

OQUARE

A SQUaRE-based Quality Evaluation Framework for Ontologies



Astrid Duque-Ramos
Jesualdo Tomás Fernández-Breis
Robert Stevens
Nathalie Aussenac-Gilles

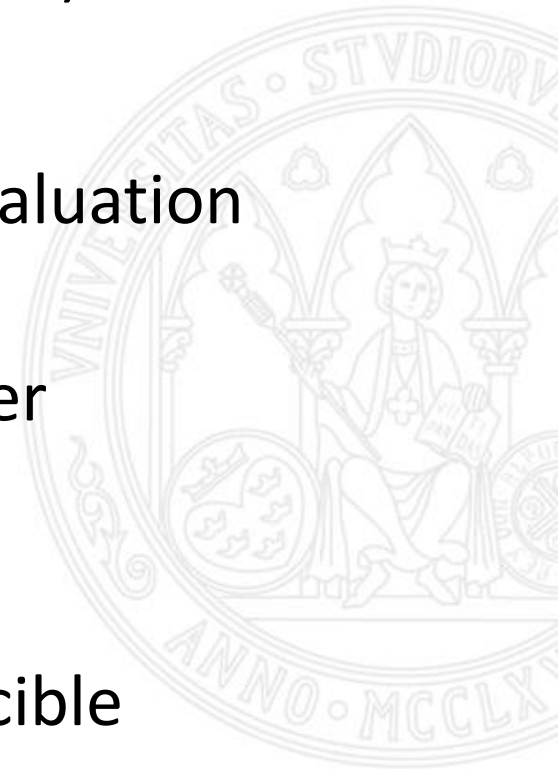


Ontology Summit 2013: Ontology Evaluation Across the Ontology Lifecycle

January, 31th, 2013

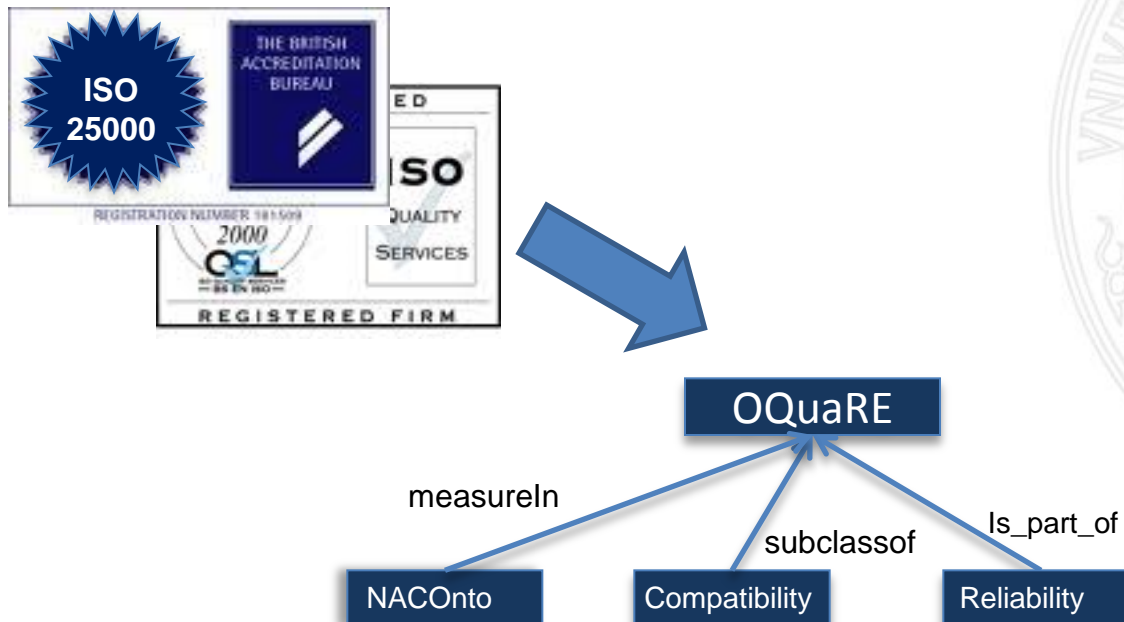
SQuaRE: Standard for software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (ISO 25000)

- Comprehensive specification and evaluation model
- Common language for specifying user requirements
- It is based on observation
- It makes quality evaluation reproducible



