

A Linked Data Representation for Summary Statistics and Grouping Criteria

RPI IDEA/Tetherless World Constellation

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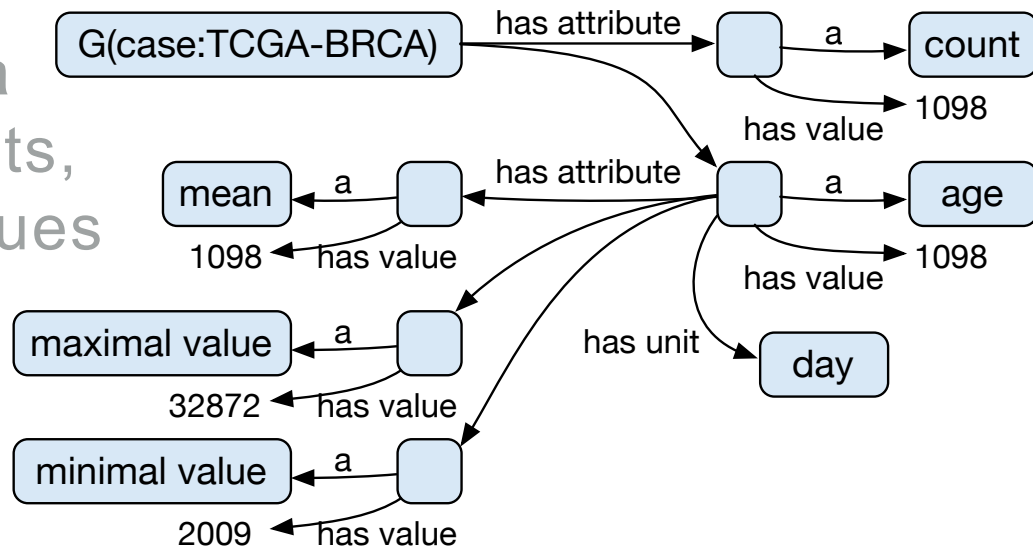
Summary statistics across groups can be formalized as **linked data** using *owl:Class*-based sets, expressing aggregate values as attributes of those classes.

Class: G(**case:TCGA-BRCA**)

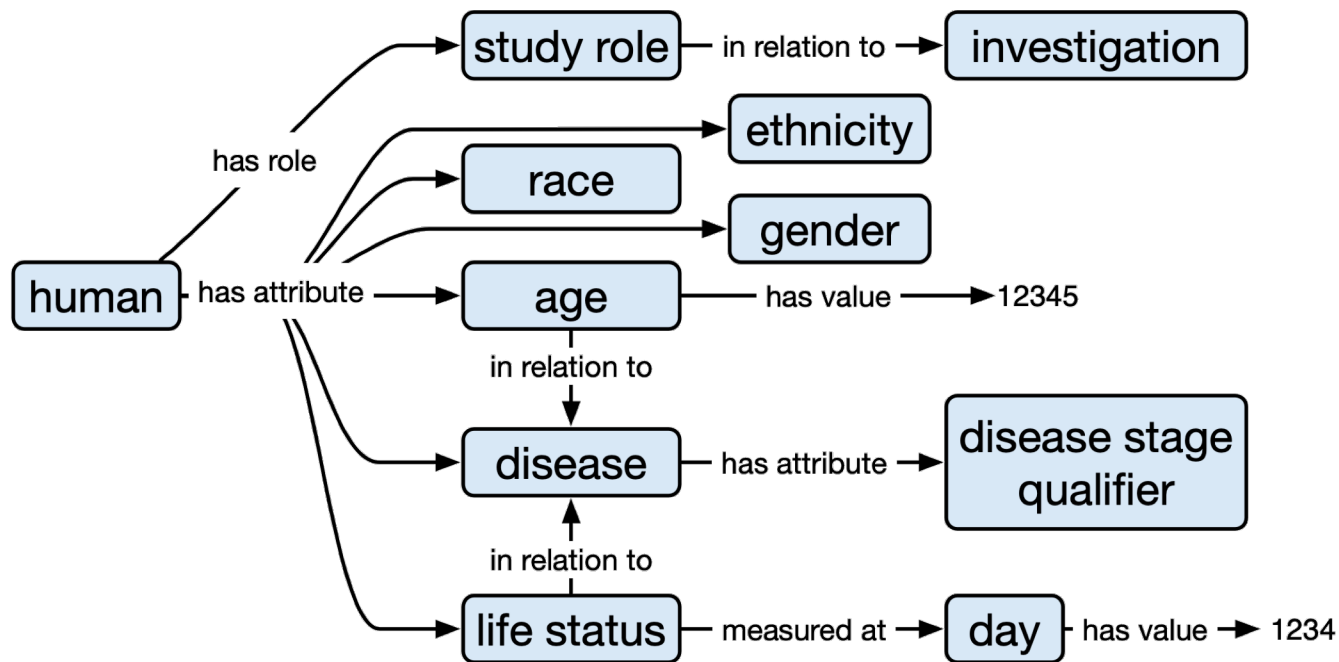
SubClassOf: *sio:human* and

sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'

and *sio:'in relation to' value case:TCGA-BRCA)*



Example Data Schema – Genomic Data Commons Clinical Annotations



Defining Grouping Criteria (starting with Calvanese *et al.* 2008)

