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NIH-NCI Service RDF Resource Ontology (SSRO)

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Foreword

The NCI (National Cancer Institute) Center for Biomedical Informatics & Information Technology (CBIIT) accelerates cancer research by empowering scientists and clinicians with the data and tools needed to conduct productive research and meet the informatics and data needs of the community. Its fundamental objective is based in data accessibility, interoperability, integration, and sharing. To meet the objective, it is important to create a standards-based environment and integrative service that aligns with the larger clinical research ecosystem and supports seamless interoperability from basic research to translational bedside studies. The new Semantic Web technologies provide a powerful state-of-the-art way for developing such a standards-based shared semantic infrastructure service, leading to strong support of the NCI CBIIT mission.

The main task of this effort is to develop and document the NCI Service RDF Resource Ontology (SRRO) and its applications.

*Notes*: An old version of this is available in GitHub:

<https://github.com/NCI-Semantic-Infrastructure/si-schemas/blob/main/metadata-SI/production/srro-production.owl>

si-schemas/docs/metadata-s/srro tutorial example/NCI Service Metadata Ontology Documentation and Tutorial.docx

Under:

<https://github.com/NCI-Semantic-Infrastructure/si-schemas/tree/main/docs/metadata-si/srro%20tutorial%20example>

**Editors:**

Anthony Huffman

Gilberto Fragoso

Jie Zheng

Yongqun Oliver He

Zhengwu Lu

Denise Warzel

**Scope:**

This document aims to introduce the NCI **Service RDF Resource Ontology (SRRO)** and its applications.

# Introduction

The NCI Center for Biomedical Informatics & Information Technology (CBIIT) accelerates cancer research by empowering scientists and clinicians with the data and tools needed to conduct productive research and meet the informatics and data needs of the community. Its fundamental objective is based in data accessibility, interoperability, integration, and sharing. To meet the objective, it is important to create a standards-based environment and integrative service that aligns with the larger clinical research ecosystem and supports seamless interoperability from basic research to translational bedside studies. The new Semantic Web technologies provide a powerful state-of-the-art way for developing such a standards-based shared semantic infrastructure service, leading to strong support of the NCI CBIIT mission.

Ontologies are widely used in biomedical data and metadata standardization, and robustly support data integration, sharing, and computer-assisted data analysis. Biological/biomedical ontologies are sets of computer- and human-interpretable terms for entities and relations in specific biological and biomedical domains. The Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a common language for ontology development. The contents of the OWL files can be expressed with RDF triples and stored in an RDF triple store database. The RDF data model makes statements about resources in the form of subject-predicate-object expressions (i.e., triples). The subject-predicate-object triple representation of data is flexible and powerful and can queried via the SPARQL RDF query language.

“An ontology is on the one hand an artefact for human use, built out of terms and relations expressed using natural language. On the other hand, it is an artefact for use by computers, which requires that these terms and relations are captured in a formal language that is machine readable and has a well-defined (typically, model-theoretic) semantics. An ontology can help to achieve sharing of meaning because its terms are associated with formal definitions specifying their meanings in a way that can be processed computationally. If an ontology can be shared across participating organizations, then data can be exchanged in such a way that meaning is preserved if the data can be associated with corresponding shared ontology terms.” (Ref: … ...)

Funded by a subcontract proposal in response to Solicitation/RFP Number S22-071, our “CanSI” (which stands for “Cancer Semantic Infrastructure”) project aims to develop and engineer a shared Semantic Infrastructure (SI) service. CanSI will support the integration and publication of terminologies and metadata developed by the NCI Cancer Data Standards Registry and Repository (caDSR) and Enterprise Vocabulary Service (EVS) programs. The cutting-edge Semantic Web (SW) technologies including the RDF (Resource Description Framework) triplestore and SPARQL (SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language) endpoints will be applied for the CanSI development.

The purpose of this document is to lay out our development of a metadata ontology for our CanSI system. We have named this metadata ontology the **Service RDF Resource Ontology (SSRO)**. SSRO will specify resources, resource type, provenance, common queryable properties (e.g., definition, preferred terms), graph names, and various other entities as required to facilitate queries of multiple graphs using a common terminology. We have utilized terminology and framework from the previous SI schemas and as part of the Information Artifact Ontology (IAO). Note that Dr. He is also an active developer of both OBO Metadata Ontology (OMO) and IAO.

We have developed and maintained SSRO in the Protégé-OWL editor environment using Web-Protégé. We have deployed an internal version of our metadata ontology to the Web-Protégé in a way to facilitate the community review and discussion.

