

The logo for REX (Region Evolution Explorer) features the word "REX" in a large, bold, blue font with a white outline. To the right of the text is a circular network diagram with blue nodes and connecting lines. Below the text "REX" is the subtitle "Region Evolution Explorer" in a smaller, blue font.

**REX**

*Region Evolution  
Explorer*

# **REX - A TOOL FOR DISCOVERING EVOLUTION TRENDS IN ONTOLOGY REGIONS**

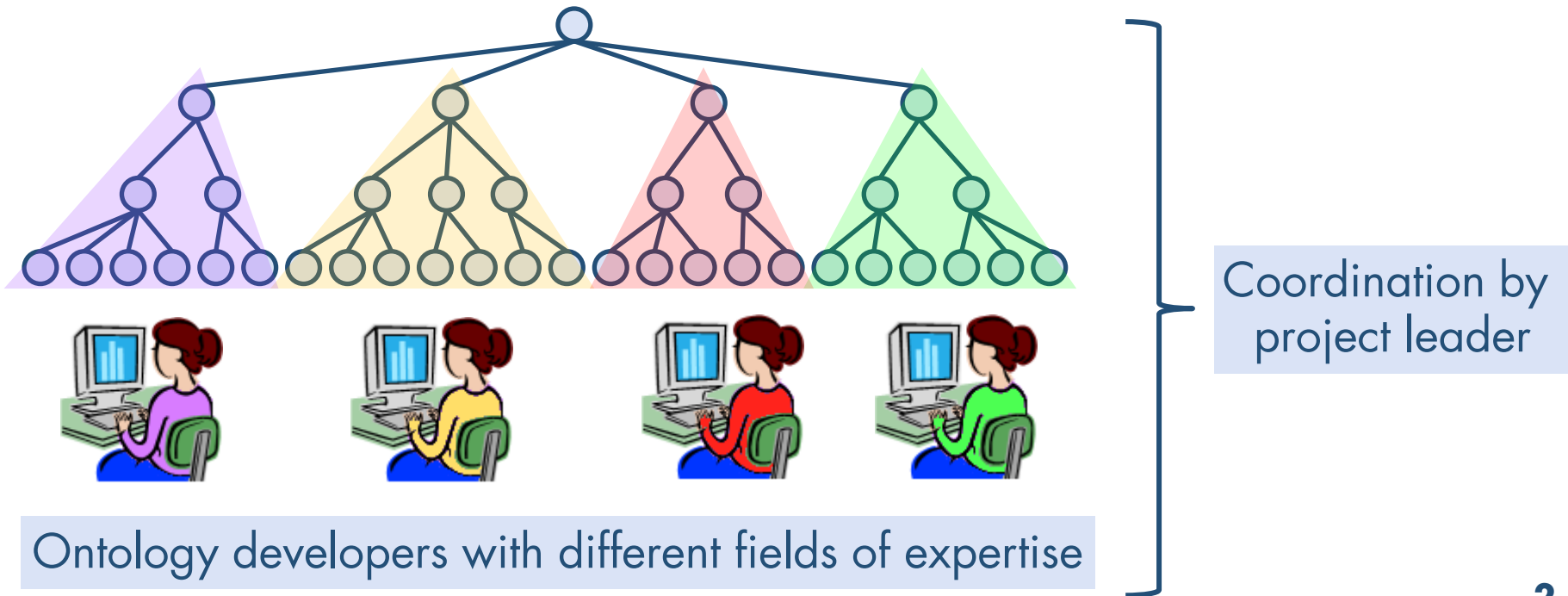
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UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

18<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2014, DILS, LISBOA

# ONTOLOGY EVOLUTION

- Heavy usage of ontologies in the life sciences, e.g. annotations, semantic search, ...
- Ongoing research, new findings → Ontology changes
- Continuous release of new versions    +    ↻    ✗
- Collaborative, distributed development of large ontologies



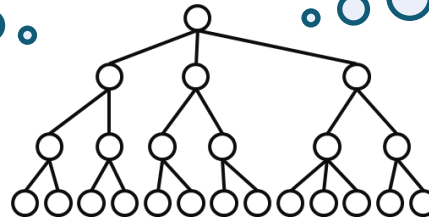
# ONTOLOGY EVOLUTION

Where are the changes located?

Potential for future development?

How has the work progressed?

Are there (un)stable ontology regions?



- Unstable ontology regions
  - Many modifications → focus of recent development
  - Impact of changes on ontology-based algorithms or applications → redo analyses?
- Stable ontology regions
  - Already completed?
  - Low interest so far → further changes necessary?

# CURRENT STATE & CONTRIBUTIONS

- BioPortal, OBO Foundry , ...
    - Provide life science ontologies with versions
  - Diff computation (PromptDiff, COntoDiff, ...)
  - Web tools to analyze ontology evolution (GOChase, OnEX, ...)
- **No tool to analyze and compare evolution in different ontology parts**

## Web application **R**egion **E**volution **E**xplorer (REX)

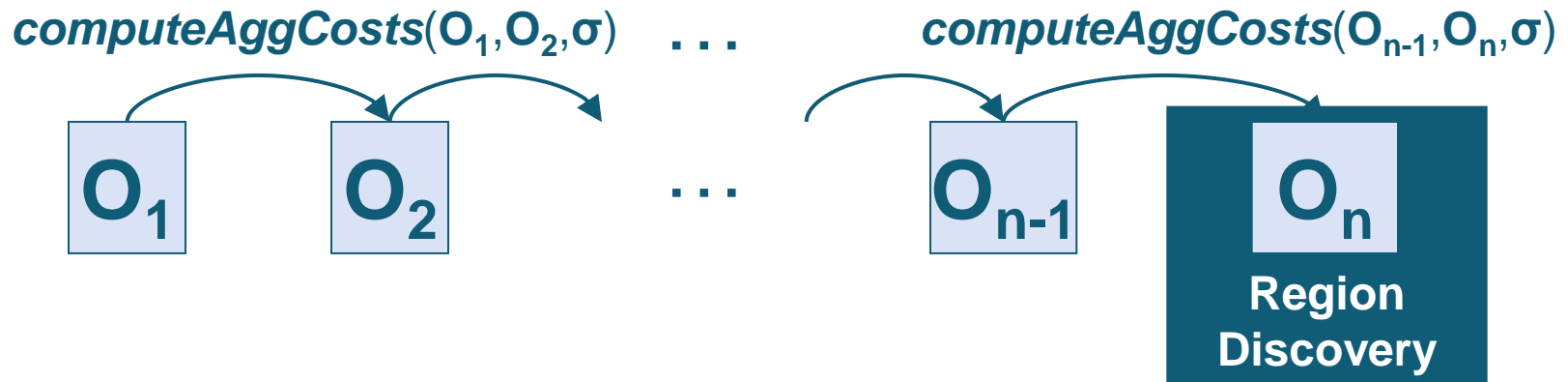
- Determination of differently changing ontology regions
- Interactive exploration of regions w.r.t. their change intensity
- Comparative trend analysis
  - Monitor long-term evolution for regions of interest
  - Track the work or coordinate future development

