# Data Landscaping to Support Coordination at Scale

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Note: The views expressed herein are solely those of the author, and should not be construed as representing the views of the author's employer.



#### What We Want





#### What We Have





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## The Problem

- Pharmaceutical R&D rising costs
- Cost inflation largely attributed to clinical trials



## Informatics Opportunity

- Drive down cost associated with operations
  - Primary use of data
- Improve ability to translate historical and preclinical data into an increase in probability of clinical success
  - Secondary use of data
- Assemble public and internally authored data in support of licensing, mergers and acquisitions.



## Coordination as Communication

- 1. Internal thoughts
  - a. Qualia (perceptions, sensations, reactions, moods)
  - b. Ideas
- 2. Direct and interactive
  - a. An interactive face to face meeting
  - b. Q&A session between an "authority" and a group of interested individuals
- 3. Direct and non-interactive
  - a. Speech
  - b. Lecture/presentation
- 4. Indirect (technology mediated) and interactive
  - a. Phone conversation (synchronous)
  - b. Instant messenger (synchronous)
  - c. E-mail exchange (asynchronous)

#### 5. Indirect (technology/artifact mediated) and non-interactive

- a. Communication at scale
  - i. Across time
  - ii. Across geography
  - iii. Across large audiences



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## The Structure of Language

- Grammar
  - Rules for assembling instances of lexical categories (nouns, verbs, adjectives, ...) into communication artifacts
- Vocabulary
  - Sets of words assigned to lexical categories.



## Grammatical vs. Lexical Meaning

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously (Chomsky)

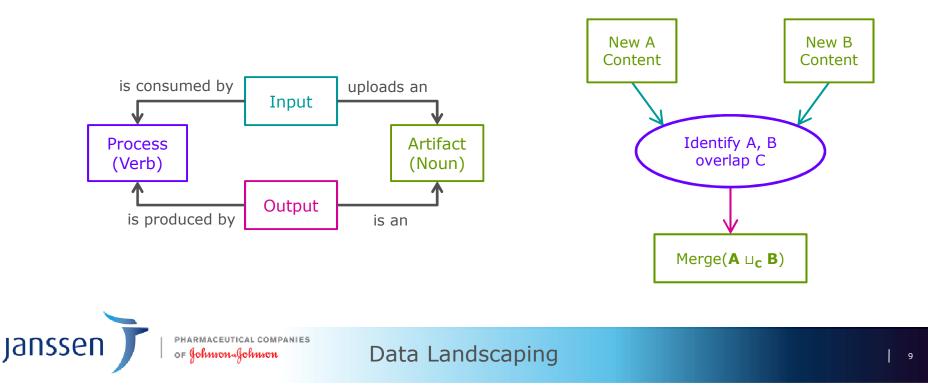
It can only be the **thought** of **verdure** to come, which prompts us in the autumn to buy these **dormant white** lumps of vegetable matter covered by a brown papery skin, and lovingly to plant them and care for them. It is a marvel to me that under this cover they are **laboring** unseen at such a rate within to give us the sudden awesome beauty of spring flowering bulbs. While winter reigns the earth **reposes** but these **colorless green ideas sleep furiously**. (CM Street)

colorless	$\rightarrow$	white
green	$\rightarrow$	verdure
ideas	$\rightarrow$	thought
sleep	$\rightarrow$	dormant, reposes
furiously	$\rightarrow$	laboring



## Structured Authoring and Databases

- Schema as grammar
  - A network of interdependent types
- Type signature as vocabulary
  - A set of valid values available for each type of the schema.



## From Local to Global

- We currently have evolving strategies for building local, domain specific, databases.
- Top down attempts to define a generic database that standardizes database construction are unsatisfactory e.g. Basic Formal Ontology (BFO).
- We propose a bottom up approach that looks for overlaps between databases.



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## What is Data Landscaping?

- 1. Build technology partnerships.
- 2. Survey the data landscape.



- 3. Implement domain specific information authoring tools.
- 4. Identify overlaps between domain specific content.
- 5. Integrate across domain specific content and their versions.
- 6. Translating data into conclusions; knowledge discovery, feature detection, parameter estimation, annotation, ...
- 7. Connect data authors and consumers through collaborative workflows.