We have accounted for different non-interoperable representations may exist for the same metadata types. We will have done so thorough survey and discussion of different representations, and eventually find the best way to represent specific metadata types. We have also done the term mapping so that different metatype representations from different systems can be mapped to each other. We have also dealt with inconsistencies in terms of semantic relations through careful examination the internal semantic relations among different metadata types and represent such semantic relations in our metadata ontology.

NIH-NCI Service RDF Resource Ontology (SRRO)

# Definitions of Related Ontology Terms

We provide a definitions for common related terms so that users who are unfamiliar with ontology can understand. Ontology is concerned with clear and shared definitions in order to enable data interoperability.

**Term.** A word or phrase that is used to describe an object or thing. Terms can be composed of a single word or multiple words. If a term is listed as multiple words, it will be denoted in a paragraph with single quotation marks (‘’). Any definitions included within SSRO will be denoted in italicized text.

**Set.** A collection of objects.

**Class.** A class represents a set of things that share a common feature. Each class contains axioms and annotations. The most prominent axioms used by a class is the ‘is a’ relationship. The ‘is a’ relationship represents the hierarchy relationship between classes. The highest term for class in this ontology is Thing, which represents all possible sets of things.

**Individual.** An individual represents a singular instance of a thing. All individuals belongs to some classes, but are focused either as individual instances. For an ontology, the use of individual can be used to represent specific version of an ontology. For example, ‘SSRO version 1.07’ would be an individual, while the SSRO would be a class.

**Property.** A property is a predicate which describes the relationship between two sets of entities. There are three kinds of properties: an annotation property links an entity to an annotation. An object property links a class or individual to another entity. A data property links a class or individual to a specific set of data. Properties have a specific Domain or Range which can restrict their usage.

**Annotation.** An annotation represents information associated with a specific class, individual, or property. Annotations often contain metadata, including definitions, synonyms, commentary, sources, and editor. For all classes, individuals, and properties shown, italicized text denotes the description used in the ontology.

**Domain.** A set of valid inputs. In ontology, a domain is the set of valid classes, individuals, or annotations which are specified as the valid subjects of a property when it is used for an RDF triple.

**Range.** A set of valid inputs. In ontology, a domain is the set of valid classes, individuals, or annotations which are specified as the valid objects of a property when it is used for an RDF triple.

**RDF Triple.** An RDF TRIPLE is a triple statement comprised of three parts: subject, relationship, and object. The subject of a triple is bound by the domain of the relationship and is a class or individual. The object of a triple is bound by the range of the relationship.

**RDF Datasets.** A set of RDF Graphs that is made out of of one default graph and potentially multiple zero named graphs. The named graphs correspond to additional graphs which may or may not reuse terms from the default graphs.

# SRRO Metadata Ontology design

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

A diagram of a software project

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Figure 1. High Level Representation of SRRO Metadata Ontology Tool.** A) Highest level terms for SSRO include terms that have been mapped to BFO (generically dependent continuant) and those that have not. B) New terms were primarily to si-ontology, si-resource, si-resource-metadata. Red arrows denote locations of terms based of the new graph.

We generated the initial ontology using the prior metonto.rdf central hierarchy for the original base file. Afterwards, we assessed multiple different ontologies to identify terms that can be reused or implemented into SSRO. Currently, SSRO imports terms from the Ontology Metadata Vocabulary (OMV), OBO Metadata Ontology (OMO), and the Changes and Annotations Knowledge Base (ChAO KB). **Figure 1** shows the upper level classes that are not imported from other ontologies within the SI Service Meta Ontology.

Afterwards, we consulted the above 12 categories to identify common metadata features that are occur within multiple knowledge sources and ontologies. The ontologies and knowledgebases we have queried, along with their definitions, are listed below:

1. **NCI Metathesaurus**. *NCI Metathesaurus (NCIm) is a wide-ranging biomedical terminology database that covers most terminologies used by NCI for clinical care, translational and basic research, and public information and administrative activities.* This is the resource that is most complete and imports several knowledge sources together.
2. **caDSR.** *Cancer Data Standards Registry and Repository. (*caDSR) *is a metadata repository based on the ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry standard*.
3. **MGED ontology**. *MGED Ontology is an older ontology that is used for representation of Microarray Gene Expression Data (MGED).*
4. **NDF-RT**. *National Drug File – Reference Terminology is a knowledge schema used by FDA and the FedMed collaboration to code these essential pharmacologic properties of medications.*
5. **CTCAE**. *Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) Dictionary is a schema used to location appropriate adverse event terms.* CTCAE creates a simple ontology but omits describing formal adverse events that cause death.
6. **LOINC**. *LOINC provides a set of universal names and ID codes for identifying laboratory and clinical test results.* The entire term contained in the LOINC represents specific information related to test components.
7. **SNOMED**. SNOMED CT or SNOMED Clinical Terms is a systematically organized computer-processable collection of medical terms providing codes, terms, synonyms and definitions used in clinical documentation and reporting. SNOMED functions an ontology.
8. **RadLex**. *RadLex radiology lexicon represents a schema of radiology terms. It is utilized by LOINC.*
9. **MedDRA**. *Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) is a schema that standardized medical terminology for medicinal chemical entities.*
10. **GO**. *Gene Ontology (GO) is an ontology that represents functionality of genes, namely the role of specific genes when involved in cellular components, biological processes, or molecular functions.*
11. **BRO**. *Biomedical Resource Ontology (BRO) is an ontology used to enable semantic annotation and discovery of biomedical resources.*
12. ***SSRO.*** *A metadata ontology that represents metadata for various NIH projects.* This is the internal abbreviation for the SI Service Metadata Ontology.

Currently, OMO is used for annotations and object relationships that involved metadata or ontologies. OMV is used to represent class entities related to organizations and individuals. The ChAO annotation is used for classes related to components of an ontology. We have standardized the different relationships in accordance to an Ontology Design Pattern (ODP). An example of how a specific ontology or class following the ODP is shown as part of **Figure 2.**

The primary definitions for these terms are included for rest of the document.

# Upper Level Classes

**ObsoleteClass.** A category for terms no longer supported and replace with a different term in the system. Legacy IRIs are included for reference of earlier mistakes.

**License Model.** A license model describing the usage conditions for an ontology. If no license model is known, use ‘unknown license’.

**Organisation.** *An organization is a social institution.* This class is used primarily to identify the relevant authority for an information resource and is used to represent companies, societies, etc. Party is intended to be linked to data that represent contact information, such as mail address, emails, phone numbers, etc. Organization instances have ‘omv:acronym’, ‘omv:description’, ‘omv:name’, ‘omv:email’.

**Ontology Domain.** *The subject of knowledge that is covered by an information content entity.* The domain of an ontology can cover material entities, events, processes, and metadata. Currently, we have broad domains included in SSRO but more will be added once we have decided how to divide the fields of knowledge covered in the various NCI knowledge bases and ontologies.

**Location.** *A location can be an identifiable geographic place (ISO 19112), but it can also be a non-geographic place such as a directory, row, or column. As such, there are numerous ways in which location can be expressed, such as by a coordinate, address, landmark, and so forth.* Primary locations within srro are focused on the location of a server via a link for different resources.

***Access Site.*** *A download location that is a landing page or FTP directory that links to a non-static download link to a resource.* This is a stable location.

***Download Link.*** *A download location that links directly to a resource.*It is used here to obtain the URL that links directly to the downloadable distribution file. The scheme of the URL can be http, ftp, or any other scheme supporting downloads.

**Resource Description.** *An information content entity that is used as a resource for an ontology.* The usage refers to other ontologies, thesauruses, and schemas that are used by other databases. More specifically, all si-resources were consulted during the development of this project for mappings.

**Namespace.** *The class of namespaces used by the resources in this service, each of which is the common substring beginning each IRI in the RDF or OWL resource.* These are typically a small sequence of letters that correspond to prefix for terms within an ontology. Instances of Namespace must contain a ‘has Namespace prefix’ and ‘has namespace IRI’ properties.

**Version.** *The class of properties that relate a resource to its release or modification version. The specific property used by a resource to indicate its version is an instance of this class.*

**Version Date.** *The class of properties that relate a resource to its release or modification date. The specific property used by a resource for this purpose is an instance of this class.*

**Resource Entity Description**

*An information content entity that contain a resource to describe resource-metadata. The usages refers to the components found for the data of studies.* All resources utilize this metadata, either as part of the schema or as part of individual entities. These are common features that are common or saved with all ontologies stored.

**Definition.** *The metadata that explains the units or data points measured as part of a study.* The typical use of definition is to explain types of studies, experimental types, or data from experiments.