# AGENDA

- Region Discovery Method
- Trend Discovery
- REX
  - Infrastructure
  - Analysis workflows
- Conclusions and Outlook

# REGION DISCOVERY METHOD

- **Basic idea:** Compute change intensities for regions based on changes between succeeding ontology versions  $O_1 \dots O_n$  using change cost model  $\sigma$



- 1) Compute changes between succeeding versions
- 2) Propagate change costs within the is-a hierarchy
- 3) Transfer aggregated costs from the first to the last version
- 4) Compute change intensities to discover differently evolving regions

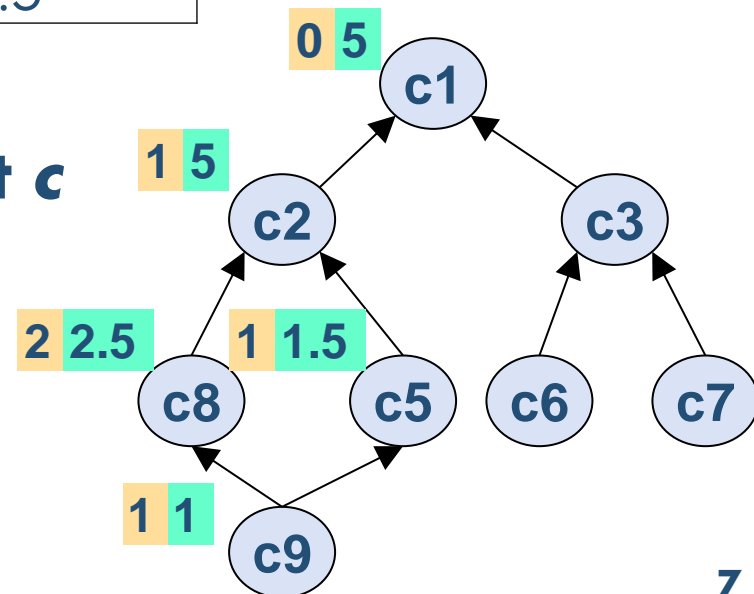
# ONTOLOGY CHANGES AND COSTS

	Change operation	Change costs
Concepts	<i>addC</i>	1
	<i>delC</i>	2
Relationships	<i>addR</i>	0.5/0.5
	<i>delR</i>	1.0/1.0
Attributes	<i>addA</i>	0.5
	<i>delA</i>	0.5
	<i>chgAttValue</i>	0.5

Cost model  
can be  
adapted!

- **Costs of an ontology concept  $c$**

- Local costs  **$lc(c)$** 
  - Changes that directly affect  $c$
- Aggregated costs  **$ac(c)$** 
  - Changes on *is-a* descendants of  $c$



# COMPUTE AGGREGATED COSTS FOR TWO VERSIONS

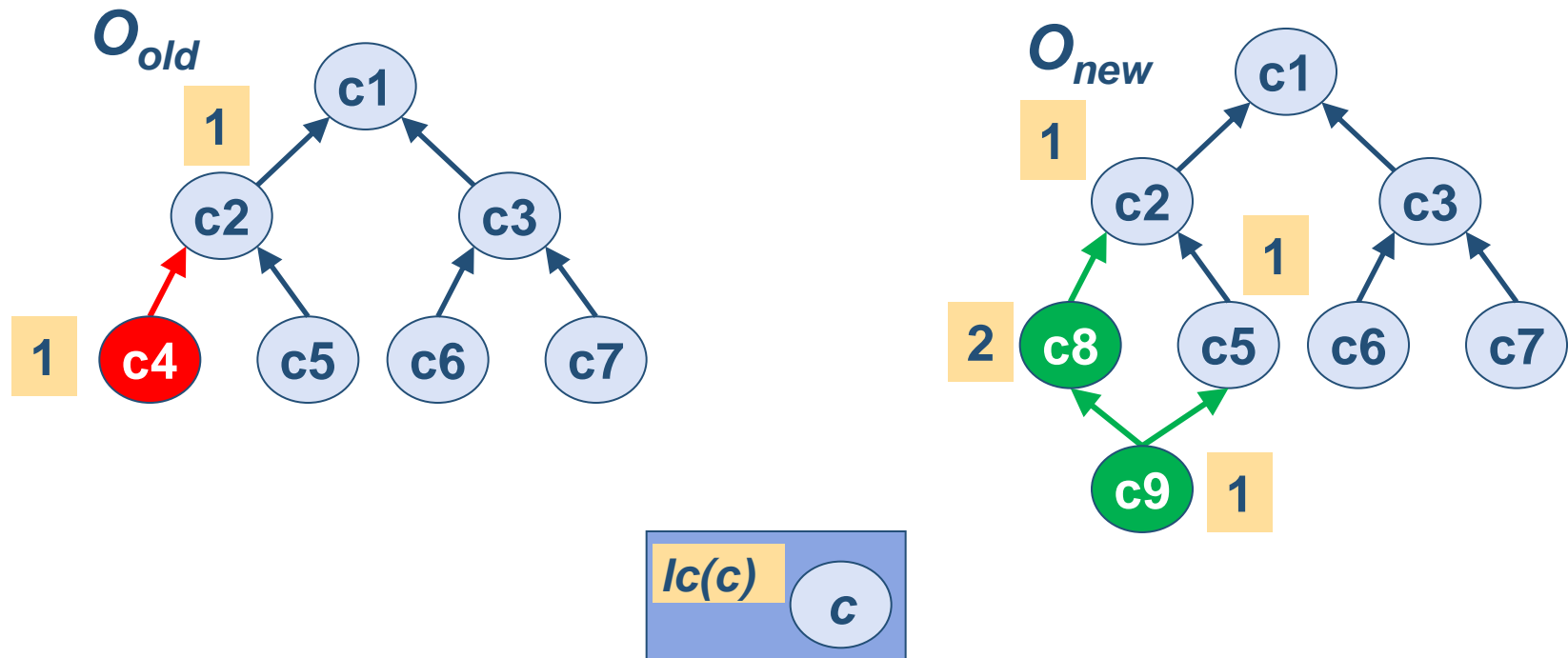
**Algorithm:** *computeAggregatedCosts*( $O_{old}$ ,  $O_{new}$ ,  $\sigma$ )

