

The Distributions Package for SBML Level 3

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Disclaimer: This is a working draft of the SBML Level 3 “distib” package proposal. It is not a normative document. Please send comments and other feedback to the mailing list:
sbml-distib@lists.sourceforge.net.



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Revision History

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| 0.1 (Draft) | 15 Oct 2011 | Stuart Moodie | First draft |
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1 Introduction and motivation

1.1 What is it?

The Distributions package (also affectionately known as *distrib* for short) provides an extension to SBML Level 3 that enables a model to encode and sample from both discrete and continuous probability distributions, and provide the ability to annotate elements with information about the distribution their values were drawn from. Applications of the package include for instance descriptions of population based models: an important subset of which are pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) models¹, which are used to model the action of drugs.

Note that originally the package was called Distributions and Ranges, but Ranges and the use of probability distributions to describe statistical uncertainty are no longer in the scope, hence the name change.

1.2 Scope

The Distributions package adds support to SBML for sampling from a probability distribution. In particular the following are in scope:

- Sampling from a continuous distribution.
- Sampling from a discrete distribution.
- Sampling from user-defined discrete probability density function.
- The specification of descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, standard error, etc.).

At one point the following were considered for inclusion in this package but are now **out of scope**:

- Sampling from user-defined probability density function.
- Stochastic differential equations.
- Other functions used to characterise a probability distribution, such as cumulative distribution functions (CDF) or survival functions, etc.

1.3 This Document

This proposal describes the consensus view of workshop participants and subscribers to the sbml-distrib mailing list. Although it was written by the listed authors it does not solely reflect their views nor is it their proposal. Rather, it is their understanding of the consensus view of what the Distributions package should do and how it should do it. The contributors listed have made significant contributions to the development and writing of this specification and are credited accordingly, but a more comprehensive attribution is provided in the acknowledgements (Section 7 on page 33).

Finally, the author(s) would encourage the reader to consider them and contribute their ideas or comments — indeed any feedback about this proposal — to the *distrib* discussion list².

Once the proposal is finalised this will be the first step towards the formal adoption of the *distrib* as a package in SBML Level 3. After this, two implementations based on this proposal are required and then a vote on its adoption by the SBML community. The proposal will then provide the basis for a future package specification document. More details of the SBML package adoption process can be found at: http://sbml.org/Documents/SBML_Development_Process.

¹for more information see: <http://www.pharmpk.com/>.

²sbml-distrib@lists.sourceforge.net

1.4 Conventions used in this document

As we are early in the package proposal process there will be some parts of this proposal where there is no clear consensus on the correct solution or only recent agreement or agreement by a group which may not be representative of the SBML community as a whole. These cases are indicated by the question mark in the left margin (illustrated). The reader should pay particular attention to these points and ideally provide feedback, especially if they disagree with what is proposed. Similarly there will be points — especially as the proposal is consolidated — which are agreed, but which the reader should take note of and perhaps read again. These points are emphasised by the hand pointer in the left margin (illustrated).

?



2 Background

2.1 Problems with current SBML approaches

SBML Level 3 Core has no direct support for encoding random values within a model. Currently there is no workaround within the core language itself, although it is possible to define such information using annotations within SBML itself. Frank Bergmann had proposed such an semi-formalised extension for use with SBML L2 [REF?].

2.2 Past work on this problem or similar topics

2.2.1 The Newcastle Proposal

In 2005 there was a proposal from Colin Gillespie and others³ to introduce support for probability distributions in the SBML core specification. This was based on their need to use such distributions to represent the models they were creating as part of the BASIS project (<http://www.basis.ncl.ac.uk>).

They proposed that distributions could be referred to in SBML using the **csymbol** element in the MathML subset used by the SBML Core specification. An example is below:

```
<xmlns='http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML' '>
<apply>
  <csymbol encoding='text'
    definitionURL='http://www.sbml.org/sbml/symbols/uniformRandom' '>
    uniformRandom
  </csymbol>
  <ci>mu</ci>
  <ci>sigma</ci>
</apply>
</math>
```

This required that a library of definitions be maintained as part of the SBML standard and in their proposal they defined an initial small set of commonly used distributions. The proposal was never implemented.

2.2.2 Seattle 2010

The “distrib” package was discussed at the Seattle SBML Hackathon⁴ and this section is an almost verbatim reproduction of Darren Wilkinson’s report on the meeting⁵. There Darren presented an overview of the problem^{6,7}, building on the old proposal from the Newcastle group (see above: Section 2.2.1). There was broad support at the meeting for development of such a package, and for the proposed feature set. Discussion following the presentation led to a consensus on the following points:

- There is an urgent need for such a package.
- It is important to make a distinction between a description of uncertainty regarding a model parameter and the mechanistic process of selecting a random number from a probability distribution, for applications such as parameter scans and experimental design
- It is probably worth including the definition of PMFs, PDFs and CDFs in the package
- It is worth including the definition of random distributions using particle representations within such a package, though some work still needs to be done on the precise representation

³http://sbml.org/Community/Wiki/SBML_Level3_Proposals/Distributions_and_Ranges

⁴http://sbml.org/Events/Hackathons/The_2010_SBML-BioModels.net_Hackathon

⁵<http://sbml.org/Forums/index.php?t=tree&goto=6141&rid=0>

⁶Slides: <http://sbml.org/images/3/3b/Djw-sbml-hackathon-2010-05-04.pdf>

⁷Audio: <http://sbml.org/images/6/67/Wilkinson-distributions-2010-05-04.mov>

- It could be worth exploring the use of xinclude to point at particle representations held in a separate file
- Random numbers must not be used in rate laws or anywhere else that is continuously evaluated, as then simulation behaviour is not defined
- Although there is a need for a package for describing extrinsic noise via stochastic differential equations in SBML, such mechanisms should not be included in this package due to the considerable implications for simulator developers
- We probably don't want to layer on top of UncertML (www.uncertml.org), as this spec is fairly heavy-weight, and somewhat tangential to our requirements
- A random number seed is not part of a model and should not be included in the package
- The definition of truncated distributions and the specification of hard upper and lower bounds on random quantities should be considered.

It was suggested that new constructs should be introduced into SBML by the package embedded as user-defined functions using the following syntax:

```
<listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  <functionDefinition id="myNormRand">
    <distrib:####>
      #### distrib binding information here ####
    </distrib:####>
    <math>
      <lambda>
        <bvar>
          <ci>mu</ci>
          <ci>sigma</ci>
        </bvar>
        <ci>mu</ci>
      </lambda>
    </math>
  </functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
```

which allows the use of a "default value" by simulators which do not understand the package (but simulators which do will ignore the <math> element). The package would nevertheless be "required", as it will not be simulated correctly by software which does not understand the package.

Informal discussions following the break-out covered topics such as:

- how to work with vector random quantities in the absence of the vector element in the MathML subset used by SBML
- how care must be taken with the semantics of random variables and the need to both:
 - reference multiple independent random quantities at a given time
 - make multiple references to the same random quantity at a given time.

2.2.3 Hinxton 2011

Detailed discussion was continued at the Statistical Models Workshop in Hinxton in June 2011⁸. There those interested in representing Statistical Models in SBML came together to work out the details of how this package would work in detail. Dan Cornford from the UncertML project⁹ attended the meeting and described how that resource could be used to describe uncertainty and in particular probability distributions. Perhaps the most

⁸http://sbml.org/Events/Other_Events/statistical_models_workshop_2011

⁹<http://www.uncertml.org/>

significant decision at this meeting was to adopt the UncertML resource as a controlled vocabulary that is referenced by the Distributions package.