## Category Theory: A Theory of Structure (Schema)

Id,

- A Category is:
  - Objects connected by arrows (a directed graph)
  - Every object has an identity arrow
  - Arrows can be composed head to tail to define paths.
  - Paths can be declared to be equivalent.



Id<sub>B</sub>

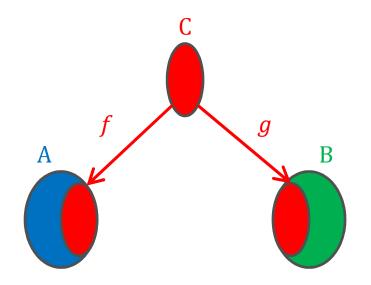
 $Id_{C}$ 

## Gluing: A Categorical Construction

- Gluing captures the idea that one can assemble a global view from overlapping local views.
- There are a variety of different related constructions that arise from consideration of equivalent paths that all relate to the idea of gluing.
- In what follows we will focus on one such construction known as a pushout that abstracts the notion of the union of two sets.



## Gluing A and B with C



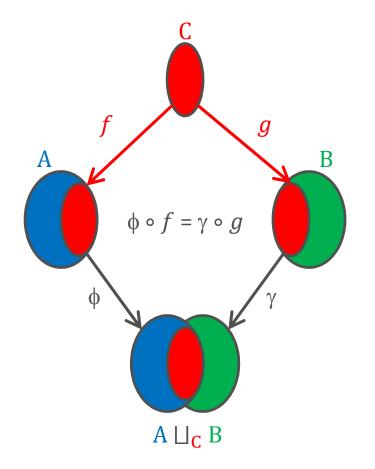