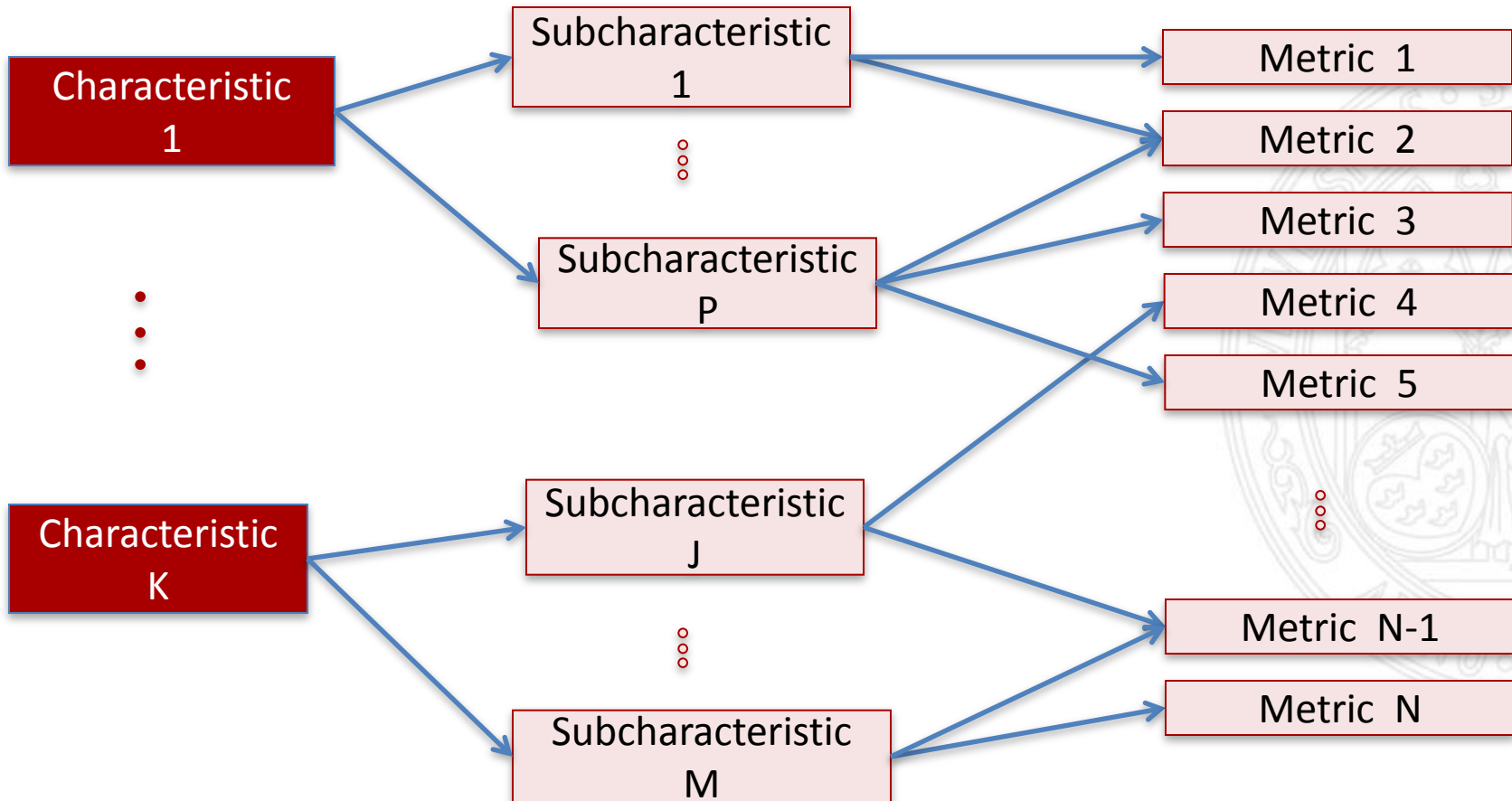
ISO/IEC 25003n Quality Requirements	ISO/IEC 25001n Quality Model	ISO/IEC 25004n Quality Evaluation
	ISO/IEC 25000n Product Quality General division	
	ISO/IEC 25002n Quality Metrics	

- Adapting SQuaRE to ontology evaluation
 - Identifying strengths and flaws of the ontologies
 - Supporting users and developers in making informed decisions