Much has changed since this meeting, but the output from this meeting was the basis for the first version of this proposal.

2.2.4 HARMONY 2012: Maastricht

Two sessions were dedicated to discussion of Distributions at HARMONY based around the proposals described in version 0.5 of this document. In addition there was discussion about the Arrays proposal which was very helpful in solving the problem of multivariate distributions in Distributions. The following were the agreed outcomes of the meeting:

- The original proposal included UncertML markup directly in the function definition. This proved unwieldy and confusing and has been replaced by a more elegant solution that eliminates the UncertML markup and integrates well with the fallback function (see details below).
- Multivariate distributions can be supported using the Arrays package to define a covariance matrix.
- User defined continuous distributions would define a PDF in MathML.
- Usage semantics were clarified so that invocation of a function definition implied a value was sampled from the specified distribution.
- It was agreed from which sections of an SBML model a distribution could be invoked.
- Statistical descriptors of variables (for example mean and standard deviation) would be separated from Distributions and either provided in a new package or in a later version of SBML L3 core.

2.2.5 COMBINE 2012: Toronto

The August proposal was reviewed and an improvement was agreed to the user-defined PMF part of the proposal. In particular it was agreed that the categories should be defined by *distrib* classes rather than by passing in the information as an array. Questions were also raised about whether UncertML was suitably well defined to be used as an external definition for probability distributions. This was resolved subsequent to the meeting with a teleconference to Dan Cornford and colleagues. These changes are incorporated here. Finally, there was considerable debate about whether to keep the dependence of *distrib* on the Arrays package in order to support multi-variate distributions. The outcome was an agreement that we would review this at the end of 2012, based on the results of an investigation into how feasible it would be to implement Arrays as a package.

2.2.6 2013 Package Working Group discussions

Early 2013 saw a good amount of discussion on the *distrib* Package Working Group mailing list, spurred by proposals by Stuart Moodie¹⁰. While not all of his suggestions ended up being fully accepted by the group, several changes were accepted, including:

- To use UncertML as actual XML, instead of as a set of reference definitions.
- To use UncertML to encode descriptive statistics of SBML elements such as mean, standard deviation, standard error, etc.) bringing this capability back in scope for this package.

2.2.7 HARMONY 2013: Connecticut

At HARMONY at UConn in Connecticut, further discussions revealed the importance of distinguishing the ability to describe an element as a distributed variable vs. a function call within the model performing a draw from a distribution.

¹⁰<http://thetupott.wordpress.com/2013/03/12/an-improved-distrib-proposal/>

We also decided to discard the encoding of explicit PDFs for now, as support for it is remarkably complicated, and there no demand for it. The current design could be extended to support this feature so if there is demand for it in the future support for explicit PDFs could be reintroduced.

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3 Proposed syntax and semantics

3.1 Overview

Following the precedent set by the SBML Level 3 Core specification document, we use UML 1.0 (Unified Modeling Language; Eriksson and Penker 1998; Oestereich 1999) class diagram notation to define the constructs provided by this package. We also use color in the diagrams to carry additional information for the benefit of those viewing the document on media that can display color. The following are the colors we use and what they represent:

- **Black:** Items colored black in the UML diagrams are components taken unchanged from their definition in the SBML Level 3 Core specification document.
- **Green:** Items colored green are components that exist in SBML Level 3 Core, but are extended by this package. Class boxes are also drawn with dashed lines to further distinguish them.
- **Blue:** Items colored blue are new components introduced in this package specification. They have no equivalent in the SBML Level 3 Core specification.

We also use the following typographical conventions to distinguish the names of objects and data types from other entities; these conventions are identical to the conventions used in the SBML Level 3 Core specification document:

AbstractClass: Abstract classes are never instantiated directly, but rather serve as parents of other classes. Their names begin with a capital letter and they are printed in a slanted, bold, sans-serif typeface. In electronic document formats, the class names defined within this document are also hyperlinked to their definitions; clicking on these items will, given appropriate software, switch the view to the section in this document containing the definition of that class. (However, for classes that are unchanged from their definitions in SBML Level 3 Core, the class names are not hyperlinked because they are not defined within this document.)

Class: Names of ordinary (concrete) classes begin with a capital letter and are printed in an upright, bold, sans-serif typeface. In electronic document formats, the class names are also hyperlinked to their definitions in this specification document. (However, as in the previous case, class names are not hyperlinked if they are for classes that are unchanged from their definitions in the SBML Level 3 Core specification.)

Something, otherThing: Attributes of classes, data type names, literal XML, and tokens *other* than SBML class names, are printed in an upright typewriter typeface. Primitive types defined by SBML begin with a capital letter; SBML also makes use of primitive types defined by XML Schema 1.0 (Biron and Malhotra, 2000; Fallside, 2000; Thompson et al., 2000), but unfortunately, XML Schema does not follow any capitalization convention and primitive types drawn from the XML Schema language may or may not start with a capital letter.

For other matters involving the use of UML and XML, we follow the conventions used in the SBML Level 3 Core specification document.

3.2 Namespace URI and other declarations necessary for using this package

Every SBML Level 3 package is identified uniquely by an XML namespace URI. For an SBML document to be able to use a given Level 3 package, it must declare the use of that package by referencing its URI. The following is the namespace URI for this version of the Distributions package for SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core:

`"http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"`

In addition, SBML documents using a given package must indicate whether the package may be used to change the mathematical meaning of SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core elements. This is done using the attribute **required** on the `<sbml>` element in the SBML document. For the Distributions package, the value of this attribute must be **"true"**, as the **DrawFromDistribution** element overrides the core definition of a **FunctionDefinition**. Note that the value of

this attribute must *always* be set to “true”, even if the particular model does not contain any [DrawFromDistribution](#) elements.