**Identifier.** *A set of symbols which is used to designate an individual information content entity.* These specifically referred to unique terms for a specific study or data set. Examples of identifiers include specific IRI.

**Term.** *A common name or synonym that describes a dataset or data entry.* This will be used as one input to find multiple possible entries within the system. Dataset or entries can have multiple terms.

**Preferred Term.** *A term that is the one that is used as the default term id.* This will be the default name used. Additional terms are linked through use of different annotations.

# Properties

**Object Properties:**

**is a.** A property that is used to link a class to a class or a property to a property. ‘Is a’ refers to a relationship where the subject is contained within the set of the object. Protégé uses the term to establish the hierarchy of the ontology.

**type.** A property that is used to link an individual to a class where the individual is contained within the set of the class. New instances should always have a ‘type’ relationship.

**download from.** *A property that links an information content entity to a download location where the entity can be downloaded from a specific location.*

**has conversion authority.** *A property that links a party to an information content entity where the resource or ontology is converted from one data type or structure to another.* This is used to account for which authority converted the resource into an RDF, either directly or after flattening the representation of data within the resource.

**has date.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses to refer to its version release date.*

**has definition.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses for an entity's textual definition.*

**has domain.** *A property that relates the Service RDF Resource to the Ontology Domain that it covers.*

**has identifier.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses for an entity's identifier.*

**has intent.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the general intent or purpose of the resource.*

**has license.** *A property that is used to relate an RDF resource to a license such that the license governs the terms of use permitted for that resource.*

**has namespace.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the namespace of the resource, or the namespace of a resource referenced by a Service RDF Resource.*

**has preferred term.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses for its entity's preferred term.*

**has source authority.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the authoritative Organization that develops, maintains, and publishes the resource.*This is used to identify the organization is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the ontology.

**has source authority.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the authoritative Organization that develops, maintains, and publishes the resource.*

**has term.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses for an entity's terms.*

**has version.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the property that the resource uses to refer to its release version.*

**in named graph.** *A property that relates a Service RDF Resource to the Named Graph that identifies it in the SPARQL service.*

**Data Properties.**

**has access URL.** *A data property that links an information content entity to a URL that will lead to the access site.* The range for this property should be an xsd:anyURI datatype.

**has download URL.** *The URL of the downloadable file in a given format. E.g. CSV file or RDF file. The format is indicated by the distribution's dct:format and/or dcat:mediaType..* The range for this property should be an xsd:anyURI datatype.

**has namespace IRI.** *A data property that links a namespace to a namespace IRI.* The range for this property should be an xsd:anyURI datatype.

**has namespace prefix.** *A data property that links a namespace to a namespace prefix.* The namespace prefix should be used as a prefix for new terms and to establish the naming schema for new terms added to the ontology.

**has ontology IRI.** A*data property that links a namespace to an ontology IRI.* The range for this property should be an xsd:anyURI datatype.

**omv:acronym.** *A data property that links to an organization to an acronym.*The range for this property is an rdf:PlainLiteral that is the acronym of an organization.

**omw:email.** *A data property that links to an organization to an email.*The range for this property is an rdf:PlainLiteral that is the acronym of an organization. This should be the primary email used to contact the organization.

**omw:name.** *A data property that links to an organization to a name.*The range for this property is an rdf:PlainLiteral that is the English name of an organization.

**sd:name. A data property that links a name graph to a name.** The range for this property is an rdf:PlainLiteral that is the English name of an organization.

# Applications of NCI SI Metadata Ontology SRRO

# Competence Questions

Below is a list of competence questions to be addressed using SSRO. Currently, each competence question is answered with the procedure used by the API tool to answer the competence question.

Further use of these questions will be used to guide the use of the API tool:

* How do we get all related information about a term?
  + All related information for a term is found as part of any annotations or axioms that use the term as a subject.
* How do we get the list of all terms in the service?
  + All terms in the service are those that are listed in an RDF triple with ‘have name space’ for any terms in the service.
* What resources are found in the service?
  + All terms found in the service are listed as children of SI-Resources.
* What authority created the resource?
  + All terms that are listed in an RDF triple with the specific resource and ‘has source authority’.
* What authority converted the resource to RDF?
  + All terms that are listed in an RDF triple with the specific resource and ‘has conversion authority’.
* What is the version of the resource?
  + All annotations that are listed in an RDF triple with the specific resource and ‘has version info’.
* What are the names of the "common" properties (i.e. preferred term, term, textual definition, identifier) used in the "globals" graph?
  + These common properties are listed in Mapping of Si-Resource Annotations (see below).
* What is the type of the resource?
  + The resource is either a child of si-resource-type. This will be linked by an axiom to the class that represents each resource.
* What is the domain of the resource?
  + The domain is a child of Ontology domain. This will be linked by an axiom to the class that represents each resource.