## The Union of A and B with Intersection C



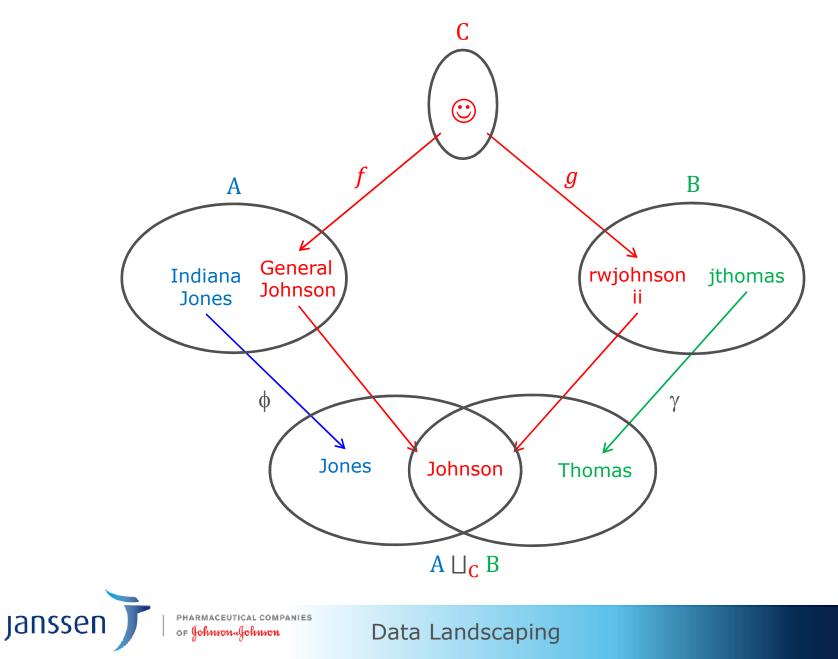


## **Overlaps and Gluing**

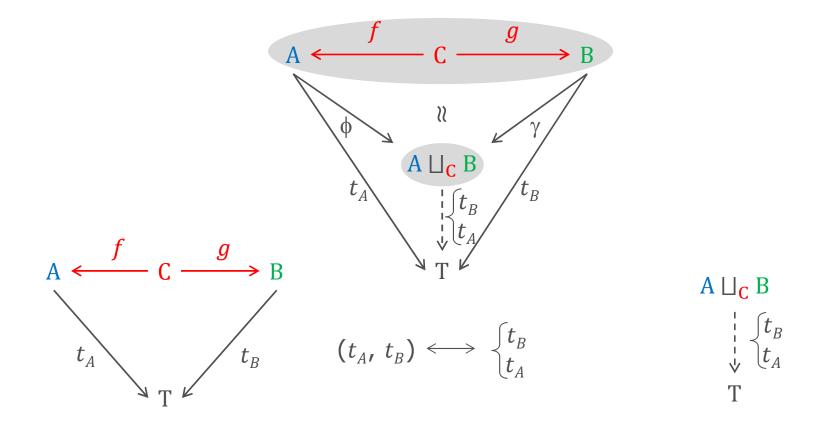




## Set Union as Gluing



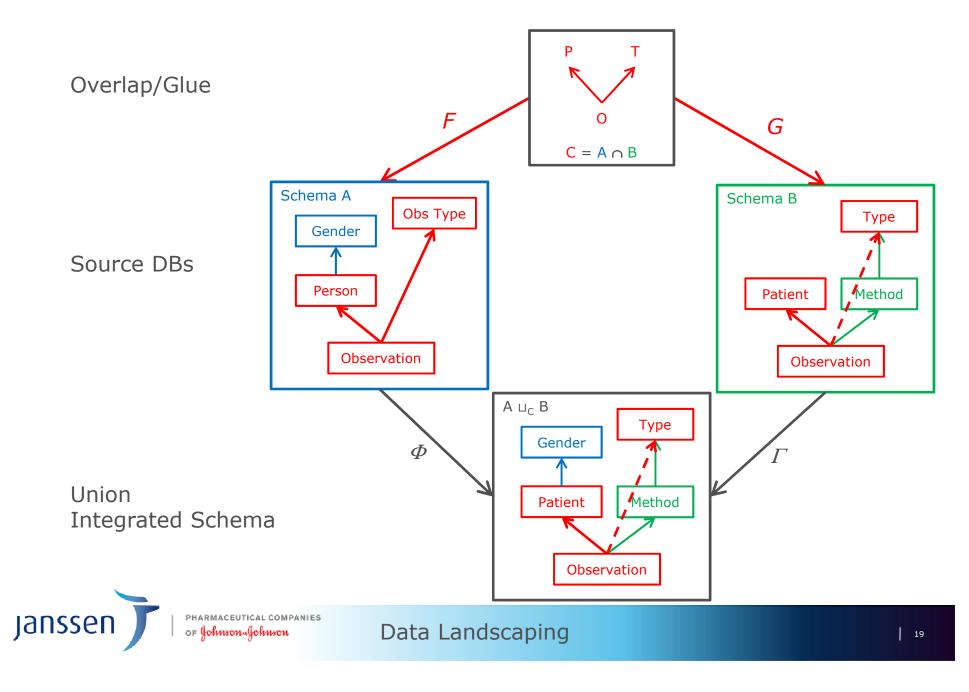
### Gluing is a Universal Construction





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## We Can Glue Schemas/Grammar!



## We Can Glue Vocabulary Too!

- Once we have glued two or more schemas the universal construction tells us how to glue the database states.
- Where sources disagree on the overlap we need to have a model for "trusting"



## How Do We Identify Overlaps?



## It Is All About Equality

- Given a pair of subjects, are they the same or different?
- For our discussion we will adopt a "simple" model:

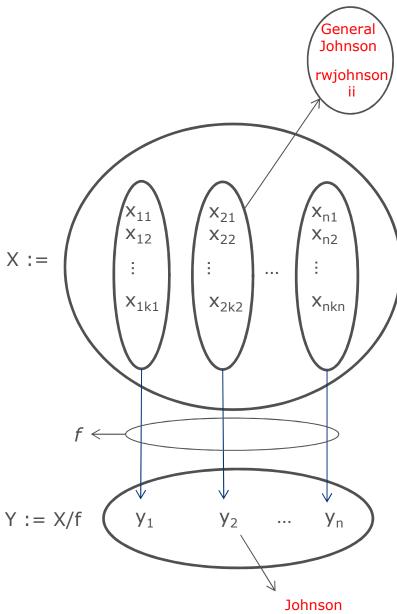
We partition subjects into groups that are equivalent.