The following fragment illustrates the beginning of a typical SBML model using SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core and this version of the Distributions package:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
      xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
      distrib:required="true">
```

3.3 Primitive data types

The Distributions package uses the “string” primitive data type described in Section 3.1 of the SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core specification, and adds two additional primitive types described below.

3.3.1 Type UncertId

The type **UncertId** is derived from **SIId** (SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core specification Section 3.1.7) and has identical syntax. The **UncertId** type is used to create local IDs that can be used in the extended **FunctionDefinition** objects to refer to the arguments of the function, in much the same way that the identities of the **bvar** elements are used in MathML **lambda** elements. Each **UncertId** has a scope local to the [DrawFromDistribution](#) in which it is found. The equality of **UncertId** values is determined by an exact character sequence match; i.e., comparisons of these identifiers must be performed in a case-sensitive manner.

3.3.2 Type UncertIdRef

Type **UncertIdRef** is used for references to identifiers of type **UncertId**. This type is derived from **UncertId**, but with the restriction that the value of an attribute having type **UncertIdRef** must match the value of a **UncertId** found in the same parent [DrawFromDistribution](#) as the **UncertIdRef**. As with **UncertId**, the equality of **UncertIdRef** values is determined by exact character sequence match; i.e., comparisons of these identifiers must be performed in a case-sensitive manner.

3.4 Defining Distributions

3.4.1 The approach

The Distributions package has two very simple purposes. First, it provides a mechanism for sampling a random value from a probability distribution. This implies that it must define the probability distribution and then must sample a random value from that distribution.

Secondly, it provides a mechanism for describing elements with information about their uncertainty. One common use case for this will be to provide the standard deviation for a value. Another may be describing a parameter’s distribution, so that a better search can be performed in a parameter scan experiment.

Both purposes are achieved by using UncertML. Probability density functions (PDFs) are defined in the “**Distributions**” branch of UncertML, probability mass functions (PMFs) are defined in the “**Samples**” branch, and summary statistics in the “**Statistics**” branch.

It is technically possible to provide an explicit PDF in MathML instead of using the pre-defined PDFs from UncertML. However, one advantage of using the UncertML pre-defined distributions is that software can easily recognise the distribution and use an optimised built-in implementation rather than interpreting the distribution from the PDF definitions. For some applications such optimisations make important performance differences. Another advantage is that some software may only support certain types of distributions, and having them predefined makes it simpler for the software to inform a user that a particular distribution is not supported.

It is hoped that if users find the need to define distributions not covered by UncertML, that they will either be able to encode those distributions as combinations of other predefined distributions, or that they will be able to persuade UncertML to either add the new distribution to the list.

When a distribution is defined in a **FunctionDefinition**, it is sampled when it is invoked. To reuse a sampled value, the value must be assigned to a parameter first, such as through the use of an **InitialAssignment** or **EventAssignment**. When a distribution is defined elsewhere, that information may be used outside of the model, using whatever methodology is appropriate to answer the question being pursued.

3.5 The extended **FunctionDefinition** class

To model random processes, this package extends the **FunctionDefinition** class as can be seen in the UML representation in Figure 1. The redefined **FunctionDefinition** optionally contains a single **drawFromDistribution** child.

The **FunctionDefinition** class must still contain the MathML block containing the standard SBML function definition. This is required to comply with the *Validity after Reduction* rule in the package design guidelines [SBML Editorial Board \(2012\)](#) and ensures a degree of backwards compatibility for SBML readers and validators that do not understand the *distrib* package.

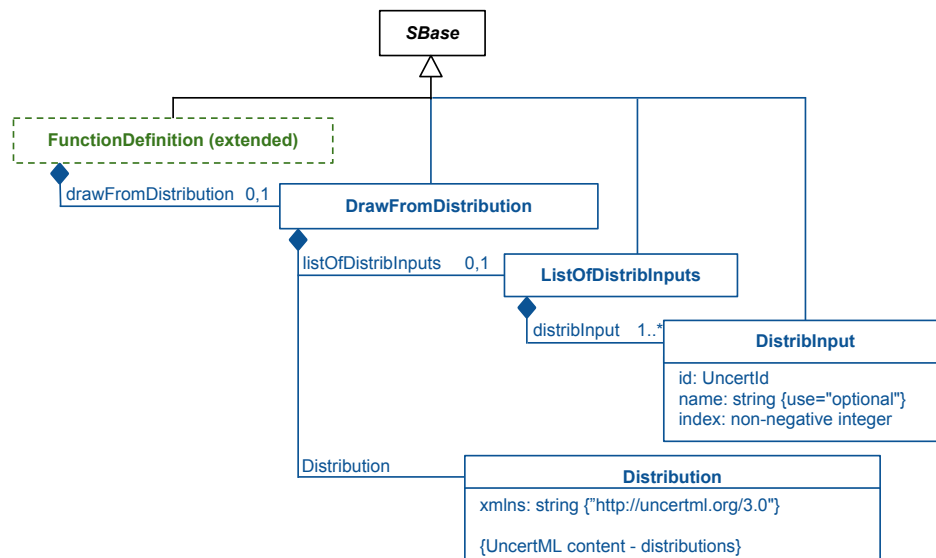


Figure 1: The definition of the extended **FunctionDefinition** class, plus the **DrawFromDistribution**, **ListOfDistribInputs**, **DistribInput**, and **Distribution** classes. A **DrawFromDistribution** element must have exactly one **Distribution** child. Together, these classes provide a way to transform a **FunctionDefinition** to sample from a probability density function or a probability mass function.

As outlined above, the **FunctionDefinition** class is extended to contain a **DrawFromDistribution** child. Because a **FunctionDefinition** must have a **Lambda** child according to SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core, a valid function will still have one, but the **drawFromDistribution** child, if present, will override any definition found there. However, software that does not support *distrib* could potentially invoke the function found in the **Lambda** element (see [Section 3.12](#)).

In the **Model**, an extended **FunctionDefinition** may be used in any MathML to perform a draw from a distribution. This draw will be unique for every use of the **FunctionDefinition**, whether or not the draw is performed at the same simulation time as a different draw (for example, if used in two different **InitialAssignment** elements).

3.6 The `DrawFromDistribution` class

As illustrated in Figure 1 on the preceding page, the `DrawFromDistribution` class may have a `ListOfDistribInputs` child, which must in turn contain one or more `DistribInput` children, which act as the arguments to the function—they serve the same role as the `bvar` elements of the `Lambda` child of a `FunctionDefinition`. The order of arguments is determined by the `index` attribute: the first argument (if any) must have an index of “0”, the second of “1”, etc.

It must also have a `Distribution` child, representing a probability density function (PDF) or probability mass function (PMF) defined by UncertML. Within the UncertML, the `UncertIds` defined by the `DistribInput` objects are used as the variables within the distribution.

3.7 The `DistribInput` class

The `DistribInput` class mimics the `bvar` elements of MathML lambda functions. It must have an `id` attribute of type `UncertId` and an `index` attribute of type `non-negative integer`. It may additionally have a `name` attribute of type `string`, which may be used in the same manner as other `name` attributes on SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core objects; please see Section 3.3.2 of the SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core specification for more information.

Each `DistribInput` element represents an argument to the function, and serves as a local identifier, referenced only by the UncertML in the sibling `Distribution` class. See the examples in Section 3.11 for more details.

Because the `Lambda` child of the `FunctionDefinition` is required, it must have the same number of `bvar` children as the `DrawFromDistribution` has `DistribInput` children. They do not, however, have to have the same IDs; the `bvar` ids are defined as being local to the `Lambda` function in much the same way that the `DistribInput` IDs are defined as being local to the `DrawFromDistribution` object.

Each `index` attribute on a `DistribInput` within a `ListOfDistribInputs` element must have a unique value, numbered consecutively from “0”: if one `DistribInput` is present, its `index` value must be “0”; if there are two, they must have `index` values of “0” and “1”, etc.

3.8 The `Distribution` class


The `Distribution` class, like the `Math` class of many SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core elements, is a container for UncertML XML. It must contain one of the 29 ‘Distribution’ elements defined at <http://uncertml.org/dictionary>, and have the namespace “<http://uncertml.org/3.0>”. Note that as of this writing, UncertML is only formally defined through version 2.0, making this use of version 3.0 somewhat speculative. However, the *distrib* Package Working Group has been in communication with the developers of UncertML, and feel certain that the change needed in UncertML to accommodate its use in this package (namely, the possible substitution of IDs for numbers) will be made for UncertML 3.0.

When a `Distribution` is encountered, its parent `FunctionDefinition` is defined as sampling from the defined distribution, and returning that sample. It may contain any number of `UncertIdRef` strings, each of which must correspond to an `UncertId` defined in a `DistribInput` in the same function.

The full list of the 29 distributions and how they can be used is provided in Section B. Four of these distributions (Dirichlet, Multinomial, Multivariate Normal, and Multivariate Student T) use vectors as both input and output. It is possible, if tedious, to provide vector input to these distributions by simply defining each element of the required vector as a numeric value or as an `UncertId`. However, it is not possible in SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core to take a single vector and simultaneously assign its values to different elements, or even to use a vector within MathML. While it would be theoretically possible to define new elements in this specification to work around this limitation, such capabilities are more obviously the domain of the Arrays package within SBML, or of SED-ML¹¹ (to set a suite of element values). Unfortunately, as of this writing, the Arrays package has not yet been finalized, and many aspects of it have not been set. Therefore, it is left to the future finalized Arrays package to define how to utilize a `FunctionDefinition` that returns a vector, and how to define a `FunctionDefinition` that takes a vector as input. It is

¹¹<http://sed-ml.org/>

also possible for other individuals or groups to come up with custom annotations that define how to do this, and in fact, this is encouraged for any group that requires the use of any of these four distributions for their models. If no such definitions exist, however, any numerical results from the use of these functions remain undefined, and models using this technique are unsimulatable. (Such models may still be useful descriptions of certain situations, however.) A final possibility is that SED-ML could be extended to extract the function definition, perform the sampling itself, and use the resulting vector to assign initial values to certain elements.

 Note that the **ExplicitPMF** class in previous versions of this specification did not use UncertML, and instead defined its own way of listing samples. The functionality (with the addition of IDs instead of numbers in UncertML 3.0) is replicated in the **CategoricalDistribution** class of UncertML 3.0.


3.9 Discrete vs. continuous sampling

The **SIDs** of **FunctionDefinition** elements can be used in SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core in both discrete and continuous contexts: **InitialAssignment**, **EventAssignment**, **Priority**, and **Delay** elements are all discrete, while **Rule**, **KineticLaw**, and **Trigger** elements are all continuous in time. For discrete contexts, the behavior of *distrib*-extended **FunctionDefinition** elements is well-defined: one or more random values are sampled from the distribution each time the function definition is invoked. Each invocation implies one sampling operation. In continuous contexts, however, their behavior is ill-defined. More information than is defined in this package (such as autocorrelation values or full conditional probabilities) would be required to make random sampling tractable in continuous contexts, and is beyond the scope of this version of the package. If some package is defined in the future that adds this information, or if custom annotations are provided that add this information, such models may become simulatable. However, this package does not define how to handle sampling in continuous contexts, and recommends against it: a warning may be produced by any software encountering the use of a *distrib*-extended **FunctionDefinition** in a continuous context. Assuming such models are desirable, and the information is not provided in a separate package, this information may be incorporated into a future version of this specification.

Any other package that defines new contexts for MathML will also either be discrete or continuous. Discrete situations (such as those defined in the Qualitative Models package) are, as above, well-defined. Continuous situations (as might arise within the Spatial Processes package, over space instead of over time) will most likely be ill-defined. Those packages must therefore either define for themselves how to handle *distrib*-extended **FunctionDefinition** elements, or leave it to some other package/annotation scheme to define how to handle the situation.

3.10 Truncation

In order to perform truncation, one or both ends of the distribution are cut off, and the remaining function is re-scaled so the area under the curve is once again 1.0. Earlier versions of this specification allowed one to specify truncation values for UncertML distributions and explicit PDFs: upper and lower limits to the distributions, between which values must be sampled. However, this capability is being introduced in UncertML 3.0, making truncation elements superfluous for **Distribution** elements. Truncation was never considered for inclusion for explicit PMF functions, as truncating a sample is as simple as not including the rejected realizations. Therefore, since its capabilities are duplicated elsewhere, truncation-specific elements have been dropped from this version of the specification.

 *Note: If the truncation elements were desired as a form of annotation, denoting the range between which most, if not all, of a given distribution would fall, that capability is not replicated in the other functions above, and would need to be re-added to this specification.*

 *Note 2: If UncertML 3.0 doesn't actually end up having a truncation element, we can add this back in.*

3.11 Examples using the extended FunctionDefinition

Several examples are given below that illustrate various uses of an extended **FunctionDefinition**.

3.11.1 Defining and using a normal distribution with UncertML

In the following example, a **FunctionDefinition** is extended to define a draw from an UncertML-defined normal distribution:

```
...
<listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  <functionDefinition id="normal">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <!-- Overridden MathML -->
    </math>
    <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
      <listOfDistribInputs>
        <distribInput id="avg" index="0"/>
        <distribInput id="var" index="1"/>
      </listOfDistribInputs>
      <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <NormalDistribution>
          <mean> avg </mean>
          <variance> var </variance>
        </NormalDistribution>
      </Distribution>
    </drawFromDistribution>
  </functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
...
```

Here, the **DistribInput** children of **DrawFromDistribution** define the local **UncertIds** “avg” and “var”, which are then used by the **Distribution** as the **mean** and **variance** of a normal distribution, as defined by UncertML. This function could then be used anywhere the **FunctionDefinition** id “normal” can be used, as for example in an **InitialAssignment**:

```
...
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="y">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <ci> normal </ci>
        <ci> z </ci>
        <cn> 10 </cn>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
...
```

This use would apply a draw from a normal distribution with mean “z” and variance “10” to the SBML element “y”.

3.11.2 Defining a ‘die roll’ PMF with UncertML

In the following example, a **FunctionDefinition** is extended to define a draw from an UncertML-defined set of explicit PMFs:

```

...
<listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  <functionDefinition id="rolld4">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <!-- Overridden MathML -->
    </math>
    <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
      <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <CategoricalDistribution>
          <values>1 2 3 4</values>
          <probabilities> 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 </probabilities>
        </CategoricalDistribution>
      </Distribution>
    </drawFromDistribution>
  </functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
...

```

No inputs are provided. The four **probabilities** children of the **CategoricalDistribution** all have equal values and sum to 1.0, as they must. Each entry in the **values** vector are therefore equally likely to be chosen, resulting in this function returning “1”, “2”, “3”, or “4”, each with equal probability.

3.11.3 Defining a ‘pick one’ sample with *UncertML*

In the following example, a **FunctionDefinition** is extended to define a draw from an *UncertML*-defined set of samples:

```

...
<listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  <functionDefinition id="pickone">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <!-- Overridden MathML -->
    </math>
    <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
      <listOfDistribInputs>
        <distribInput id="A" index="0"/>
        <distribInput id="B" index="1"/>
        <distribInput id="C" index="2"/>
        <distribInput id="D" index="3"/>
      </listOfDistribInputs>
      <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <CategoricalDistribution>
          <values>A B C D</values>
          <probabilities> 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 </probabilities>
        </CategoricalDistribution>
      </Distribution>
    </drawFromDistribution>
  </functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
<listOfParameters>
  <parameter id="x" constant="true"/>
</listOfParameters>
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="x">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <ci> pickone </ci>
        <cn type="integer"> 1 </cn>
        <cn type="integer"> 3 </cn>
        <cn type="integer"> 4 </cn>
        <cn type="integer"> 7 </cn>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>

```



```

</initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
...

```

In this example, the function 'pickone' is defined, with four arguments, "A", "B", "C", and "D". When called, each argument has an equal chance of being chosen as the return value. The parameter 'x' is initialized by calling this function with the arguments 1, 3, 4, and 7, each of which has an equally likely chance of being chosen.

? Stuart: This seems a bit idiosyncratic to me. Are you trying to get round the fact that SBML doesn't support strings? If so I'd leave that up to the modeller. They can map numeric values to their categories.

? Lucian: It may be idiosyncratic; I was trying to illustrate a case where variables were used in the values instead of the probabilities. Is there a better example you can think of? I've added an initial assignment that uses the function by way of illustration.

3.12 Equivalence with Fallback Function

The MathML definition directly contained by the **functionDefinition** is not used and is provided to satisfy the *validity after reduction* rule for packages [SBML Editorial Board \(2012\)](#). This rule states that the SBML document must be syntactically valid if all package specific elements are removed from it. To ensure that this is the case the fallback function used in relation to *distrib* must satisfy the following rules:

- the lambda function should have the same number of arguments as its equivalent distribution (defined by *distrib*).
- Each argument should match the type of the equivalent argument in the external function.
- The lambda function should have the same return type as the *sampld* distribution. For example, if a predefined PDF when sampled returns a scalar value, the dummy function should also do so.

Clearly, these rules can only be enforced by a *distrib*-aware validator.

In the following example, the fallback function is coded to simply return "mean", the first argument of the function. Note that the arguments have been given different local IDs ("mean" and "v" instead of "avg" and "var"); their equivalence is based on order, not string matching.