**(Oliver note:** The above list needs updates later based on what Gilberto and we have done.**)**

# Mapping of SI-Resource Annotations

As part of the process for creating new terms, we went through NCIT resources to map annotations or relationships from each NCIT resource to the appropriate SSRO terms. It is common for many SI-resources to have multiple terms that map to a single SSRO class or vice versa. The origin of each term is listed in parenthesis afterwards. NCITMetathesaurus has many annotations which implicitly identify an Ontology Domain due to identifying another, more specific ontology. These terms, for the sake of brevity, are excluded.

**Identifier (SSRO):** Loinc name (LOINC), IRI (GO), Concept ID (SNOMED), Radlex ID (Radlex), ID (ndrft), MeDRA code (MeDRA), CTCAE Term (CTCAE) UAN, UCN, UE, USN, NA (NCITMetathesaurus).

**Preferred Name (SSRO):** Full specified name (SNOMED), prefLabel (ndrft), Preferred Name (Radlex), DN, MTH\_PT, MTH\_GP, (NCITMetathesaurus).

**Definition (SSRO):** Loinc Name (Loinc), Definition (GO), Defining Relationship(SNOMED), Definition (Radlex), Definition (CTCAE), DE (NCITMetathesaurus).

**Synonym (SSRO):** short name, long common name, FSN name (LOINC), has\_exact\_synonym (GO), synonyms (SNOMED), EQ, ES, ETAL, Synonyms, MTH\_SYN (NCITMetathesaurus).

**Reference (SSRO):** code source (LOINC), Definition (GO), Definition Source (NCITMetathesaurus).

**Ontology Domain (SSRO):** Loinc name (SSRO), has\_obo\_namespace (GO), MeDRA code AND MeDRA level (MeDRA), CDO (NCITMetathesaurus).

# Mapping of Features within the Shared SI Service Query

Currently, there is a public SPARQL endpoint driven by open source Virtuoso Web Site Linking Policy and accessible from https://shared.semantics.cancer.gov/sparql. It is meant to provide an integrated view of the terminology and data elements produced and/or published by the Cancer Data Standards Registry and Repository (caDSR) and Enterprise Vocabulary Services (EVS) projects in the Semantic Infrastructure group. We anticipate that eventually it will include various other datasets of utility to the NCI. This endpoint will be serviced through SSRO.

**Table 1. Common Prefixes Declared Within Shared SI Service.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Prefix** | **IRI** |
| dc | http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/ |
| owl | http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl# |
| rdf | http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns# |
| rdfs | http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema# |
| skos | http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core# |
| void | http://rdfs.org/ns/void# |
| xml | http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace |
| xsd | http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema# |

The Shared SI Service SPARQL editor list a set of three non-internal graph names:

* <http://cbiit.nci.nih.gov/caDSR> ,
* <http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/Thesarus.owl> , and
* <http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/Thesarus.rdf>.

The caDSR list document name last two graphs are variations of each other that primarily differ in which ontology language is used; the Thesaurus.owl utilizes OWL and the Thesarus.rdf utilizes RDF. These graphs together share a common set of prefixes (**Table 1**).

Additionally, the caDSR graph name contains a set of different namespaces which correspond to the original ontology that each term is located from (Table 2). SSRO is capable of modeling these relationships through the use of the following data annotations.

‘CaDSR’ ‘has namespace’ ‘http://cbiit.nci.nih.gov/caDSR# ’

#### Table 2. Namespaces referenced in caDSR RDF.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Description | IRI |
| 1 | caDSR | http://cbiit.nci.nih.gov/caDSR# |
| 2 | ISO 11179 | http://www.iso.org/11179/MDR# |
| 3 | MADS/RDF | http://www.loc.gov/mads/rdf/v1# |
| 4 | NCI Thesaurus | http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/Thesaurus.owl# |
| 5 | NCI Metathesaurus | http://ncim.nci.nih.gov/NCIMetathesaurus.owl# |
| 6 | MGED Ontology | http://mged.org/MGEDOntology# |
| 7 | NDF-RT | http://evs.nci.nih.gov/ftp1/NDF-RT/NDF-RT.owl# |
| 8 | CTCAE v5 | http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/ctcae5.owl# |
| 9 | LOINC | https://loinc.org/code# |
| 10 | SNOMED | http://snomed.info/id# |
| 11 | RadLex | http://radlex.org/RID/ |
| 12 | caBIG | http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/cabig# |
| 13 | MedDRA | https://identifiers.org/meddra# |
| 14 | Gene Ontology | http://purl.org/obo/owl/GO# |

SRRO Ontology Term Creation TUTORIAL.