OWL

```
Class: GDC_Subject
EquivalentTo: sio:human
    and sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'
        and sio:'in relation to' some sio:investigation)
```

SPARQL

```
select ?GDC_Subject WHERE {
  ?GDC_Subject a sio:SIO_000485; # human
  sio:SIO_000228 [ # has role
    a sio:SIO_000883; # study subject
    sio:SIO_000668 [ # in relation to
      a sio:SIO_000747 # investigation
    ]
  ].
}
```

$$q(\bar{x}, \alpha(\bar{y})) \leftarrow \phi$$

where

Class: \bar{x}

SubClassOf: ϕ

We will reserve $\alpha(\bar{y})$ for later.

Class: \bar{x}

SubClassOf: ϕ

$$\bar{x} = G(g_1, \dots, g_n)$$

Class: $G(g_1, \dots, g_n)$

SubClassOf: ϕ

Class: $G(?x)$

SubClassOf: `sio:human`

`and sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'`

`and sio:'in relation to' value ?x)`

Grouping Criteria as a SPARQL query

```
select ?GDC_Subject ?x where {  
  ?GDC_Subject a sio:SIO_000485; # human  
  sio:SIO_000228 [ # has role  
    a sio:SIO_000883; # study subject  
    sio:SIO_000668 ?x # in relation to  
  ].  
  ?x a sio:SIO_000747 # investigation  
}
```

Class: G(?x)

SubClassOf: sio:human

and sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'
and sio:'in relation to' value ?x)

Grouped Criteria as expanded classes

Class: G(**case:FM-AD**)

SubClassOf: sio:human

and sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'
and sio:'in relation to' value **case:FM-AD**)

Class: G(**case:TARGET-NBL**)

SubClassOf: sio:human and

sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'
and sio:'in relation to' value **case:TARGET-NBL**)

Class: G(?x)

SubClassOf: sio:human

and sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'
and sio:'in relation to' value ?x)

...

owl:Classes with **property restriction** definitions can be **assigned URIs automatically** based on the **graph digest** of that property restriction using RGDA1 or similar graph digest algorithms.

```
graph = IsomorphicGraph()
```

```
graph = source_graph.query("""  
describe ?restr where {  
    ?G owl:equivalentClass|rdfs:subClassOf ?restr.  
}""", initBindings={"G":my.Class} )
```

```
digest = graph.graph_digest()
```

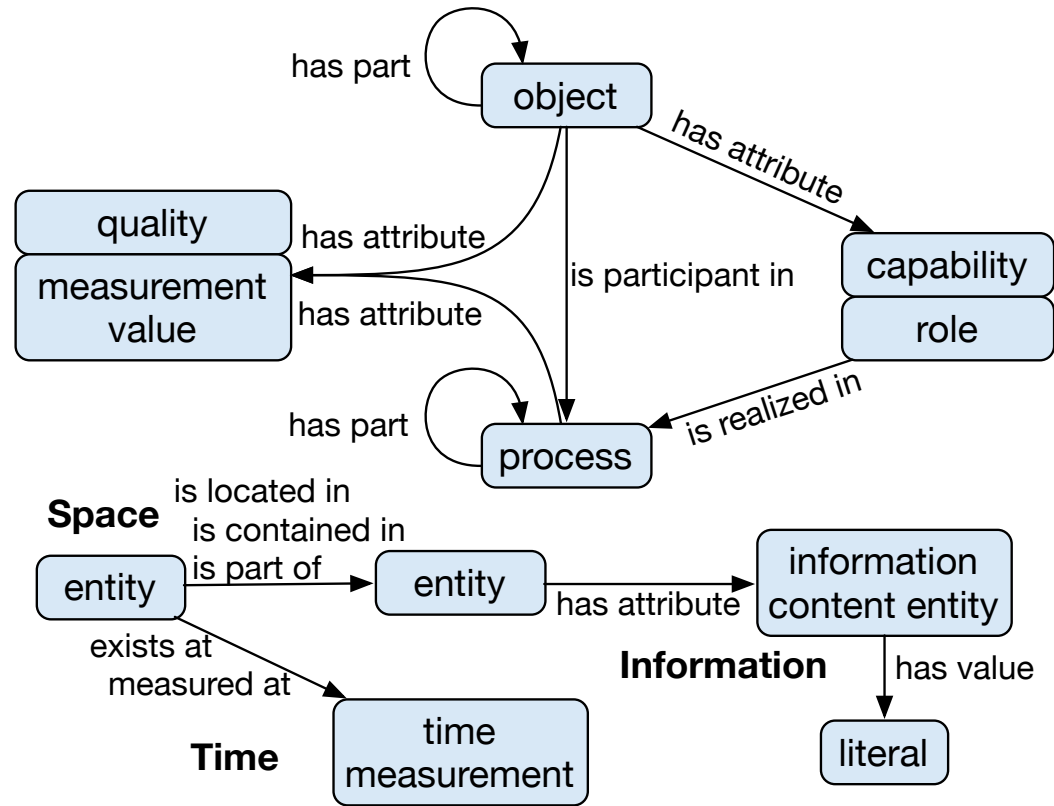
```
source_graph.add((  
    my.Class,  
    owl:equivalentClass,  
    digest_prefix[digest]  
))
```

