



On characterising and identifying mismatches in scientific workflows

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Scientific workflow

- A scientific workflow is a series of analysis operations connected using data links
- Analysis operations are supplied by independently developed web services
- → Connected parameters can be mismatched



Objective: to characterise mismatches in scientific workflows and provide support for their automatic detection

Outline

- Scientific workflows
- Ontologies for describing operation parameters
- Classes of mismatches
- Evaluation

Ontologies

 Domain ontology: captures information about the application domains covered by operation parameters, e.g., Protein_record and DNA_sequence

domain: $OP \times (IN \cup OUT) \rightarrow \theta_{domain}$

- ✓ Representation ontology: describes the format of data, e.g., Uniprot_record and Fasta_record *represent: OP* × (*IN* ∪ *OUT*) → $\theta_{represent}$
- Extent ontology: defines the scope of values of operation parameters, e.g., SwissProt_datastore $extent: OP \times (IN \cup OUT) \rightarrow \theta_{extent}$

Classes of mismatches



Type mismatch: In order to be compatible the data type of the output must be the same as or subtype of the data type required by the input parameter. The data link suffers from a type mismatch iff:

o.type ⊀ i.type

Cardinality mismatch: a particular kind of type mismatch. The data link suffers from a cardinality mismatch iff:

(o.type = ArrayOf (i.type)) or (i.type = ArrayOf (o.type))

Classes of mismatches

Domain mismatch: In order to be compatible the domain of the output must be the same as or subconcept of the domain of the subsequent input. The data link suffers from a domain mismatch iff: $domain(op1,o) \not\subseteq domain(op2,i)$

Representation mismatch: refers to the difference in terms of format between the output and input. The data link suffers from a representation mismatch iff:

 $(domain(op1, o) \subseteq domain(op2, i))$ and $(represent(op1, o) \neq represent(op2, i))$

Classes of mismatches

Content mismatch: a particular kind of representation mismatch in which the formats conflict in terms of data scope. The data link suffers from a content mismatch iff:

contains(represent(op1, o), represent(op2, i)) = false

Extent mismatch: refers to the difference in terms of space of possible values between the output and input. The data link suffers from an extent mismatch iff:

coveredBy(extent(op1, o), extent(op2, i)) = false

Mapping

A mapping is used for transforming the data output by an operation onto the input of another operation

- Input/Output
- Domain preserving/ Non domain preserving
- Task

Evaluation

Workflow	Source	Mismatch	
Value-Added Protein Identification	ISPIDER project	Domain and Content	
Genome-focused identification	ISPIDER project	Type, Extent and Cardinality	
Phylogenetic analysis	Hashmi <i>et al</i>	Domain and Representation	
Arabidopsis genes prediction	myGrid project	Representation	
Homology search	DDBJ	Representation	
Gene Ontology Context	myGrid project		
Automatic refresh for Pride	ISPIDER project	Cardinality, Domain and Representation	
Quality assessment workflow	Qurator project		
Genome annotation workflow	Pegasys project	Domain	
Structure modeling workflow	myGrid project	Domain	
Williams-Beuren Syndrome	myGrid project	Representation	
Multiple alignment	EMBOSS		
Protein family analysis	REMORA	Domain and Representation	

Conclusions

- A characterisation of mismatches
- A tool for automatically detecting mismatches and retrieving the mapping appropriate for their correction
- The developed tool has been used in practice
- Evaluation: the mismatches we characterised occur with different frequencies

Invalid results

Enactor invocation	
Save as XML Save to disk Save to disk as website Status Results Process report	
result	
BLASTP 2.2.14 [May-07-2006]	^
Reference: Altschul, Stephen F., Thomas L. Madden, Alejandro A. Schaffer, Jinghui Zhang, Zheng Zhang, Webb Miller, and David J. Lipman (1997), "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs", Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402. Database: swiss_all.seq 228,670 sequences; 83,849,098 total letters	
Searching	
Query= (3 letters)	
***** No hits found *****	
Database: swiss_all.seq Posted date: Jul 16, 2006 5:32 AM Number of letters in database: 83,849,098 Number of sequences in database: 228,670	
Lambda K H 0.314 0.120 0.282	~

Valid results

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Status Results Process report	result			
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	Reference: Altschul, Stephen F., Thomas L. Madden, Alejandro A. Schaffer, Jinghui Zhang, Zhang, Nahh Miller, and David J. Lingan (1997)			
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Number of sequences in database: 03	sp/Q5HPV9/ACP_STAEQ Acyl carrier protein (ACP). 152	3e-37		
	sp/POA003/ACP_STAAW Acyl carrier protein (ACP). 150	7e-37		
Lambda K H	sp[Q6G991]ACP_STAAS Acyl carrier protein (ACP). 150	7e-37		
0.314 0.120 0.282	sp/POA002/ACP STAAN Acyl carrier protein (ACP).	7e-37		
	Sp POA001 ACP_STAAM Acyl carrier protein (ACP). 150	7e-37 💌		

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