the 115th year. It features the number '115' in a large font, with 'th' as a superscript, and 'YEAR' below it. The word 'CELEBRATION' is written in a curved banner across the bottom of the circle.





# Card Sorting

- ◆ A tool to learn how end users think content should be organized and categorized and how categories should be grouped.
- ◆ Card sorting provides insight into how people conceptualize, group, and label ideas.
- ◆ Card sorting may be used to not only design taxonomies, but also to test those taxonomies.

Three types:

## Open

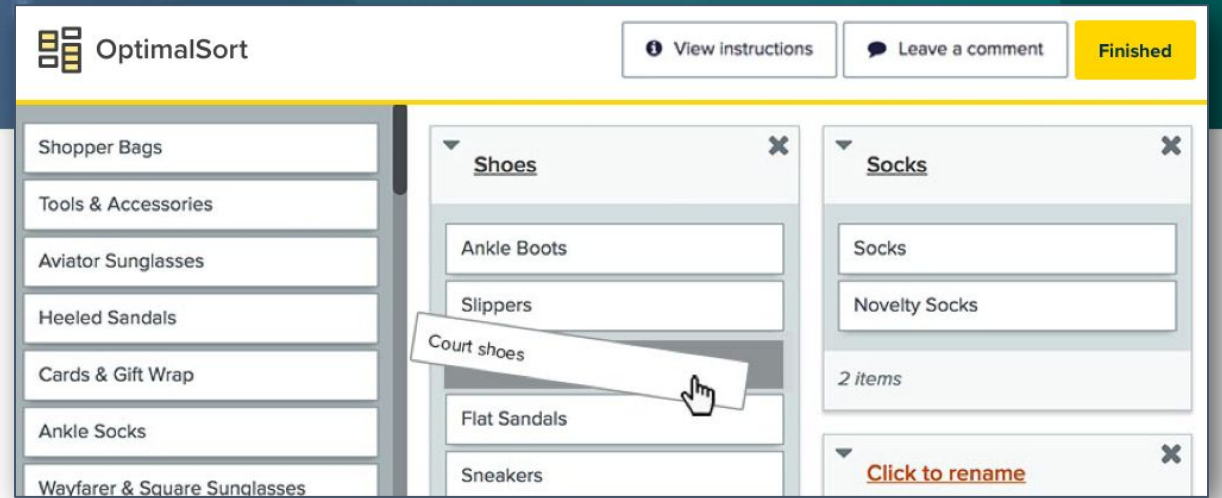
Participants are asked to organize cards into their own categories.

## Closed

Participants are asked to sort topics into a set of predefined categories.

## Hybrid

Participants have the ability to sort topics into existing categories or create their own.



Online tool:  
[OptimalSort](#)

49	Deals for home internet and phone bundles																			
46	49	The price of 3G Broadband data																		
41	46	62	A table of prices for cell phone plan options																	
36	34	39	57	A tool to calculate the best cell phone plan for me																
29	25	47	32	37	3G coverage map															
25	27	24	9	26	47	Internet connection speed test														
12	10	12	10	17	18	28	How to set up my BananaCom email address													
15	7	18	23	26	26	26	60	What to do when my cell phone has been broken or stolen												
25	19	13	13	23	20	25	59	60	How to transfer my home phone number to my new house											
10	6	12	9	13	15	12	42	41	32	BananaCom's contact phone number										
9	8	13	9	14	19	18	50	44	32	80	The email address to use for BananaCom help									
14	13	14	13	15	18	13	40	34	25	76	73	BananaCom's freephone number								
9	7	3	7	12	12	12	24	19	10	43	40	40	Career opportunities at BananaCom							
21	21	17	31	26	26	16	9	19	15	7	6	7	9	TrueTone ringtones I can buy						
15	20	23	32	26	26	10	7	18	10	8	7	6	7	74	Downloadable games for my cell phone					
17	21	22	32	30	25	10	4	17	8	3	4	3	4	71	68	Accessories for my cell phone				
15	26	28	41	36	21	10	9	19	12	8	7	8	7	48	46	56	Purchase a cell phone online			
24	40	31	51	32	24	10	7	18	10	4	4	8	4	52	45	54	70	Discounted cell phones		
23	29	30	52	36	29	10	7	20	9	8	8	9	8	8	47	46	53	68	75	A list of the most popular cell phones
16	26	26	40	29	25	8	9	13	7	8	8	10	7	39	41	52	52	57	65	Reviews of new handsets