Quality Model

Quality Metrics



Detailed information: <http://miuras.inf.um.es/evaluation/oquare>

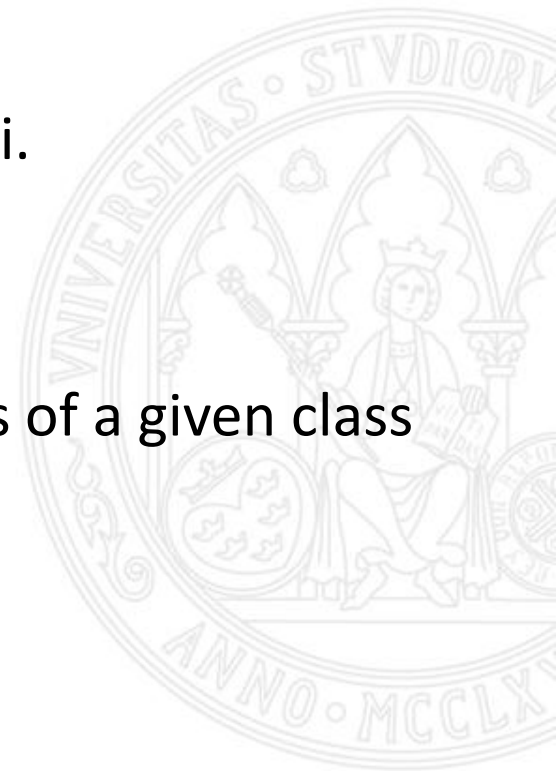


Origin of the quality metrics

- Adaptation from software metrics
 - Coupling between objects
 - Weighted method count
- Reuse of ontology metrics
 - Cohesion (Yao, Orme, and Etzkorn (2005))
 - Metrics from Tartir and Arpinar (2007)



- Notation
 - $C_1; C_2; \dots; C_n$: Classes in the ontology.
 - $R_{C_1}; R_{C_2}; \dots; R_{C_k}$: Relationships of each class C_i .
 - $P_{C_1}; P_{C_2}; \dots; P_{C_z}$: Properties of each class C_i .
 - $I_{C_1}; I_{C_2}; \dots; I_{C_m}$: Individuals of each class C_i .
 - $Sup_{C_1}; Sup_{C_2}, \dots, Sup_{C_m}$: Direct superclasses of a given class C .
 - Thing: Root class of the ontology.



Some adapted software metrics

Coupling Between Objects: $CBO_{Onto} = \sum |Sup_{C_i}| / \sum (|C_i| - |R_{Thing}|)$

Depth of Inheritance Tree: $DIT_{Onto} = Max \sum |D_{C_i}|$

Weighted Method Count: $WMC_{Onto} = (\sum |R_{C_i}| + \sum |R_{C_i}|) / \sum |C_i|$

Number of Ancestor Classes: $NAC_{Onto} = \sum |Sup_{leaf_i}| / \sum |C(leaf)_i|$