```

<listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  <functionDefinition id="normal">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <lambda>
        <bvar>
          <ci> mean </ci>
        </bvar>
        <bvar>
          <ci> v </ci>
        </bvar>
        <ci> mean </ci>
      </lambda>
    </math>
    <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
      <listOfDistribInputs>
        <distribInput id="avg" index="0"/>
        <distribInput id="var" index="1"/>
      </listOfDistribInputs>
      <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <NormalDistribution>
          <mean> avg </mean>
          <variance> var </variance>
        </NormalDistribution>
      </Distribution>
    </drawFromDistribution>
  </functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>

```

3.13 The extended *SBase* class

As can be seen in Figure 2, the SBML base class *SBase* is extended to include an optional *Uncertainty* child, which must contain an *AbstractUncertainty* child containing what information about the uncertainty of its parent element. In SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core, one should only extend those *SBase* elements with mathematical meaning (so, *Compartment*, *Parameter*, *Reaction*, *Species*, and *SpeciesReference*), or those *SBase* elements with *Math* children (so, *Constraint*, *Delay*, *EventAssignment*, *FunctionDefinition*, *InitialAssignment*, *KineticLaw*, *Priority*, *Rule*, and *Trigger*). This is added here to *SBase* instead of to each of these the various SBML elements so that other packages inherit the ability to extend their own elements in the same fashion: the *FluxBound* class from the Flux Balance Constraints package has mathematical meaning, for example, and can be given information about the distribution or set of samples from which it was drawn. Similarly, the *FunctionTerm* class from the Qualitative Models package has a *Math* child, which could be similarly extended.

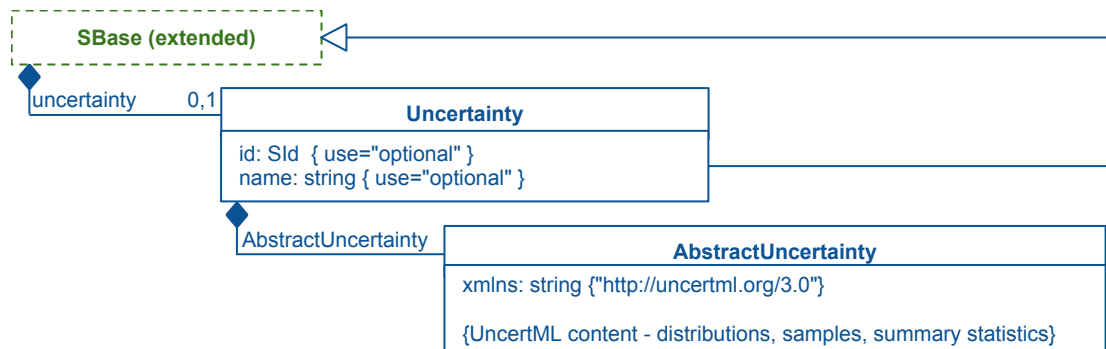


Figure 2: The definition of the extended *SBase* class to include a new optional *Uncertainty* child, which in turn has an *AbstractUncertainty* child in the UncertML namespace. Intended for use with any element with mathematical meaning, or with a *Math* child.

A few SBML elements can interact in interesting ways that can confuse the semantics here. A **Reaction** element and its **KineticLaw** child, for example, both reference the exact same mathematics, and should therefore have the same **Uncertainty**. Similarly, if an **InitialAssignment** assigns to a constant element (**Parameter**, **Species**, etc.), the uncertainty for both should be the same, or only one should be provided.

Other elements not listed above should probably not be given an **Uncertainty** child, as it would normally not make sense to talk about the uncertainty of something that doesn't have a corresponding mathematical meaning. However, because packages or annotations can theoretically give new meaning (including mathematical meaning) to elements that previously did not have them, this is not a requirement.

3.14 The **Uncertainty** class

The **Uncertainty** class is a container for **AbstractUncertainty** (from UncertML) that describes the uncertainty in the parent element's mathematical meaning.

The optional **id** attribute on the **Uncertainty** object class serves to provide a way to identify the uncertainty. The attribute takes a value of type **SId**. Note that the identifier of a the uncertainty carries no mathematical interpretation and cannot be used in mathematical formulas in a model. **Uncertainty** also has an optional **name** attribute, of type **string**. The **name** attribute may be used in the same manner as other **name** attributes on SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core objects; please see Section 3.3.2 of the SBML Level 3 Version 1 Core specification for more information.

3.15 The **AbstractUncertainty** class

The **AbstractUncertainty** class is defined as describing the uncertainty in its parent element's mathematics. It may contain arbitrary UncertML, including elements from that language's **Distribution**, **Sample**, or **Statistics** elements. This means it has the capability to provide anything from a full distribution to a **Sample** element to summary statistics such as **StandardDeviation** and **Mean**. There is no requirement that this UncertML be wrapped in a single element.

For convenience, UncertML provides a **StatisticsCollection**, which may be used to collect multiple other elements. For clarity, if more than one UncertML statistics element or **StatisticsCollection** are present, they should not conflict with each other.

The namespace for IDs used in the UncertML is the **SId** namespace of elements with mathematical meaning in the model, including from other packages. If that other package is not understood by an interpreter, the **AbstractUncertainty** element may be ignored. If an interpreter does not understand an ID and cannot tell whether that ID came from a not-understood package, it may issue a warning.

Note that the described uncertainty for elements that change in value over time apply only to the element's uncertainty at a snapshot in time, and not the uncertainty in how it changes in time. For typical simulations, this means the element's initial condition. Note too that the description of the uncertainty of a **Species** should describe the uncertainty of its **amount**, not the uncertainty of its **concentration**. The 'primary' mathematical meaning of a **Species** in SBML is always the amount; the concentration may be used, but is considered to be derived.

3.16 Examples using extended **SBase**

Several examples are given to illustrate the use of the **Uncertainty** class:

3.16.1 Basic **AbstractUncertainty** example

In these examples, a parameter is given an **AbstractUncertainty** child to describe its uncertainty in two ways:

```
...
<species id="x" compartment="C" boundaryCondition="false" initialAmount="3.22"
  hasOnlySubstanceUnits="false" constant="false">
  <dist:uncertainty>
```