# Sample Questions for User Interviews, Focus Groups, Questionnaires, and Workshops



## For users who search for content

- ◆ *How do you currently seek/discover information or answers to questions?*
- ◆ *If you use search, what are examples of keywords you use?*

## For users who manage and tag content

- ◆ *What are the file/document management procedures or workflow procedures?*
- ◆ *How do you organize, categorize, or tag content in these systems?*



# Collaboration in Top-Down Taxonomy Design

## Focus Groups and Workshops

- ◆ Participants respond to others' suggestions and comments
- ◆ Shared brainstormed suggestions spawn new ideas
- ◆ Seeing other participants contributions in activities contributes to understanding of other views
- ◆ Comments from those in other departments foster cross-departmental understanding for future collaboration



## Interviews

- ◆ Interview questions and responses can suggest additional collaboration methods
- ◆ Interview subjects can suggest additional colleagues to interview
- ◆ Interviews can be done with pairs of people



# Bottom-Up Taxonomy Design



# Bottom-Up Taxonomy Design Methods

To ensure that the taxonomy is applicable to relevant content and data sources and meets standards

- ◆ Especially focused on the **content**
- ◆ Makes more use of **technology**

## Methods

- ◆ Manual content analysis/survey
- ◆ Automated term extraction (corpus analysis)
- ◆ Search log analysis
- ◆ Keyword tagging analysis
- ◆ Legacy vocabularies review
- ◆ Term lists from subject matter experts
- ◆ LLMs and generative AI

Use when creating a new taxonomy or expanding an existing one.



# Top-Down Methods

## Background Document Review

A review of past or existing documents, content, and items that provides helpful information for the taxonomy design and taxonomy governance efforts.



## Content Analysis

Manually reviewing individual pieces of content (e.g. documents or website pages) to identify patterns of content and possible taxonomies.



## Automated Term Extraction

The use of text mining entity extraction tools to extract candidate taxonomy terms from a set of documents or web pages.



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# Search Log Analysis

Analysis of the spreadsheet generated by the site/enterprise search engine log, indicating what search strings users have been entering into the search box over a period of time.

Bottom-up, but user-focused, rather than content-focused.

## Procedure

- ◆ Sort descending by the number of searches and ignore other data
- ◆ Identify and group together similar/synonymous searches
- ◆ Designate search strings (including synonyms) with high ranks for inclusion as concepts in the taxonomy
- ◆ Choose the preferred concept label and alternative labels

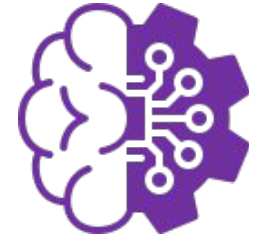
Review search logs periodically for updating the taxonomy, too.

	A	B	C
1	Search Term	Total Unique Searches	Results Page Vi
2	import	104	1.25
3	extractor	82	1.43
4	corpus	75	1.16
5	sparql	73	1.48
6	api	65	1.12
7	ontology	64	1.19
8	excel	56	1.21
9	export	43	1.09
10	excel import	40	1.1
11	workflow	39	1.31
12	API	38	1.08
13	graphsearch	38	1.18
14	snapshot	38	1.16
15	language	37	1.54
16	collection	35	1.26
17	blacklist	34	1.85
18	suggest	34	1.41
19	linked data	31	1.23

*search log from help.poolparty.biz*



# LLMs and Generative AI for Taxonomies



## Challenges with LLMs and Generative AI in Taxonomy Creation

- ◆ General LLMs are trained on generic content with a different context than yours and thus different meanings for terms, and different relationships.
- ◆ Generative AI (such as ChatGPT) with general LLMs accessing web content generate responses from multiple sources.
  - ◇ Taxonomy hierarchies can be incorrectly structured, or the same term can appear in different levels of the hierarchy, when pieced together from divergent sources.
- ◆ Generative AI does not recognize copyright and may generate a taxonomy that copies from a copyrighted taxonomy (in entirety or parts).