Some reused ontology metrics

Attributes Richness: $AR_{Onto} = \frac{\sum |Att_{C_i}|}{\sum |C_i|}$

Relationships per class: $INR_{Onto} = \frac{\sum |R_{C_i}|}{\sum |C_i|}$

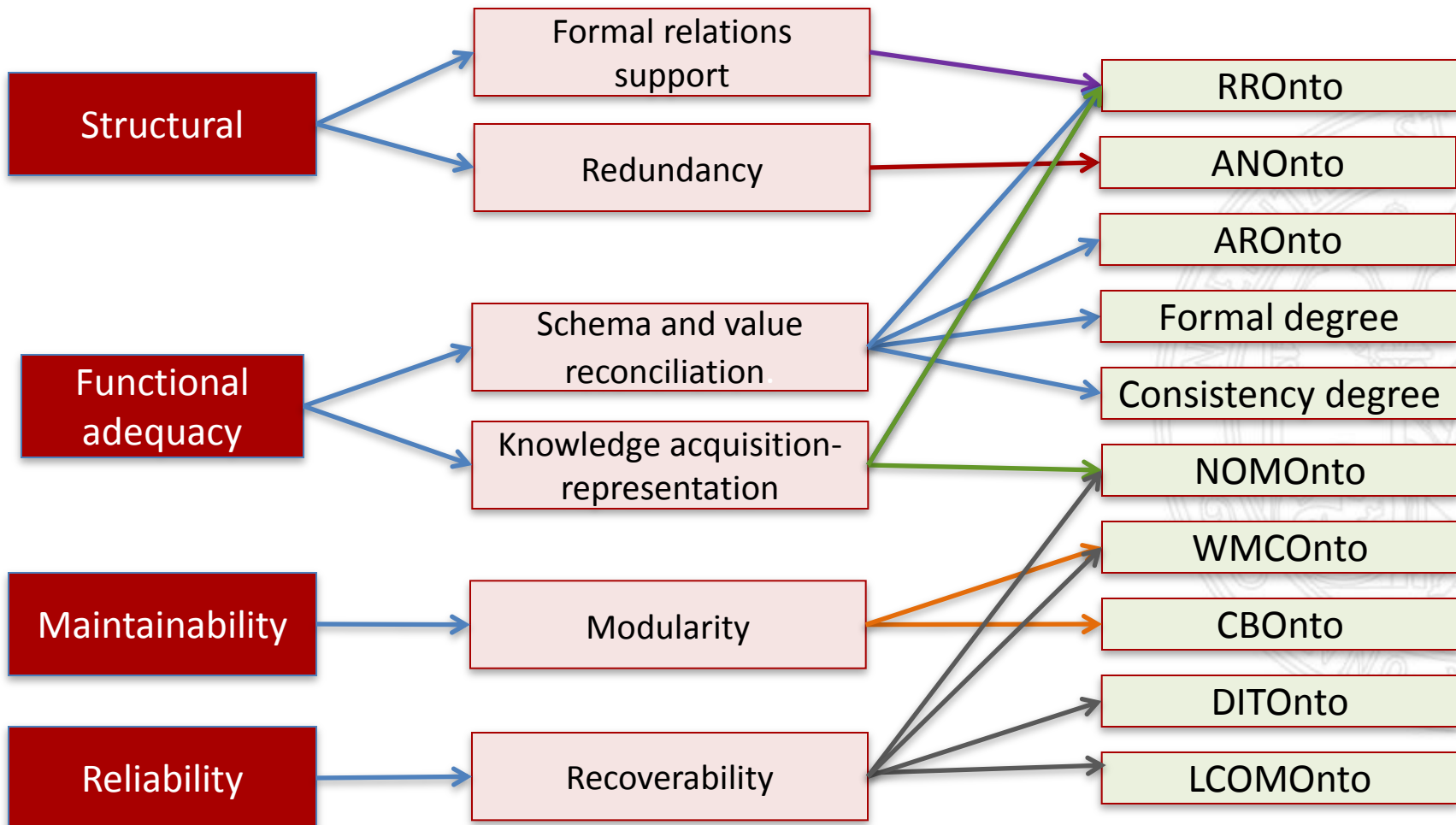
Number of properties: $NOM_{Onto} = \frac{(\sum |P_{C_i}|)}{\sum |C_i|}$

Annotations Richness: $An_{Onto} = \frac{(\sum |An_{C_i}|)}{\sum |C_i|}$

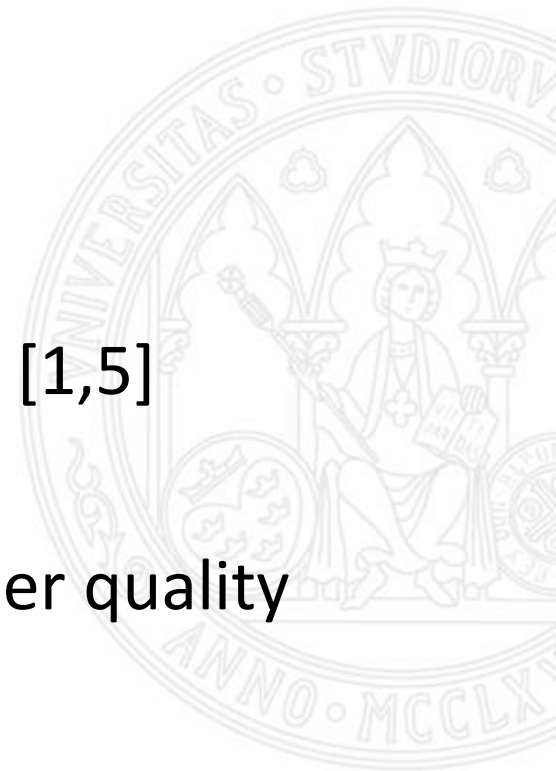


Quality Model

Quality Metrics



- SQuaRE scores are in the range [1,5]
 - *1: not acceptable*
 - *3: minimally acceptable*
 - *5: exceeds the requirements*
- Values of the metrics are mapped onto [1,5]
- Higher values do not always mean higher quality