- **Input:** Two ontology versions  $O_{old}$  and  $O_{new}$ , change costs  $\sigma$
  - **Output:**  $O_{new}$  with computed aggregated costs ( $ac$ )
1. Detect changes:  $\text{diff}(O_{old}, O_{new})$
  2. Assign local costs to  $O_{old}$  and  $O_{new}$
  3. Aggregate costs in  $O_{old}$  and in  $O_{new}$
  4. Transfer costs  $O_{old} \rightarrow O_{new}$



# CHANGE DETECTION AND LOCAL COSTS

- **Simple diff computation:** based on accession numbers used in ontology elements  $\rightarrow addC, delC, addR, delR, \dots$
- Example
  - Uniform change costs of 1
  - Relationship costs to target

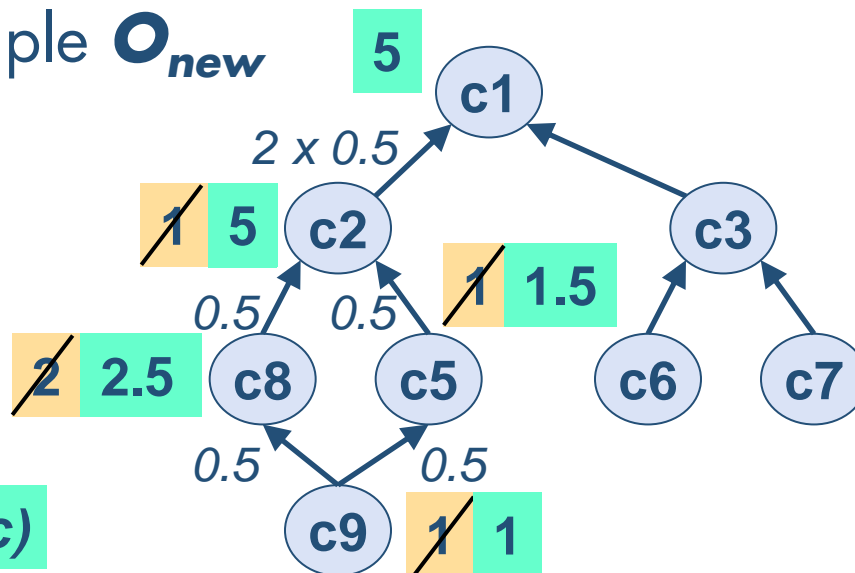


# COST PROPAGATION AND AGGREGATION

- Propagation of local costs ***lc***
- Aggregated costs ***ac(c)*** of concept *c*:  
Weighted sum of all children *ac*'s plus own local costs *lc(c)*

$$ac(c) = \sum_{\text{direct children } c' \text{ of } c} \frac{ac(c')}{|parents(c')|} + lc(c)$$

- Example ***O<sub>new</sub>***



propagation of *lc(c9)*  
 propagation of *lc(c8)*  
 propagation of *lc(c5)*  
 propagation of *lc(c2)*

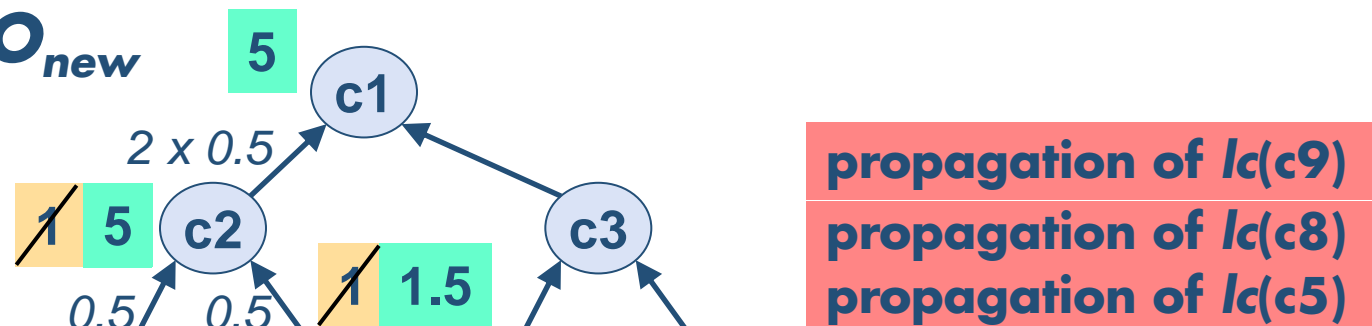
*lc(c)* *ac(c)*

# COST PROPAGATION AND AGGREGATION

- Propagation of local costs  $lc$
- Aggregated costs  $ac(c)$  of concept  $c$ :  
Weighted sum of all children  $ac$ 's plus own local costs  $lc(c)$

$$ac(c) = \sum_{\text{direct children } c' \text{ of } c} \frac{ac(c')}{|parents(c')|} + lc(c)$$