New terms can be added to SRRO through 3 methods; direct modification of the OWL file via a text editor, use of an specified OWL editor, such as Protege, or by running the appropriate ROBOT script. The ROBOT script is the preferred method, followed by use of Protege. Terms should only be added through the addition of new Ontologies. This tutorial will follow the process using Chemical Entities of Biological Interest (CHEBI) ontology.

Step 1. Ontology Survey.

Before you begin, look at the initial Ontology or resource of interest and look for the following terms that correspond to your Ontology: Download Location, Access Site, Download Link, Namespace, Version, Version Date, Definition, Identified, Preferred Terms, and Terms. The preferred naming schema and the definitions for these classes are listed earlier in the document. Adding the annotaton for these terms into an excel sheet or other document is recommended to help with version control and organize information. This excel sheet for our example is found at ChEBI-Metadata-Tutorial.csv. Only use terms listed after the first two rows, for these contain header information and information used to work for ROBOT.

Which annotations should be used for each term are listed above. If you are adding new properties, add a column for each new property you wish to add.

**Protege Web Editor**

Step A1. Download Protege Web Editor.

Utilize an authorized version of Stanford’s Protege tool on your government device. If not installed, Protege can be run locally on a device at the following link:

Step A2. Open SI-Metadata.owl

When you open Protege, select **File** **→ Open** to load SI-metadata.owl. If ssro.owl is available via URL, you may instead select **File → Open from URL.**

Step A3. Open Individuals.

When you have loaded Open SI-Metadata.owl, click on the Entities tap and select Individuals. This contains all the information that will be queried by the API Tool.

Step A4. Add New Individuals

When you opened the Individuals Tab, move down and select the grey diamond button with a plus sign. This will open a pop-in browser that will allow to list the name of your new term. Type in the name of the term you wish to add. This will correspond to the entryfound in Column B of the excel document.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Fig. x. …..

Step A5.1 Double Check Name Settings.

After you have typed into the name of the new term, an IRI should be auto-generated. If the IRI does not take the format of [http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/srro.owl#XXXXXXX](http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/srro_XXXXXXX), where XXXXXXX is the name of the new property, you will have to select the New entity options tab and go to Step A5.2. Otherwise, click OK.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Fig. x. …..

Step A5.2 Configure Settings.

Your ontology specify the following settings: Start with: **Active Ontoloy IRI,** Followed by: **:**, End with: **Auto-generated ID.** Entity Label: **Same as label renderer**, Auto-generated ID: **Numeric (iterative)**, Prefix: **srro\_**, Digit count: **7**, Start: **001**, End: **-1**. Once that is done, click OK**.** This can be seen in Figure A.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Figure A.** Settings for SI-metadata.owl new terms.

Step A6. Add new Annotations.

Go to the Annotations tab and select the grey plus sign next to the Annotations option. Here you can add annotation properties listed as part of the excel document that contains new information on all the terms needed. You will have to select which annotations from the pop-in menu.

Step A7. Add new Descriptions.

Go the Description tab and select the grey plus sign next to the Description option. Here you will select the ‘type’ that your individual belongs to. You can type in the name using C**lass expression editor** tab or click on the **Class hierarchy** to manually search through the tree and left click on the right option**.** This corresponds to the value contained in Column C of the example excel document.

Step A8. Add new Property Assocations.

Go the Properties tab and select the grey plus sign next to the Properties option. You will add any non-empty properties that correspond to each new term. You will have to type in the property using ‘property name’ ‘object’.

Step A9. Save your file.

Once you have added all your information, go to **File** → **Save**.

Step A10. Repeat process for each new term added.

Repeat steps A4-A9 until all new terms have been added to CheBI.

**Bibliography**

1. SPARQL 1.1 Query Language - <https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/>
2. <https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-features/>
3. <https://www.w3.org/StyleSheets/TR/2016/README>
4. <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/135921/how-can-i-write-specifications-following-the-w3c-specifications-format-in-latex>