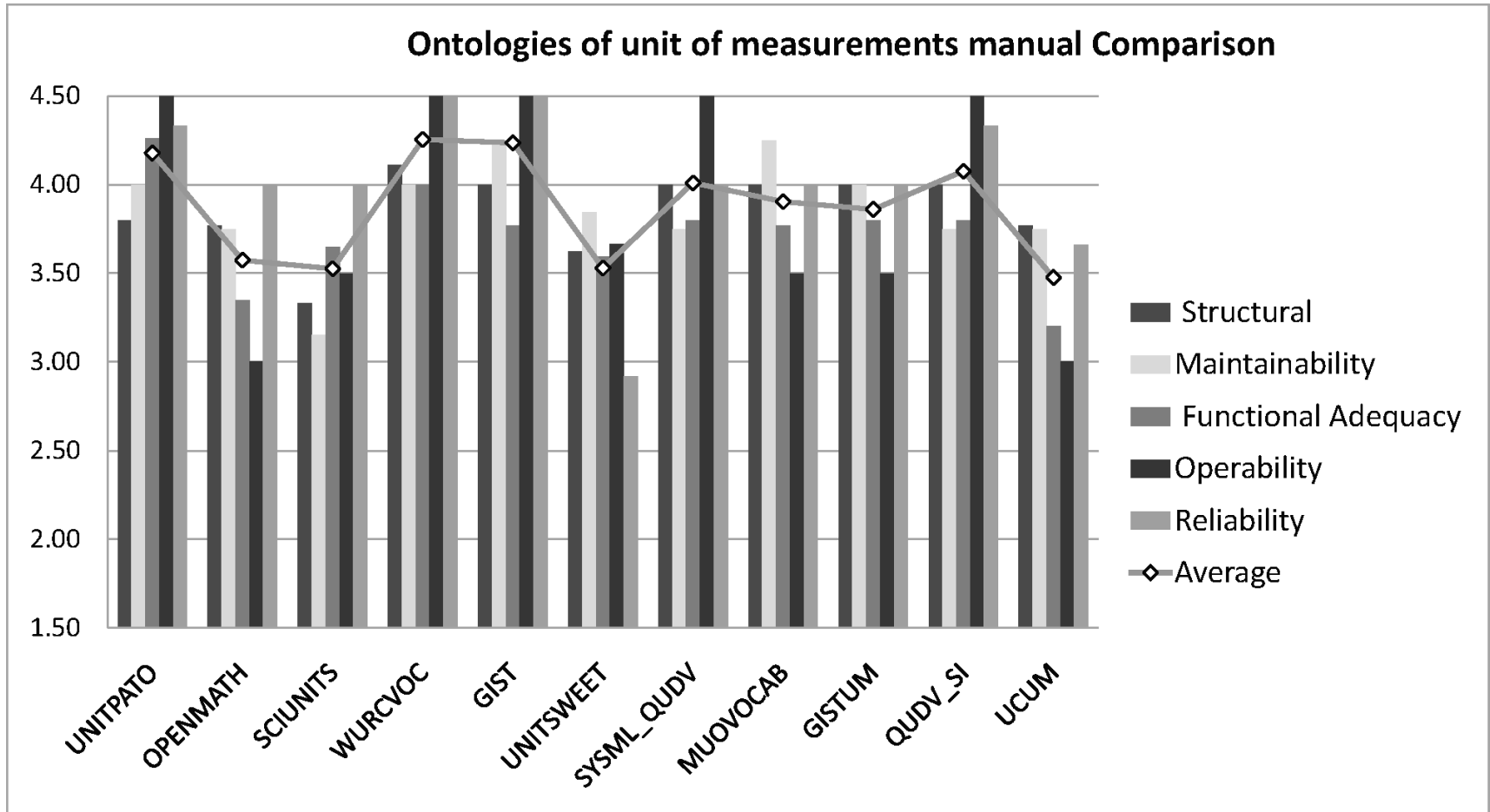
Definition of the value mappings following best practices