# LLMs and Generative AI for Taxonomies



## LLM Uses

- ◆ Develop your own LLMs (using Python coding, etc.) to be trained on your own enterprise content for appropriate context and better results
- ◆ These LLMs are used for other tasks, such as tagging/classification, and not just for taxonomy creation

## Generative AI Uses

- ◆ Create specific, limited queries for sub-tasks of taxonomy development, not for generating an entire, complete taxonomy
  - ◇ Suggesting narrower concepts for a concept
  - ◇ Suggesting alternative labels for a concept
  - ◇ Organizing concepts (e.g auto-extracted terms) into hierarchies
- ◆ Generate SPARQL queries to analyze and edit SKOS taxonomies
- ◆ Expert taxonomist review of results is always necessary





# Conclusions

# Conclusions: Value of Design Methods

## Top-Down Methods

- ◆ Ensures the taxonomy meets the user needs and expectations.
  - ◇ Improving results, so they can do their job better, saving time
  - ◇ Improving user satisfaction
- ◆ Engages stakeholders, keeping them committed to supporting and improving the taxonomy.



## Bottom-Up Methods

- ◆ Ensures the taxonomy is relevant for the content.
  - ◇ An appropriate number of search results are returned upon selection of a taxonomy concept (not too few or too many).
  - ◇ Content is not missed due to lack of taxonomy concepts.



# Conclusions: Technology for Taxonomy Design

## Benefits of Technology

- ◆ Include distributed and remote stakeholders
- ◆ Engage stakeholders and users in more ways
- ◆ Obtain suggestions via different sources and tools
  - People respond to different methods differently



## Collaborative Tools for Taxonomy Design

- ◆ Whiteboards for brainstorming and idea sharing: Miro, Mural, Lucidchart
- ◆ Collaborative task management software: Trello, Notion, Basecamp
- ◆ Spreadsheet for collecting and reviewing terms: Google Sheets, Excel
- ◆ Taxonomy management software: PoolParty, Semaphore, Synaptica



# Conclusions: Collaboration in Taxonomy Design

## Benefits of Collaboration

- ◆ Design a taxonomy that is suitable for a larger number of users and uses
- ◆ Obtain wider buy-in and long-term support for the taxonomy
- ◆ Initiate participation for future maintenance and governance of the taxonomy, which should also be collaborative
- ◆ Obtain ideas for additional, expanded uses and implementations of the taxonomy



# Taxonomy Building Resources

From Enterprise Knowledge, LLC's website knowledge base:

["The Art of Taxonomy Design"](#)

["The Business Taxonomy Workshop"](#)

["Design Thinking and Taxonomy Design"](#)

["Generative AI for Taxonomy Creation"](#)  
*(by Heather Hedden)*

From The Accidental Taxonomist blog:

["Engaging Others in Taxonomy Building"](#)

["Taxonomy Design Research"](#)

["Card Sorting and Taxonomies"](#)

["Taxonomies and ChatGPT"](#)

From the book [\*The Accidental Taxonomist, 3rd ed.\*](#):  
Chapter 10: "Taxonomy Planning, Design, and Creation"





# General Taxonomy Resources and Events

[ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005 \(2010\) Guidelines for Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies](#)

[The Accidental Taxonomist Blog](#)

[Taxonomy Talk: Taxonomist community on Discord](#)

[Bite-Sized Taxonomy Boot Camp London](#) virtual half-day event  
October 9, 9:00 – 11:45 am EDT

[Semantic Data 2024: Taxonomy, Ontology, and Knowledge Graphs](#)  
October 23, New York, NY

[Taxonomy Boot Camp Conference](#)  
November 18 – 19, Washington, DC



# Q&A

Thank you for listening.

Questions?

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