Note: Subjects could be lexical categories/entities, properties or vocabulary instances associated with a lexical category.



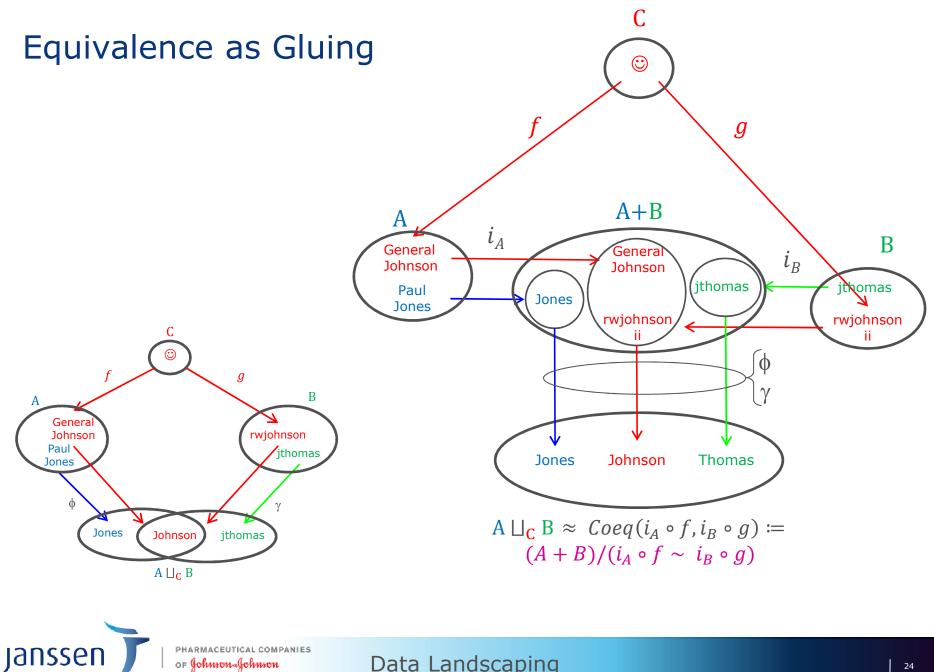
## **Equivalence Classes**

- Each y can be considered a canonical label for a subject.
- The stalk over a y<sub>i</sub> contains germs x<sub>ij</sub> that can be considered synonyms for the equivalence class.
- This defines a functional dependency from the set X of synonyms to the set Y of canonicals.





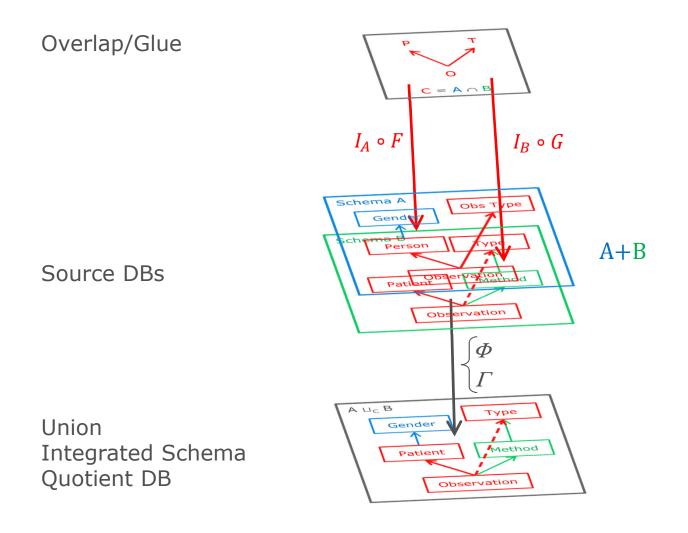
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## We Can Build a Quotient Database!





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## Care and Feeding

- The construction and maintenance of these classification schemes is a database application!
- Initialize the database with existing standards.
- As new unidentified subjects arrive attempt to match to existing synonyms.