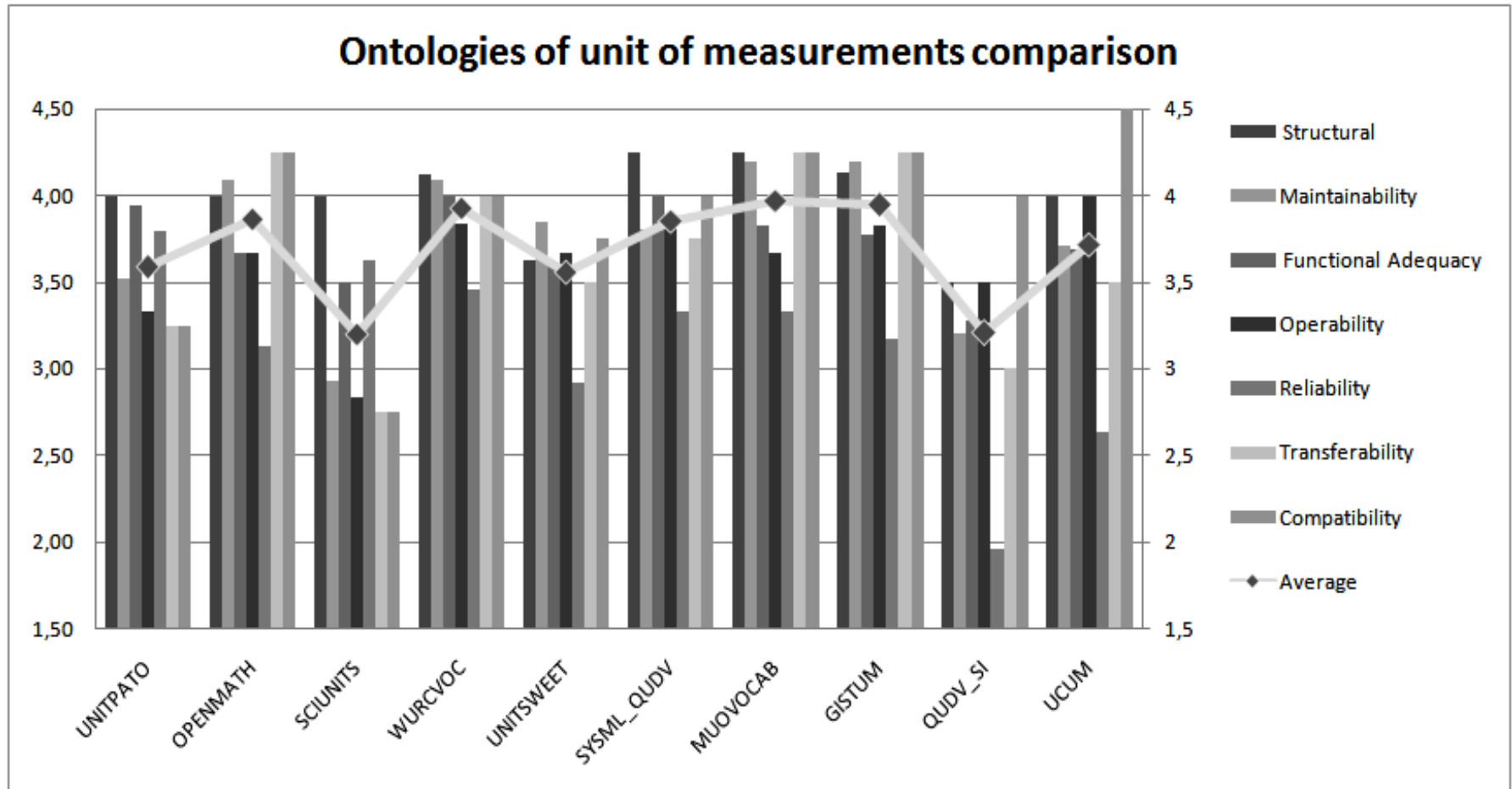
Scale / Metric	1	2	3	4	5
LCOMOnto	> 8	(6-8]	(4,6]	(2, 4]	<=2
WMCOnto	> 15	(11,15]	(8,11]	(5,8]	<=5
DITOnto	> 8	(6-8]	(4,6]	(2, 4]	[1,2]
NACOnto	> 12	(8-12]	(6,8]	(3,6]	[1,3]
RROnto	[0,20]%	(20-40)%	(40-60)%	(60-80)%	> 80%
AROnto	[0,20]%	(20-40)%	(40-60)%	(60-80)%	> 80%
INROnto	[0,20]%	(20-40)%	(40-60)%	(60-80)%	> 80%

- **Cell type ontology:** Two versions of CTO
- **Units of Measurements:** Ten Unit of Measurements Ontologies