- Example  $O_{new}$

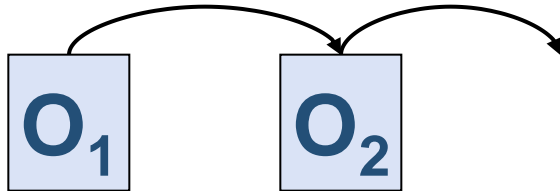


- Transfer aggregated costs  $O_{old} \rightarrow O_{new}$   
→ Costs of del changes reflected in new(er) version(s)
- Costs of equal concepts are summed up

# DISCOVERY ALGORITHM FOR MULTIPLE VERSIONS

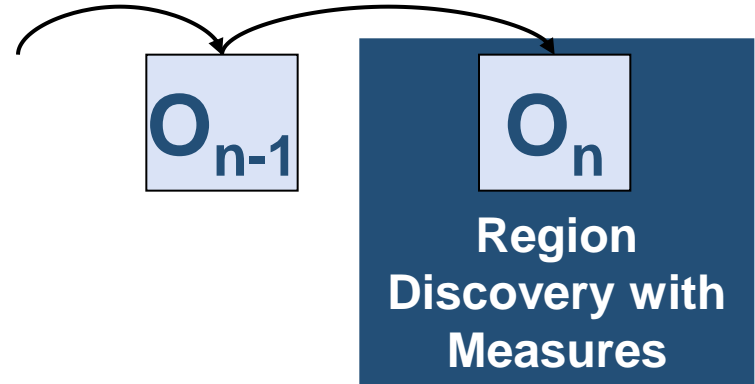
- Reuse of ***computeAggregatedCosts*** algorithm
  - Successive computation and transfer of aggregated costs
  - Apply region discovery on latest version

***computeAggCosts***( $O_1, O_2, \sigma$ )



...

***computeAggCosts***( $O_{n-1}, O_n, \sigma$ )



# ONTOLOGY REGIONS AND MEASURES

- **Ontology region *OR***

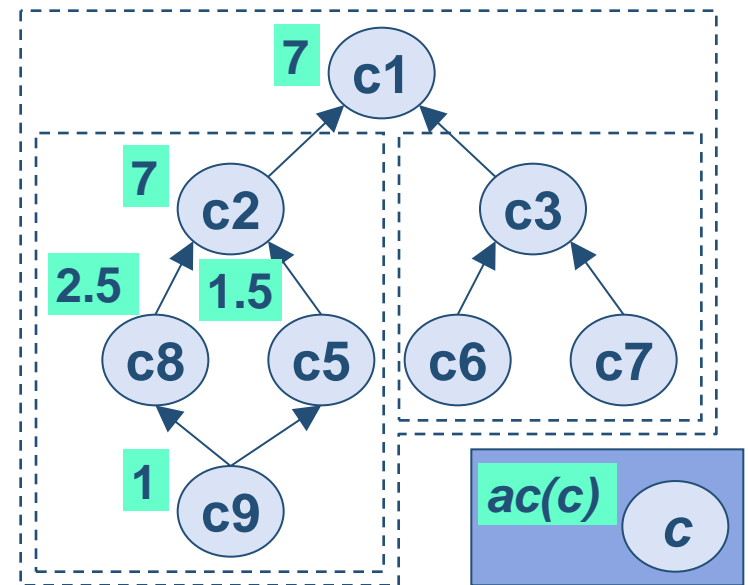
- Subgraph of an ontology consisting of a single root concept and all concepts in its *is-a* subgraph

- **Region measures**

to quantify change intensity

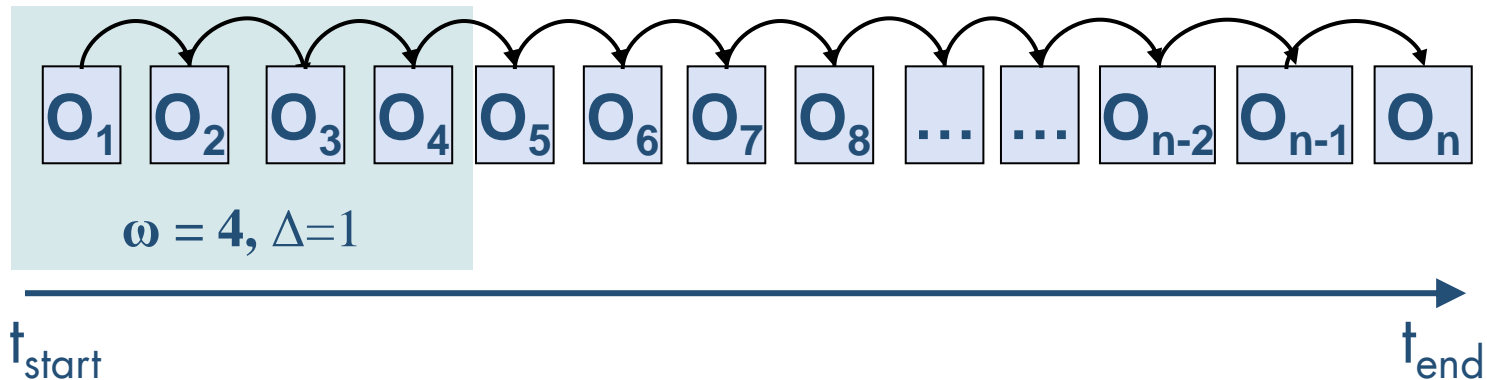
- Absolute change costs
- Absolute / relative region size
- Average change costs
- ...

region	abs_costs	rel_size	avg_costs
c1	7	$8/8=1$	$7/8=0.875$
c2	7	$4/8=0.5$	$7/4=1.75$
c3	0	$3/8=0.375$	$0/3=0$