```

<AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
  <NormalDistribution>
    <mean> 3.2 </mean>
    <variance> 0.09 </variance>
  </NormalDistribution>
  <StandardDeviation>
    <values> 0.3 </values>
  </StandardDeviation>
</AbstractUncertainty>
<distrib:uncertainty>
</species>
...

```

In the above example, a species whose initial amount is 3.22 is noted as coming from a normal distribution with a mean of 3.2 and a variance of 0.09. Additionally, its standard deviation is given as 0.3. In this case, the standard deviation could have been calculated from the variance directly; the modeler has chosen to include both elements for the benefit of any other software that might understand standard deviation, but not the 'distributions' branch of UncertML.

Note also that 3.22 (the `initialAmount`) is different from 3.2 (the `mean`): evidently, this model was constructed as a realization of the underlying uncertainty, instead of trying to capture the single most likely model of the underlying process.

? Stuart: I'd give 2 examples here. Although you could put both constructs together it may confuse to do so as a basic example. Actually looking at this example I think it would be simpler to only allow this type of construct for parameters. Here you are defining the uncertainty about the *initialAmount* of the species, not the species itself. For example if you define the uncertainty, but not the *initialAmount*, what does the uncertainty describe in this case? If you can only describe the uncertainty of a parameter then this problem goes away if the parameter is used to describe the initial concentration. For example:

```

<parameter id="ic" value="3.22">
  <distrib:uncertainty>
    <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
      <NormalDistribution>
        <mean> ic </mean>
        <variance> 0.09 </variance>
      </NormalDistribution>
    </Distribution>
  </distrib:uncertainty>
</parameter>
...
<species id="x" compartment="C" boundaryCondition="false" initialAmount="ic"
  hasOnlySubstanceUnits="false" constant="false"/>
...

```

Lucian: In SBML, the only difference between Species and Parameters is that Species can appear in Reactions. Otherwise, they have exactly the same issues with initial values vs. changing in time. As such, it doesn't actually gain you anything to restrict the 'uncertainty' element to only be a child of parameters. However, you're right that the initial value vs. time-variance value needs to be addressed; I've added some text in the [AbstractUncertainty](#) section to this effect. Is it clear?

3.16.2 Defining a Random Variable

In addition to describing the uncertainty about an experimental observation one can also use this mechanism to describe a parameter as a random variable. In the example below the parameter, *Z*, is defined as following a normal distribution, with a given mean and variance. No value is given for the parameter so it is then up the modeller to decide how to use this random variable. For example they may choose to simulate the model in which case they may provide values for *mu_Z* and *var_Z* and then sample a random value from the simulation. Alternatively they may choose to carry out a parameter estimation and use experimental observations to estimate *mu_Z* and *var_Z*.

```

<listOfParameters>
  <parameter id=mu_Z value=10/>
  <parameter id=var_Z value=0.1/>
  <parameter id="Z">
    <distrib:uncertainty>
      <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://www.uncertml.org/3.0">
        <NormalDistribution>
          <mean><ref id="mu_Z"/></mean>
          <variance><ref id=var_Z/></variance>
        </NormalDistribution>
      </AbstractUncertainty>
    </distrib:uncertainty>
  </parameter>
</listOfParameters>

```

? Stuart: This example illustrates the kind of use cases I was describing at HARMONY. I hope this isn't controversial, but I want us to be clear that we all happy using this interpretation of uncertainty too. If so then it makes sense to have an example.

? Stuart: In writing this I just realised that you are using an `<uncertml xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">` element to define uncertml elements. I know there is a whole section devoted to it, but I didn't realise the significance of it. In UncertML there isn't an element like this. In UncertML 3.0 the plan is to provide 3 grouping elements for each of the subsets in UncertML: Statistics, Distributions and Samples. The idea behind this is it allows an XML language that uses UncertML to constrain its use to one or more of these subsets. So for example if we only want to use distributions then we only allow an UncertML Distribution element at a given point. This is shown in the example above. I haven't changed any of the other examples or the class diagrams, but I think they do need to be modified accordingly.

Lucian: I've updated everything to use the UncertML-defined 'AbstractUncertainty' and 'Distribution' instead of 'uncertml'. Thanks!

3.16.3 An *AbstractUncertainty* example with a PMF

In the following example, a species and two parameters are all given *AbstractUncertainty* children indicating that they were sampled from a PMF. Because all three have the same `names` IDs, the assumption can be made that the three values are correlated, and are drawn from "patient1", "patient2", or "patient3".

```

...
<listOfSpecies>
  <species id="S1" compartment="C" boundaryCondition="false" initialAmount="2.24"
    hasOnlySubstanceUnits="false" constant="false">
    <distrib:uncertainty>
      <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <CategoricalDistribution>
          <values>1.01 2.24 1.72</values>
          <names>patient1 patient2 patient3</names>
          <probabilities> 0.5 0.25 0.25 </probabilities>
        </CategoricalDistribution>
      </AbstractUncertainty>
    </distrib:uncertainty>
  </species>
</listOfSpecies>
<listOfParameters>
  <parameter id="y" constant="true" value="45.9">
    <distrib:uncertainty>
      <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
        <Distribution>
          <CategoricalDistribution>
            <values>42.3 45.9 50.0</values>
            <names>patient1 patient2 patient3</names>
            <probabilities> 0.5 0.25 0.25 </probabilities>
          </CategoricalDistribution>
        </Distribution>
      </AbstractUncertainty>
    </distrib:uncertainty>
  </parameter>
</listOfParameters>

```

```

        </CategoricalDistribution>
      </Distribution>
    </AbstractUncertainty>
  </distrib:uncertainty>
</parameter>
<parameter id="z" constant="true" value="0.002">
  <distrib:uncertainty>
    <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
      <CategoricalDistribution>
        <values>0.004 0.002 0.0033</values>
        <names>patient1 patient2 patient3</names>
        <probabilities> 0.5 0.25 0.25 </probabilities>
      </CategoricalDistribution>
    </AbstractUncertainty>
  </distrib:uncertainty>
</parameter>
</listOfParameters>
...

```

In this example, the chosen value for all three elements is the second position in the **values** vector, corresponding to “**patient2**”, and presumably comes from the same external data source.

In a version of this model that used Arrays package constructs, a single vector could be created with all three values in it, and given an **AbstractUncertainty** child with **value** elements that contained vectors instead of single values.

? Stuart:I’m not at all sure about this. I don’t think that’s a correct use of realisations to interpret that the same ID implies correlation. However, I have asked Dan for clarification on the use of realisations so we can get the definitive view on this. Aside from the above example it may be good to start off with a simple example. How about this? We could even be clever and add a third gender!

? Lucian:Updated based on Dan’s reply to my emails! I’ve tweaked your example below to match:

```

...
<parameter id="gender">
  <distrib:uncertainty>
    <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://www.uncertml.org/3.0">
      <CategoricalDistribution>
        <!-- M=0 F=1 -->
        <values>0 1</values>
        <probabilities>0.6 0.4</probabilities>
      </CategoricalDistribution>
    </AbstractUncertainty>
  </distrib:uncertainty>
</parameter>
...

```

4 Interaction with other packages

This package is dependent on no other package, but relies on the Arrays package to provide vector and matrix structures if those are desired/used.

If the Required Elements package is used, any **FunctionDefinition** that has been given an **DrawFromDistribution** child must be given a **ChangedMath** child referencing this package's namespace. If the fallback function provides a complete **Lambda** function, its **viableWithoutChange** attribute *may* be set “**true**” if the modeler considers that function an acceptable alternative to the draw from the distribution, otherwise it must be set “**false**”.

5 Use-cases and examples

The following examples are more fleshed out than the ones in the main text, and/or illustrate features of this package that were not previously illustrated.

5.1 Sampling from a distribution: PK/PD Model

This is a very straightforward use of an UncertML-defined distribution. The key point to note is that a value is sampled from the distribution and assigned to a variable when it is invoked in the initialAssignments element in this example. Later use of the variable does not result in re-sampling from the distribution. This is consistent with current SBML semantics.

? Stuart:I'd like to add another example here that defines them model without sampling. We can have 2 versions of the same model. I'll come back to it...

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
  xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
  distrib:required="false">
  <model id="PKModel" name="PKModel">
    <listOfFunctionDefinitions>
      <functionDefinition id="logNormal">
        <!-- below is a dummy function provided to ensure valid SBML Core
             for software that do not understand distrib. -->
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
          <lambda>
            <bvar><ci>scale</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>shape</ci></bvar>
            <cn>0</cn>
          </lambda>
        </math>
        <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
          <input> scale </input>
          <input> shape </input>
          <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
            <LogNormalDistribution xmlns:un="http://www.uncertml.org/2.0">
              <logScale> scale </logScale>
              <shape> shape </shape>
            </LogNormalDistribution>
          </Distribution>
        </drawFromDistribution>
      </functionDefinition>
    </listOfFunctionDefinitions>
    <listOfCompartments>
      <compartment id="central" name="central" size="0" constant="true"/>
      <compartment id="gut" name="gut" size="0" constant="true"/>
    </listOfCompartments>
    <listOfSpecies>
      <species id="Qc" compartment="central" initialAmount="1"
        hasOnlySubstanceUnits="true" boundaryCondition="false" constant="false"/>
      <species id="Qg" compartment="gut" initialAmount="1"
        hasOnlySubstanceUnits="true" boundaryCondition="false" constant="false"/>
    </listOfSpecies>
    <listOfParameters>
      <parameter id="ka" value="1" constant="true"/>
      <parameter id="ke" value="1" constant="true"/>
      <parameter id="Cc" value="1" constant="false"/>
      <parameter id="Cc_obs" value="1" constant="false"/>
    </listOfParameters>
    <listOfInitialAssignments>
      <initialAssignment symbol="central">
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
```



```

        <apply>
          <ci>logNormal</ci>
          <cn>0.5</cn>
          <cn>0.1</cn>
        </apply>
      </math>
    </initialAssignment>
    <initialAssignment symbol="ka">
      <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
        <apply>
          <ci>logNormal</ci>
          <cn>0.5</cn>
          <cn>0.1</cn>
        </apply>
      </math>
    </initialAssignment>
    <initialAssignment symbol="ke">
      <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
        <apply>
          <ci>logNormal</ci>
          <cn>0.5</cn>
          <cn>0.1</cn>
        </apply>
      </math>
    </initialAssignment>
  </listOfInitialAssignments>
</listOfRules>
  <assignmentRule variable="Cc">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <divide/>
        <ci> Qc </ci>
        <ci> central </ci>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </assignmentRule>
  <assignmentRule variable="Cc_obs">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <plus/>
        <ci> Cc </ci>
        <cn type="integer"> 1 </cn>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </assignmentRule>
</listOfRules>
</listOfReactions>
  <reaction id="absorption" reversible="false" fast="false">
    <listOfReactants>
      <speciesReference species="Qg" stoichiometry="1" constant="false"/>
    </listOfReactants>
    <listOfProducts>
      <speciesReference species="Qc" stoichiometry="1" constant="false"/>
    </listOfProducts>
    <kineticLaw>
      <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
        <apply>
          <times/>
          <ci> ka </ci>
          <ci> Qg </ci>
        </apply>
      </math>
    </kineticLaw>
  </reaction>
  <reaction id="excretion" reversible="false" fast="false">
    <listOfReactants>

```

```

        <speciesReference species="Qc" stoichiometry="1" constant="false"/>
    </listOfReactants>
    <kineticLaw>
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
            <apply>
                <divide/>
                <apply>
                    <times/>
                    <ci> ke </ci>
                    <ci> Qc </ci>
                </apply>
            </apply>
            <ci> central </ci>
        </math>
    </kineticLaw>
</reaction>
</listOfReactions>
</model>
</sbml>

```

5.2 Truncated distribution

To encode a truncated distribution we rely on an as-of-this-writing hypothetical extension to UncertML (the **lower** and **upper** child elements of **NormalDistribution**). The final version of truncation in UncertML may not look exactly like this example, but should follow the basics. Note that the values for truncation are here provided as arguments to the function definition, but could instead be hard-coded.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
  xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
  distrib:required="true">
  <model id="truncated_example">
    <listOfFunctionDefinitions>
      <functionDefinition id="normal">
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
          xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
          <lambda>
            <bvar><ci>mu</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>sigma</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>lower</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>upper</ci></bvar>
            <ci>mu</ci>
          </lambda>
        </math>
        <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
          <input> mu </input>
          <input> sigma </input>
          <input> lower </input>
          <input> upper </input>
          <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
            <NormalDistribution>
              <mean> mu </mean>
              <variance> sigma </variance>
              <lower> lower </lower>
              <upper> upper </upper>
              <!--Note: 'lower' and 'upper' are proposed children of NormalDistribution
                in UncertML 3.0, but have not yet been officially endorsed. -->
            </NormalDistribution>
          </Distribution>
        </drawFromDistribution>
      </functionDefinition>
    </listOfFunctionDefinitions>
    <listOfParameters>

```

```

<parameter id="V" constant="true"/>
<parameter id="V_pop" value="105" constant="true"/>
<parameter id="V_omega" value="0.70" constant="true"/>
<parameter id="V_upper" value="150" constant="true"/>
<parameter id="V_lower" value="15" constant="true"/>
</listOfParameters>
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="V">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
      xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
      <apply>
        <ci>normal</ci>
        <ci>V_pop</ci>
        <ci>V_omega</ci>
        <ci>V_upper</ci>
        <ci>V_lower</ci>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
</model>
</sbml>

```

5.3 Multivariate distribution

In this example two correlated parameters are sampled from a multivariate distribution. The correlation is defined using a covariance matrix and the sampled values are returned as a vector of 2 values, and assigned to the variable “correlated_params”. This vector is then used to assign values to “V” and “C1”, thereby associating those two values with the same draw from the multivariate normal distribution. The use of various array and matrix MathML here is speculative: in the absence of a finalized Arrays package, it is impossible to tell exactly what form that will take. However, all of the functionality expressed here will need to be incorporated in some form into the Arrays package, and much if not all of it may take the form illustrated here.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
  xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
  distrib:required="true"
  xmlns:arrays="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/arrays/version1"
  arrays:required="true">
  <!-- NOTE: This requires the arrays package! -->
  <model id="MultivariateExample" name="Multivariate_Example">
    <listOfFunctionDefinitions>
      <functionDefinition id="multivariateNormal">
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
          xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
          <lambda>
            <bvar><ci>meanVector</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>covarianceMatrix</ci></bvar>
            <ci>meanVector</ci>
          </lambda>
        </math>
        <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
          <input> meanVector </input>
          <input> covarianceMatrix </input>
          <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
            <MultivariateNormalDistribution xmlns:un="http://www.uncertml.org/2.0">
              <mean> meanVector </mean>
              <covarianceMatrix dimension="2">
                <values> covarianceMatrix </values>
              </covarianceMatrix>
            </MultivariateNormalDistribution>
          </Distribution>
        </drawFromDistribution>
      </functionDefinition>
    </listOfFunctionDefinitions>
  </model>
</sbml>