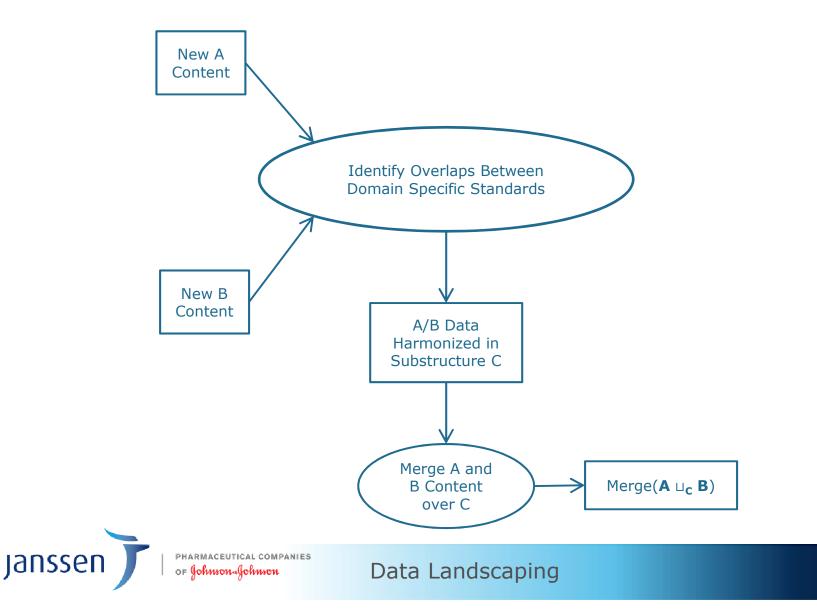


## Matching

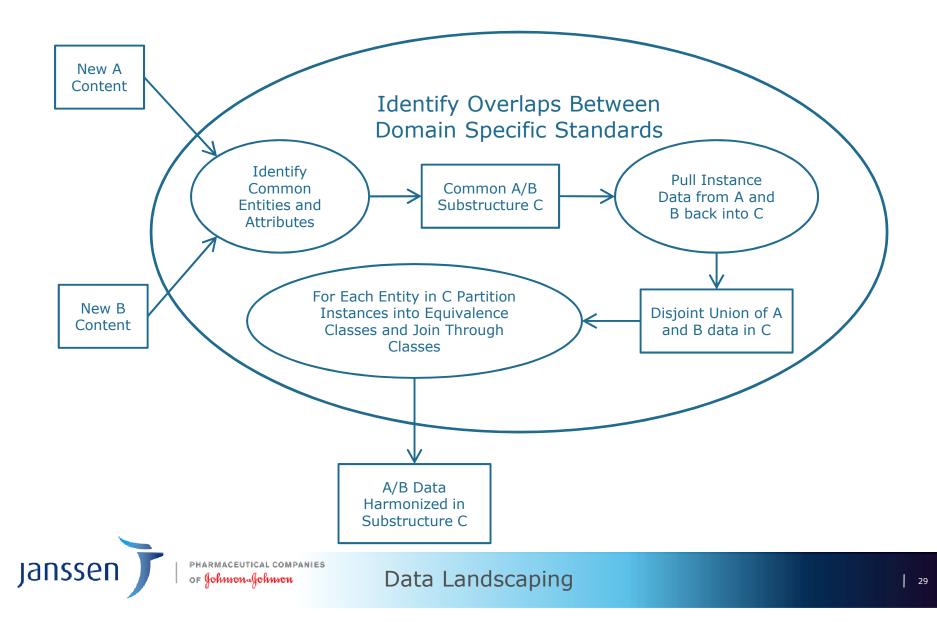
- Generate match candidates using exact, similarity or fuzzy matching.
- Present a subset of candidate matches to subject mater experts.
- Use SME input to train automated classification algorithms.