# TREND DISCOVERY

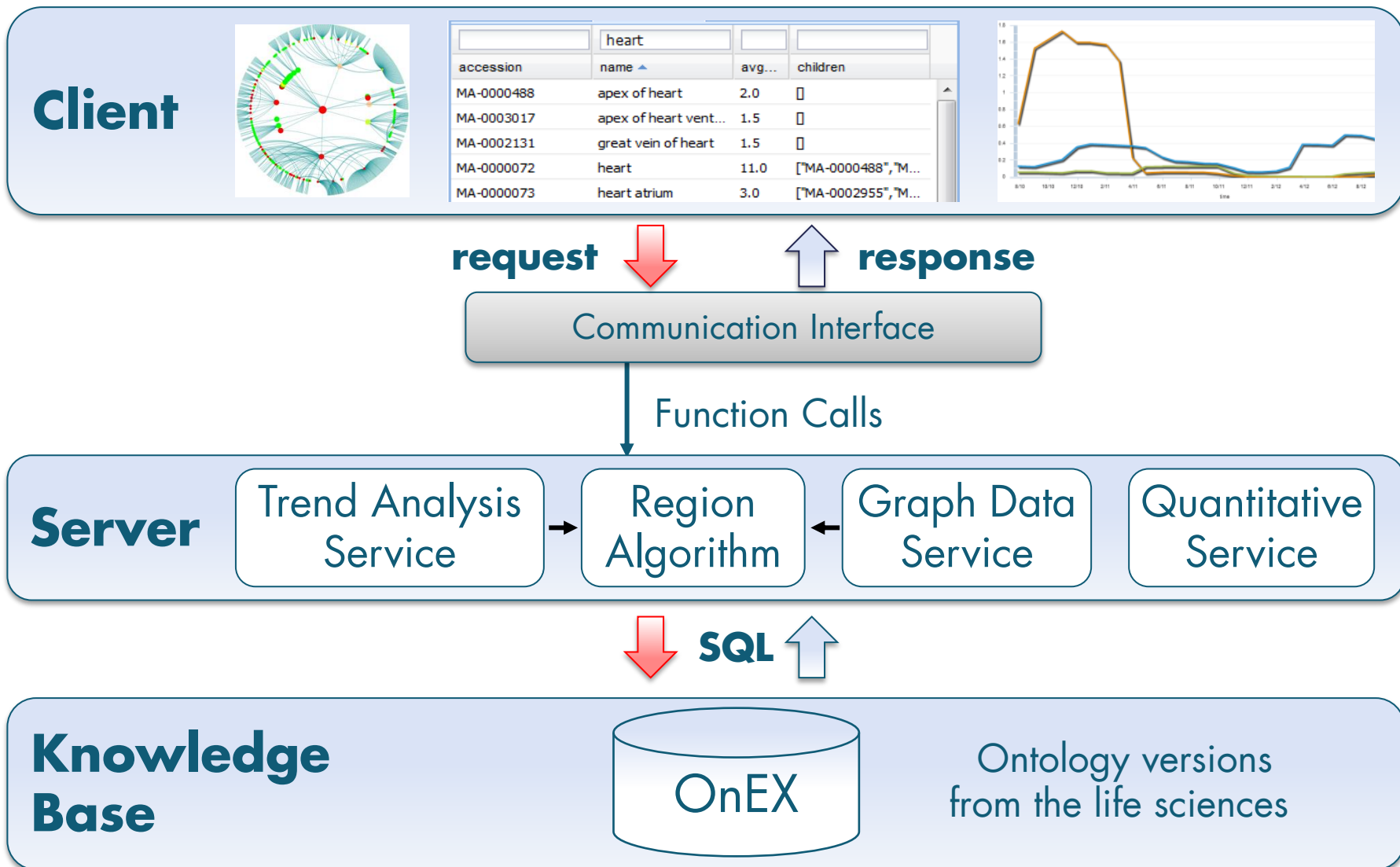
- Trend discovery based on sliding windows
  - Monitor region changes over long periods of time
    - Ontology  $O$ , region of interest  $OR$
    - Time interval  $(t_{start}, t_{end})$
    - Sliding window of size  $\omega$
    - Step width  $\Delta$
- Call region discovery algorithm within  $\omega$
- Collect change intensities for region of interest over time



# AGENDA

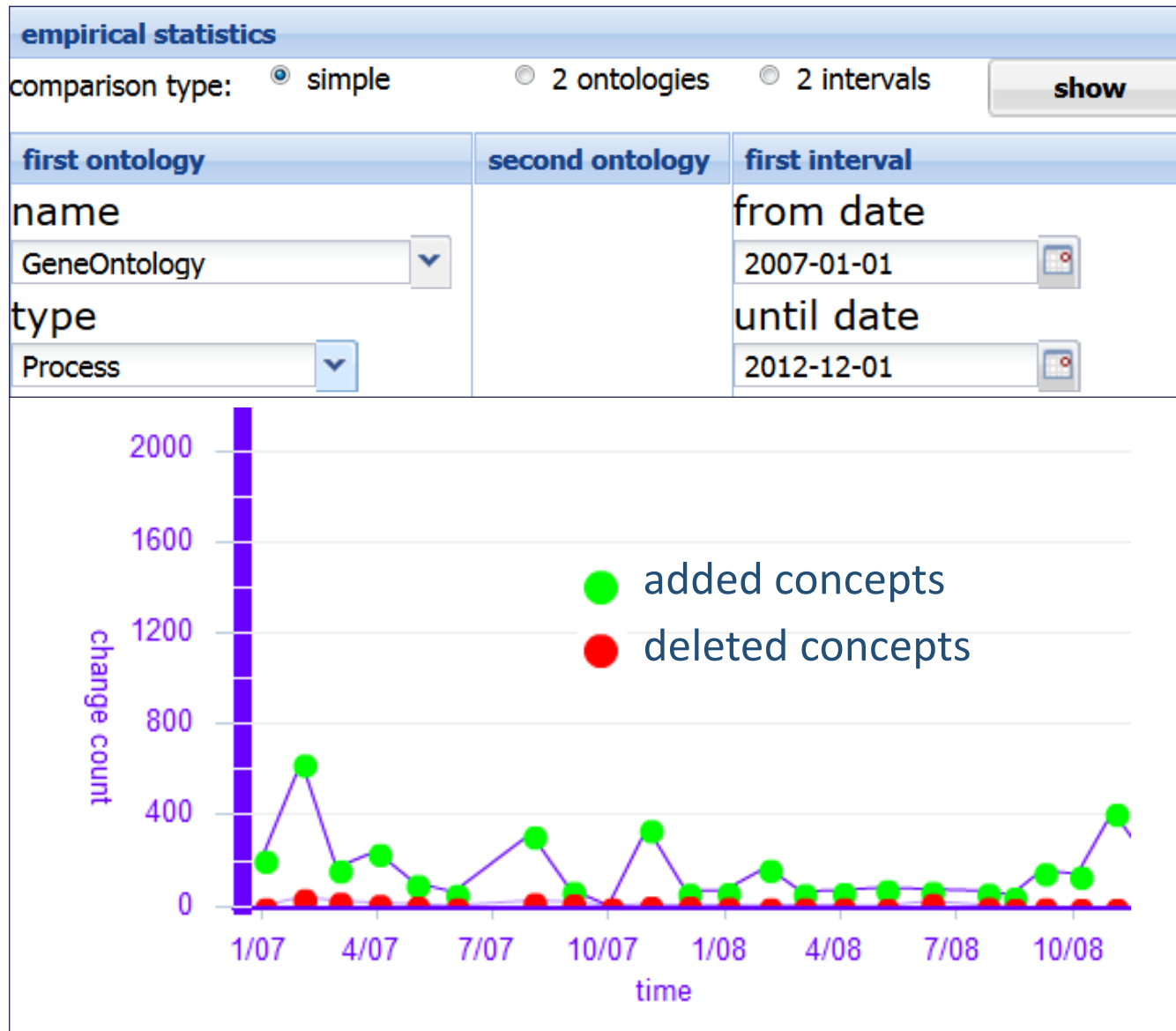
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# INFRASTRUCTURE