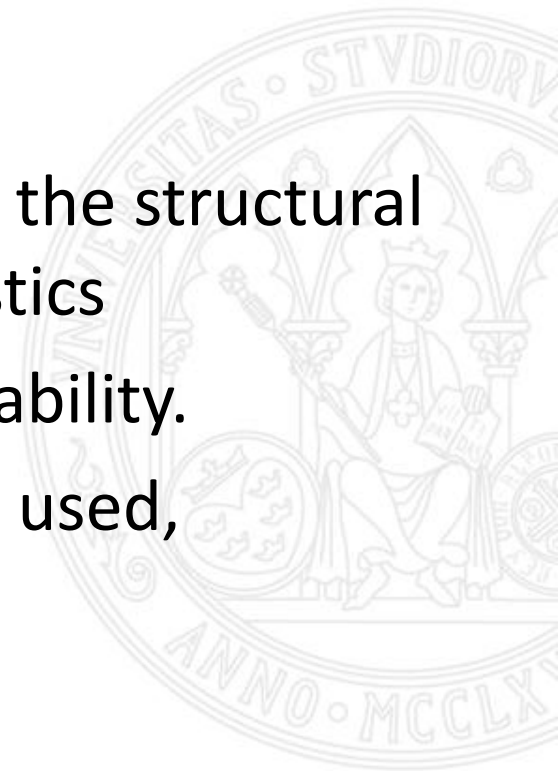
Main results of each case study available at
<http://miuras.inf.um.es/evaluation/oquare>







- Similar scores in both evaluations
- Findings about the ontologies
 - Highest score has been obtained for the structural and functional adequacy characteristics
 - Lowest score for reliability and operability.
 - ontologies require more effort to be used, understood and learnt



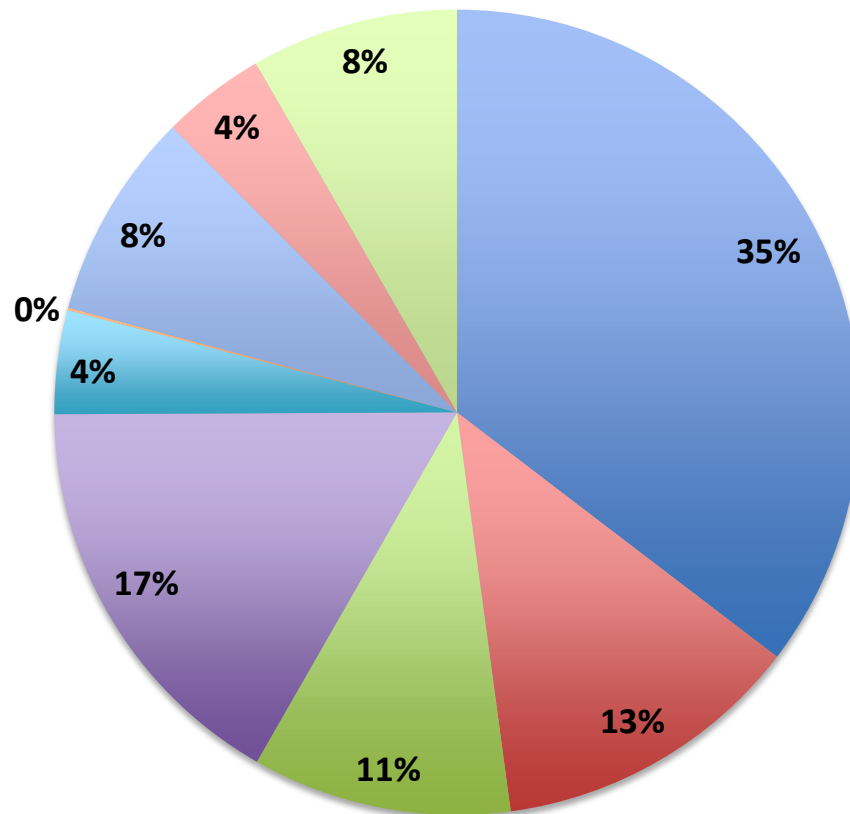
- Preliminary assessment on OQuaRE:
 - Positive and negative aspects of the current version of OQuaRE
 - Completeness and usefulness of the quality metrics
 - Independent experts on biomedical ontologies: Stefan Schulz, Michel Dumontier, Mikel Egaña

- Step 1) Manual evaluation
 - Difficulty in understanding some subcharacteristics
 - Need for knowing the intended context of use
- Step 2) Manual evaluation with the support of OQuaRE metrics
 - Difficulty in understanding some metrics because of their definition in an OWL-independent way.
 - Metrics provided additional information to the experts contributing to a more precise understanding of the subcharacteristics.