WARNING! We will be discussing the use of OWL 2 puns.

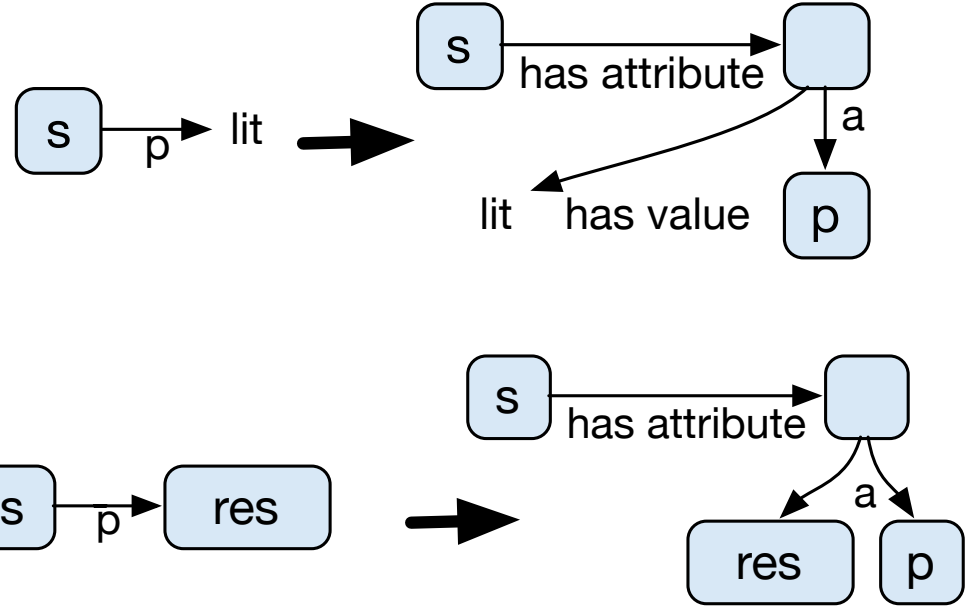
TL;DR for OWL 2 Punning:

Statements asserted about a resource as an OWL Class **cannot be used to draw inferences** about the resource as an OWL Individual or vice-versa.

Expressing aggregate values relies on the Semanticscience Integrated Ontology, or an expressive equivalent.



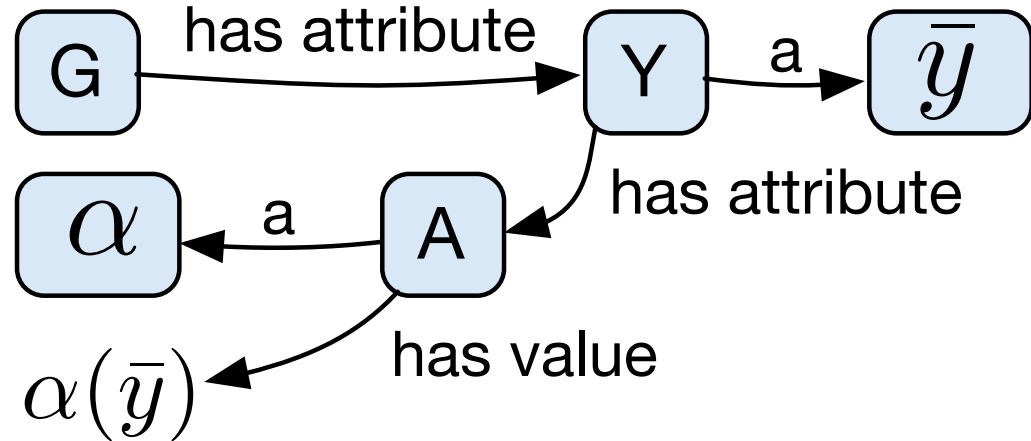
First, if needed we reify non-SIO statements as attributes.



$$\forall G, \alpha(\bar{y}) \exists A \in \alpha, Y \in \bar{y}$$

$$attr(G, Y) \wedge attr(Y, A) \wedge val(A, \alpha(\bar{y}))$$

Finally, here's what we do with $\alpha(\bar{y})$.