# QUANTITATIVE CHANGE ANALYSIS



# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

## Input

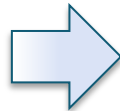
name  
AdultMouseAnatomyOntology

type  
AnatomicalEntity

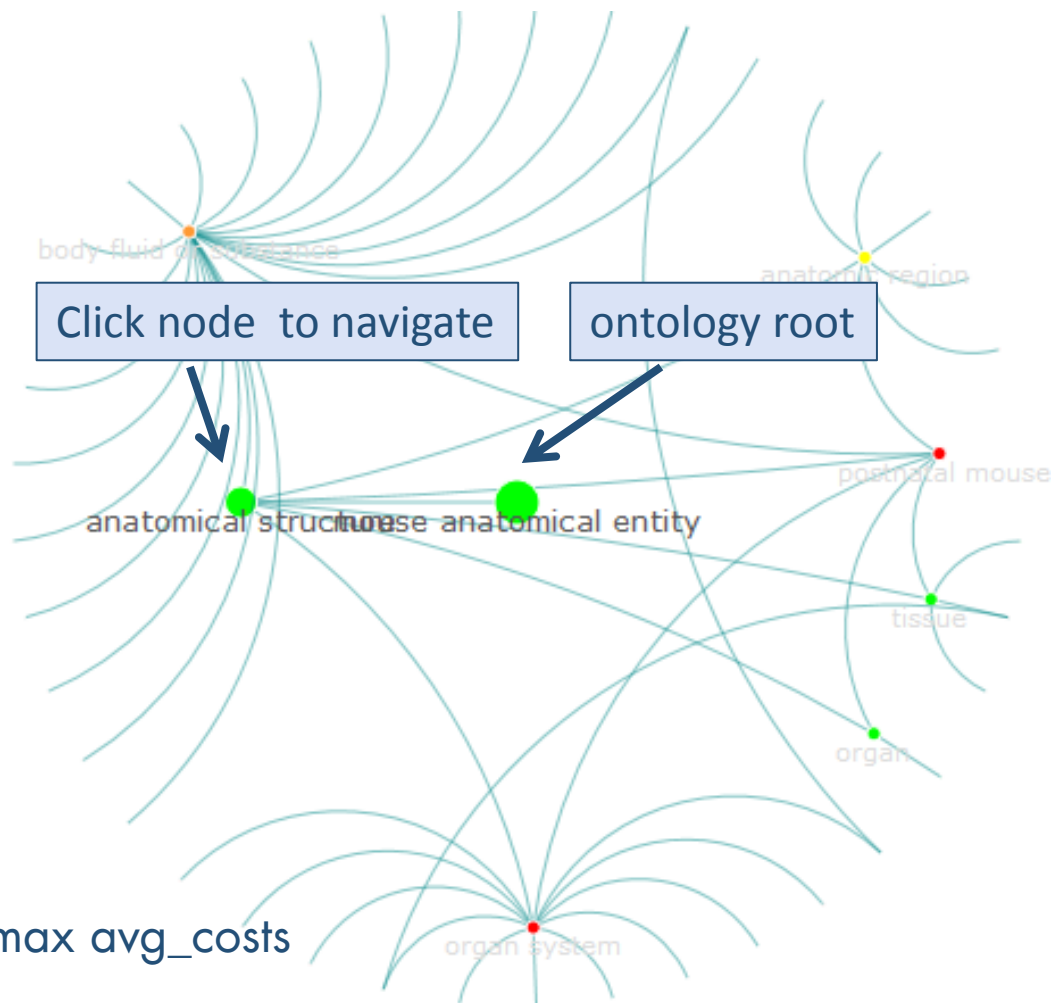
from  
2005-08-10

to  
2013-03-12

submit



## Browser View



stable unstable

Coloring schemes

- Interval based grouping
- Equal distribution between min/max avg\_costs

# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

# Input

name  
AdultMouseAnatomyOntology

type  
AnatomicalEntity

from  
2005-08-10

to  
2013-03-12

**submit**



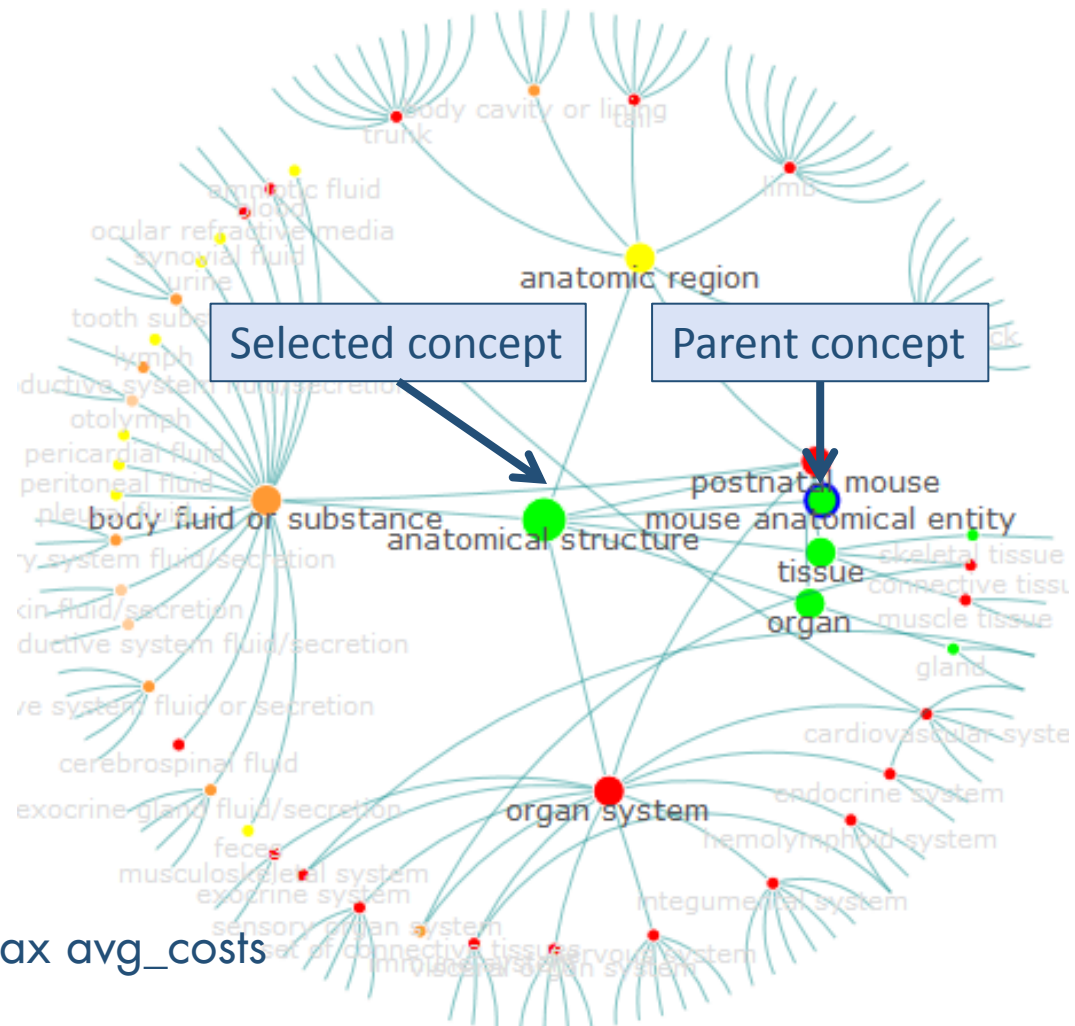
stable                  unstable

## Coloring schemes

- Interval based grouping
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## Browser View



# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

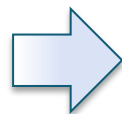
## Input

name

type

from

to



## Table View

	heart		
accession	name	avgCo...	children
MA-0000072	heart	11	["MA-0000488", "MA-00
MA-0000098	heart mesentery	7.5	["MA-0000482"]
MA-0000085	heart interventri...	5.5	["MA-0002939", "MA-00



## Change History

Change history of concept MA-0000072					
date of cha...	type of ch...	type of i...	changed i...	new value(s)	old v
2005-08	addition	attribute	name	heart	
2005-08	addition	relation	is_a	MA-0000557	
2005-08	addition	relation	part_of	MA-0000010	
2005-12	addition	relation	part_of	MA-0002449	
2005-12	deletion	relation	is_a		MA-0

- Filter / sort by accession number, name, avg\_costs ...
- View individual change history of concepts

# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

## Input

name  
AdultMouseAnatomyOntology

type  
AnatomicalEntity

from  
2005-08-10

to  
2013-03-12

submit



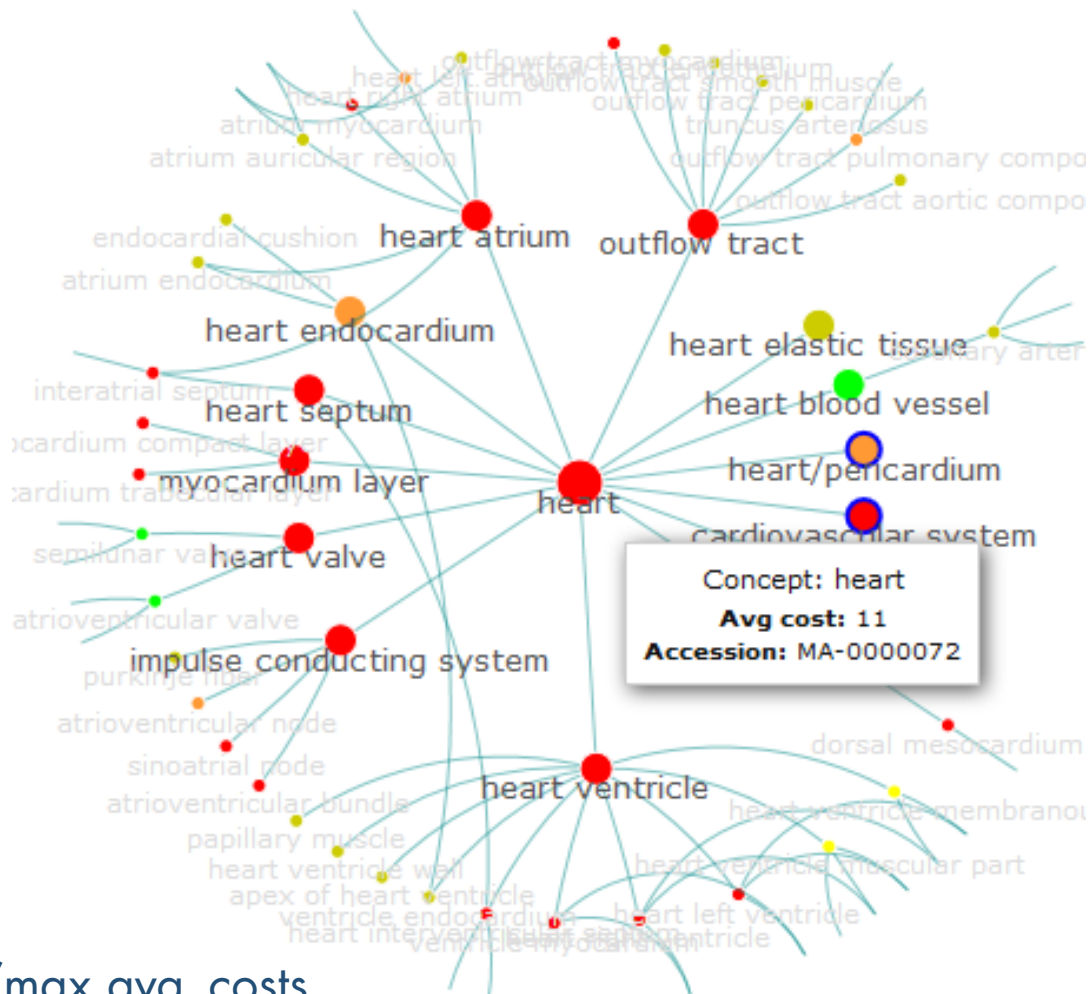
stable unstable

Coloring schemes

- Interval based grouping
- Equal distribution between min/max avg\_costs

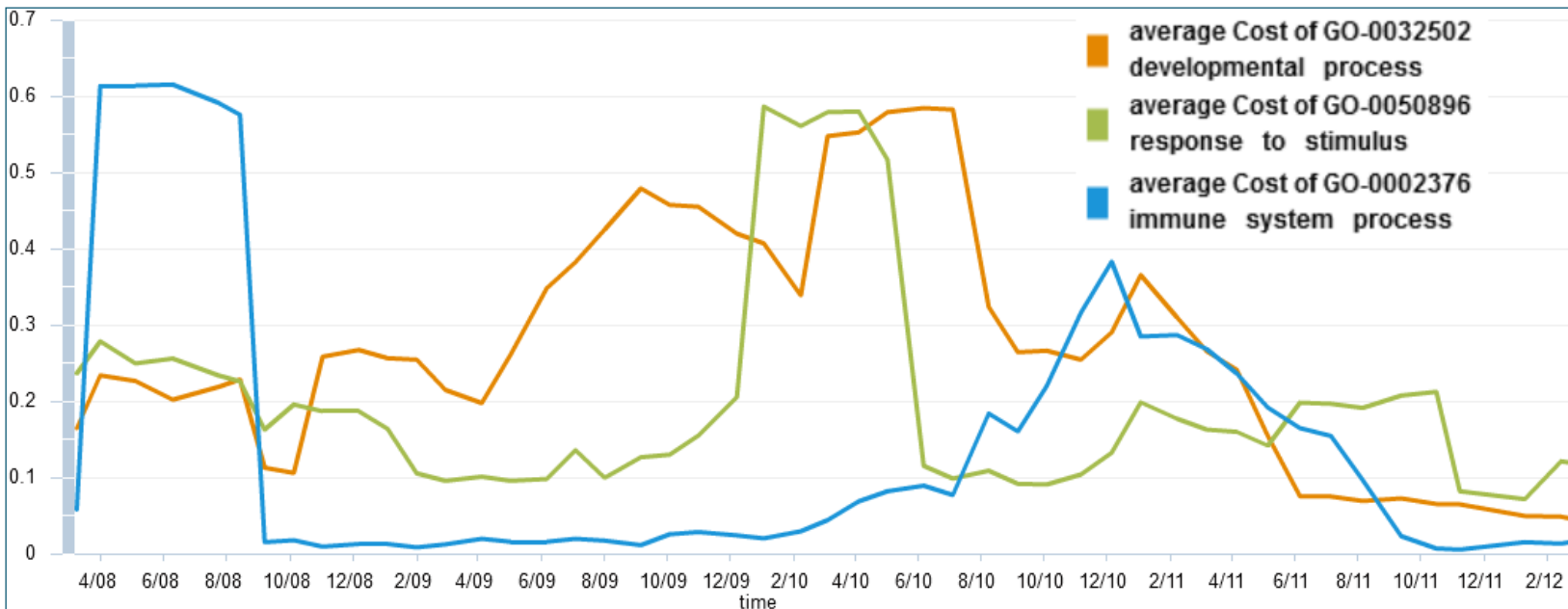


## Browser View



# TREND ANALYSIS

specification		immune system			
name:	GeneOntology	accession	name	accession	name
type:	Process	GO-0002376	immune system process	GO-0032502	developmental process
from:	2008-03-09	GO-0002520	immune system development	GO-0050896	response to stimulus
to:	2013-03-12	GO-0002682	regulation of immune system process	GO-0002376	immune system process
step size:	1	GO-0002683	negative regulation of immune system process		
window size:	6	GO-0002684	positive regulation of immune system process		
1. submit 2. calculate trends 3. export					



# CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

- Explore evolution of life science ontologies to discover (un)stable regions and trends
- Monitor development of large ontologies (developers, project coordinators)
- Support ontology-based algorithms and analysis
- Support versioning of individual ontologies (upload of own versions)
- Include user-based adaptation of cost model
- Web service interface