EVALUATION OF THE FRAMEWORK

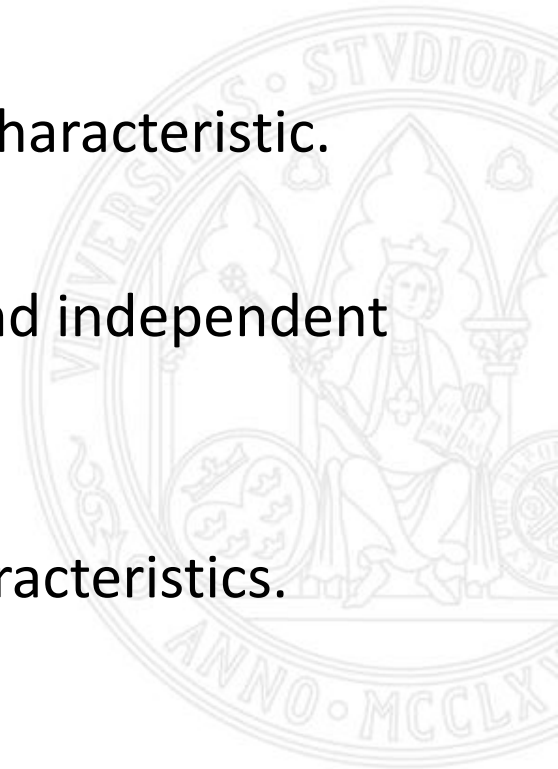
Findings about the quality model

Subcharacteristic Vs Appropriateness-Difficulty



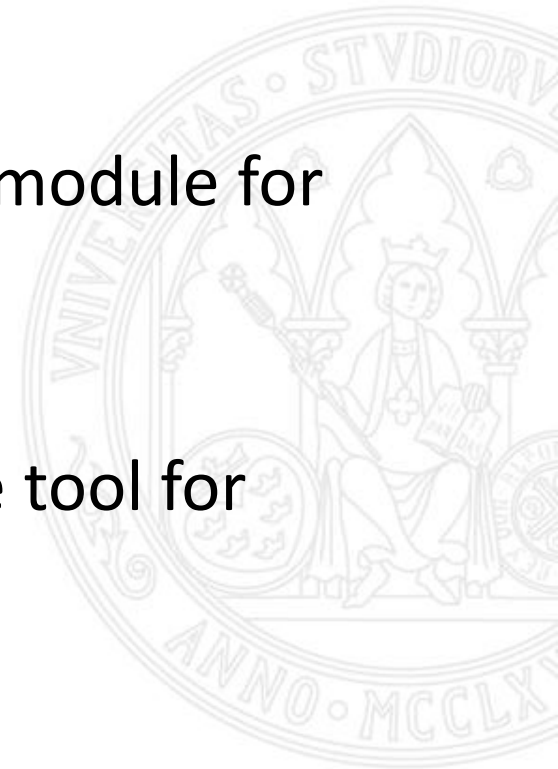
- High Aprop and Low Diff.
- High Aprop and Media Diff.
- High Aprop and High Diff.
- Media Aprop and Low Diff.
- Media Aprop and Media Diff.
- Media Aprop and High Diff.
- Low Aprop and Low Diff.
- Low Aprop and Media Diff.
- Low Aprop and High Diff.

- To define new metrics or new associations between metrics and subcharacteristics
- To have a limited number of metrics per subcharacteristic.
- To distinguish between context dependent and independent metrics
- To divide the structural accuracy into subcharacteristics.



- Agreement on subcharacteristics and metrics
- Agreement on interpretation of values of metrics
- Need for metrics for some quality subcharacteristics
- Contributions are welcome
 - <http://miuras.inf.um.es/oquarewiki/>
 - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/viewform?fromEmail=true&formkey=dFlsZGpkbjlHaEk1d0l0RU1oYzVwN0E6MQ>

- Adjusting OQuaRE by increasing interaction with the ontology engineering community
- Definition of the quality requirements module for determining potential contexts of use
- Finishing the development of an online tool for ontology evaluation based on OQuaRE



OQUARE

A SQUaRE-based Quality Evaluation Framework for Ontologies

Astrid Duque-Ramos astrid.duque@um.es

Jesualdo Tomás Fernández-Breis jfernand@um.es

Robert Stevens robert.stevens@manchester.ac.uk

Nathalie Aussenac-Gilles aussenac@irit.fr

Ontology Summit 2013: Ontology Evaluation Across the Ontology Lifecycle

January, 31th, 2013