```

```

</functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
<listOfParameters>
  <parameter id="V" constant="false"/>
  <parameter id="V_pop" value="105" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="V_omega" value="0.70" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="Cl" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="Cl_pop" value="73" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="Cl_omega" value="0.70" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="covariance" constant="true">
    <arrays:listOfDimensions>
      <arrays:dimension id="i" lowerLimit="1" upperLimit="2" />
      <arrays:dimension id="j" lowerLimit="1" upperLimit="2" />
    </arrays:listOfDimensions>
  </parameter>
  <parameter id="correlated_means" constant="true">
    <arrays:listOfDimensions>
      <arrays:dimension id="i" lowerLimit="1" upperLimit="2" />
    </arrays:listOfDimensions>
  </parameter>
  <parameter id="correlated_params" constant="true">
    <arrays:listOfDimensions>
      <arrays:dimension id="i" lowerLimit="1" upperLimit="2" />
    </arrays:listOfDimensions>
  </parameter>
</listOfParameters>
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="covariance">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
      xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/arraymaths/version1">
      <!-- This is an unresolved issue. The l3 V1 Core mathml subset does not support
        matrices. One solution - as above is to use a different MathML subset definition.
      -->
      <matrix>
        <matrixrow>
          <apply><times/><ci>V_omega</ci><ci>V_omega</ci></apply>
          <apply><times/><ci>V_omega</ci><ci>C_omega</ci><ci>V_C_rho</ci></apply>
        </matrixrow>
        <matrixrow>
          <ci>0</ci>
          <apply><times/><ci>C_omega</ci><ci>C_omega</ci></apply>
        </matrixrow>
      </matrix>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
  <initialAssignment symbol="correlated_means">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
      xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
      <vector>
        <ci>V_pop</ci>
        <ci>C_pop</ci>
      </vector>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
  <initialAssignment symbol="correlated_params">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
      xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
      <apply>
        <ci>multivariateNormal</ci>
        <ci>correlated_means</ci>
        <ci>covariance</ci>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
  <initialAssignment symbol="V">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"

```

```

    xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
    <apply>
      <selector/>
      <ci>correlated_params</ci>
      <cn type="integer">1</cn>
    </apply>
  </math>
</initialAssignment>
<initialAssignment symbol="C1">
  <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"
    xmlns:sbml="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core">
    <apply>
      <selector/>
      <ci>correlated_params</ci>
      <cn type="integer">2</cn>
    </apply>
  </math>
</initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
<!-- This is an incomplete model snippet, sufficient to illustrate the use of
a multivariate distribution. -->
</model>
</sbml>

```

5.4 Multiple uses of distributions

In this example, an UncertML Normal distribution is used in three places: to denote the uncertainty in the parameter “V”, the uncertainty in the initial assignment to “V”, and to construct the initial assignment itself through the use of an extended function definition. Note that strictly speaking, since “V” is constant, one could assume that the uncertainty in the parameter itself was identical to the uncertainty in its initial assignment; both are given here by way of illustration.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
  xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
  distrib:required="true">
  <model id="UserDefined" name="User_Defined_Example">
    <listOfFunctionDefinitions>
      <functionDefinition id="mynormal">
        <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
          <lambda>
            <bvar><ci>param1</ci></bvar>
            <bvar><ci>param2</ci></bvar>
            <cn>0</cn>
          </lambda>
        </math>
        <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
          <listOfUncertInputs>
            <uncertInput id="mu" index="0"/>
            <uncertInput id="sigma" index="1"/>
          </listOfUncertInputs>
          <Distribution xmlns="http://uncertml.org/3.0">
            <NormalDistribution>
              <mean> mu </mean>
              <variance> sigma </variance>
            </NormalDistribution>
          </Distribution>
        </drawFromDistribution>
      </functionDefinition>
    </listOfFunctionDefinitions>
    <listOfParameters>
      <parameter id="V" constant="true">
        <distrib:uncertainty>

```

```

<uncerttml xmlns="http://uncerttml.org/3.0">
  <NormalDistribution>
    <mean> V_pop </mean>
    <variance> V_omega </variance>
  </NormalDistribution>
</uncerttml>
</distrib:uncertainty>
</parameter>
<parameter id="V_pop" value="100" constant="true"/>
<parameter id="V_omega" value="0.25" constant="true"/>
</listOfParameters>
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="V">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <ci> mynormal </ci>
        <ci> V_pop </ci>
        <ci> V_omega </ci>
      </apply>
    </math>
    <distrib:uncertainty>
      <AbstractUncertainty xmlns="http://uncerttml.org/3.0">
        <NormalDistribution>
          <mean> V_pop </mean>
          <variance> V_omega </variance>
        </NormalDistribution>
      </AbstractUncertainty>
    </distrib:uncertainty>
  </initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
</model>
</sbml>

```

5.5 User-defined discrete distribution

In this example, a [Distribution](#) is used where the weights themselves are the arguments to the function instead of the values.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sbml xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/core" level="3" version="1"
  xmlns:distrib="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1"
  distrib:required="true">
  <model id="UserDefined" name="User_Defined_Example">
    <listOfFunctionDefinitions>
      <functionDefinition id="myDistribution">
        <drawFromDistribution xmlns="http://www.sbml.org/sbml/level3/version1/distrib/version1">
          <input> wt1 </input>
          <input> wt2 </input>
          <input> wt3 </input>
          <Distribution xmlns="http://uncerttml.org/3.0">
            <CategoricalDistribution>
              <values>2 3 4</values>
              <probabilities> wt1 wt2 wt3 </probabilities>
            </CategoricalDistribution>
          </Distribution>
        </drawFromDistribution>
      </functionDefinition>
    </listOfFunctionDefinitions>
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <lambda>
        <bvar><ci>wt1</ci></bvar>
        <bvar><ci>wt2</ci></bvar>
        <bvar><ci>wt3</ci></bvar>
        <cn>0</cn>
      </lambda>
    </math>
  </model>
</sbml>

```

```

</functionDefinition>
</listOfFunctionDefinitions>
<listOfParameters>
  <parameter id="W" constant="true"/>
  <parameter id="catProb" constant="true"/>
</listOfParameters>
<listOfInitialAssignments>
  <initialAssignment symbol="catProb">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply><divide/><cn>33</cn><cn>36</cn></apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
  <initialAssignment symbol="W">
    <math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
      <apply>
        <ci>myDistribution</ci>
        <!-- Defined mathematically as a fraction -->
        <apply><divide/><cn>1</cn><cn>36</cn></apply>
        <!-- Defined as decimal -->
        <cn>0.05555556</cn>
        <!-- Defined by a reference to a parameter or another variable -->
        <ci>catProb</ci>
      </apply>
    </math>
  </initialAssignment>
</listOfInitialAssignments>
</model>
</sbml>

```

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6 Prototype implementations

1

None as yet.

2

7 Acknowledgements

Much of the initial concrete work leading to this proposal document was carried out at the Statistical Models Workshop in Hinxton in 2011, which was organised by Nicolas le Novère. A list of participants and recordings of the discussion is available from http://sbml.org/Events/Other_Events/statistical_models_workshop_2011. Before that a lot of the ground work was carried out by Darren Wilkinson who led the discussion on *distrib* at the Seattle SBML Hackathon and before that Colin Gillespie who wrote an initial proposal back in 2005. The author would also like to thank the participants of the *distrib* sessions during HARMONY 2012 and COMBINE 2012 for their excellent contributions in helping revising this proposal; Sarah Keating, Maciej Swat and Nicolas le Novère for useful discussions, corrections and review comments; and Mike Hucka for \LaTeX advice and the beautiful template upon which this document is based.

A Changes anticipated in UncertML 3.0

1

? Stuart: Add a section here or in the main text outlining what UncertML 3.0 will look like.

2

B UncertML Distributions

?

Lucian:I think it would be helpful to still have that table of UncertML distributions, even if it doesn't serve the same purpose that the original table served. This would be to describe the different distributions and what each meant.

1

2

3

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