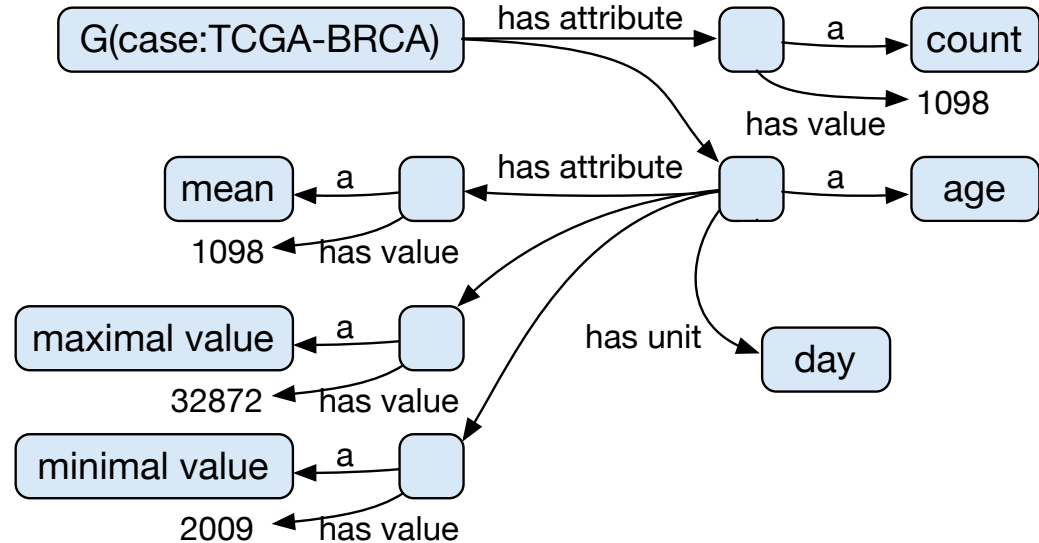
Here's what it looks like in practice.

Class: G(**case:TCGA-BRCA**)

SubClassOf: sio:human and

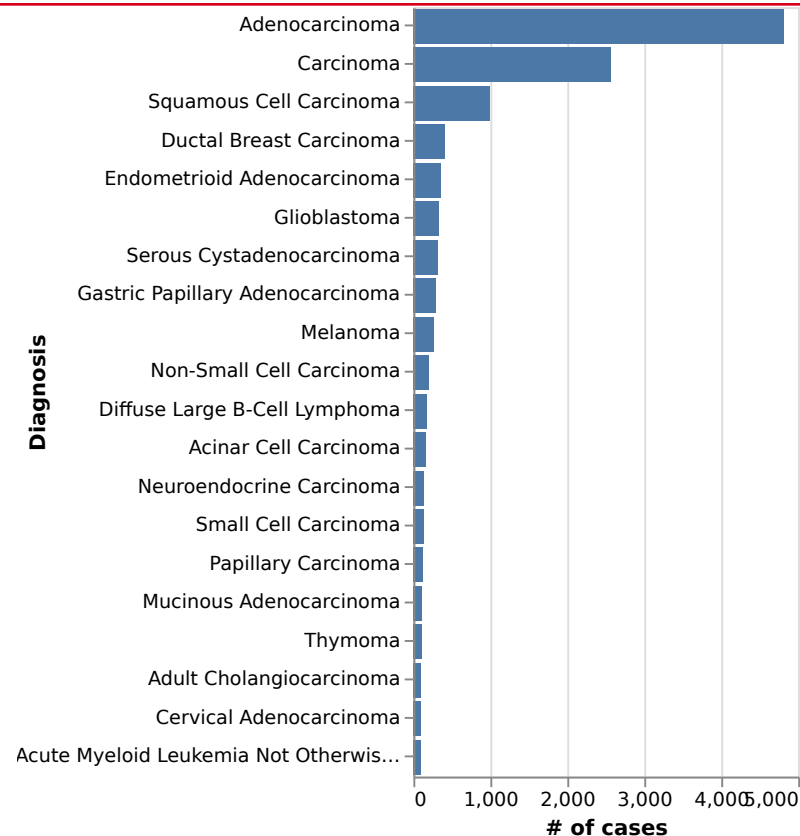
sio:'has role' some (sio:'subject role'

and sio:'in relation to' value **case:TCGA-BRCA**)



Implementation in Jupyter Notebook

- We can query summary statistics from an RDF graph and put the results into it's own graph.
- We query the statistics out and display them using Vega-Lite.



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