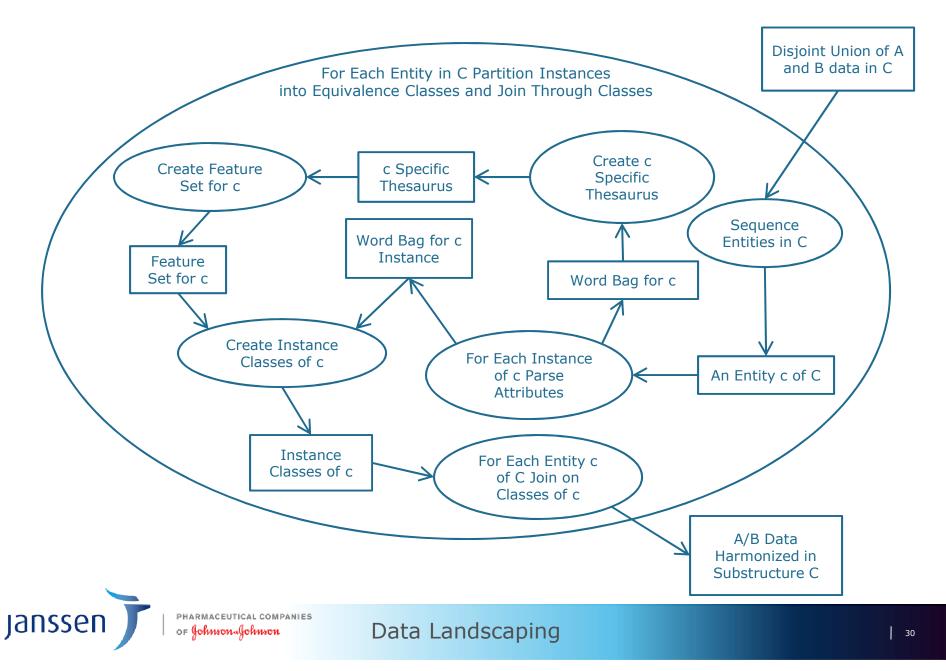
# Data Landscaping Data Flow: 4 & 5



## **Identify Overlaps**



## Matching



## What is Data Landscaping Revisited

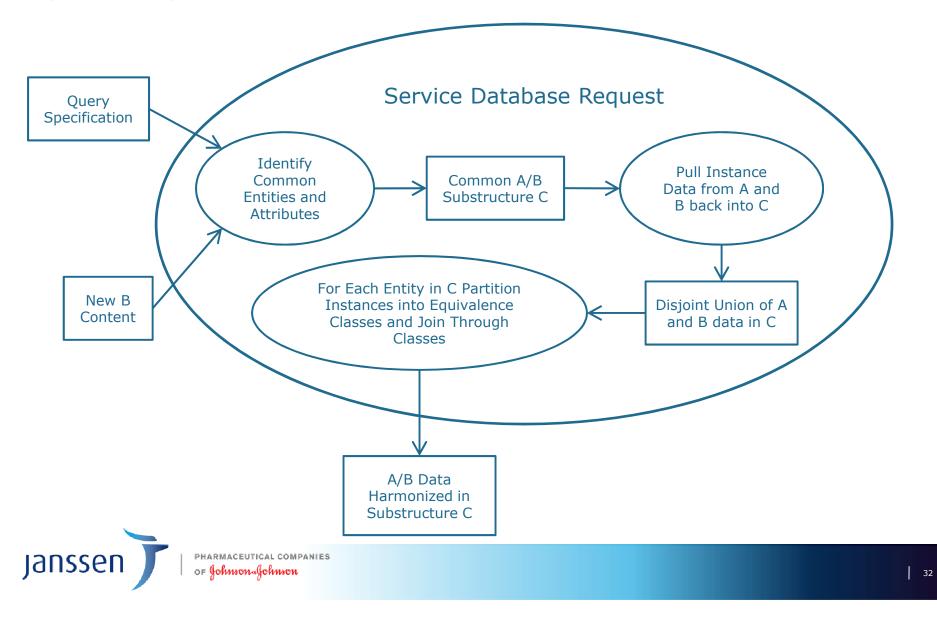
- 1. Build technology partnerships.
- 2. Survey the data landscape.
- 3. Manage recipes



- 1. Implement domain specific information authoring tools.
- 2. Connect data authors and consumers through collaborative workflows.
- 4. Manage database fibers
  - **1.** Identify overlaps between domain specific standards.
  - 2. Integrate domain specific standards and their versions.



# Database Management Systems (DBMSs)



Acknowledgements

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## Gluing Can Also Merge Elements

