WEB TOOL

**BioJS InterMineTable Component: A BioJS component for displaying data from InterMine compatible webservice endpoints [version 1; referees: 1 approved]**

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**Abstract**

**Summary:** The InterMineTable component is a reusable JavaScript component as part of the BioJS project. It enables users to embed powerful table-based query facilities in their websites with access to genomic data-warehouses such as [http://www.flymine.org](http://www.flymine.org), which allow users to perform flexible queries over a wide range of integrated data types.


This article is included in the BioJS collection.

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Introduction
There are currently a number of genomics data-warehouses available which are powered by the InterMine platform. This set includes large curated services dedicated to the primary Model Organism database (MOD) communities as part of the InterMOD project, the collected data sets of research projects such as the modENCODE project, as well as a range of other resources including metabolic-Mine, TargetMine, FlyTFMine, and MitoMiner. In addition to being accessible through web-interfaces these resources also provide web-service access (to be described in a forthcoming paper).

The InterMine system provides users with a number of benefits. A typical InterMine instance, such as FlyMine or YeastMine, contains feature annotations, protein data, publications, biochemical pathways, orthology, Gene Ontology (GO), array expression results, and other kinds of data, all integrated into a single knowledge graph. This means end users are able to ask questions across different data types. InterMine’s particular data integration strategy puts minimal limitations on the kinds of queries that can be performed: any arbitrary number of data-sets can be referred to in the same query (provided links exist between them) and a wide variety of logical constraints can be added. The InterMine platform thus provides a basis for very flexible, user-defined queries over linked data sets.

The BioJS project seeks to provide a suite of reusable JavaScript components that members of the bioinformatics community will find useful for producing analysis and visualisation tools. The InterMineTable BioJS component contributes towards this aim by adding a data query and exploration tool to the set of BioJS components which exposes the full flexibility and power of user defined queries over integrated linked data in a clear user interface.

Installation
As a visual BioJS component, the intended audience is web-developers aiming to provide extended functionality to web-based resources for life-scientists. It is expected to be deployed within modern browser environments with access to third-party resources. With this in mind, installation comprises of including the dependencies for the InterMine table component on the page (usually added in the head section of an HTML page), see Supplementary materials A. Once the dependency on the InterMine tables library is loaded, the InterMineTable BioJS component may be included (see code listing 1).

Listing 1. Loading the BioJS InterMine Table library
<script src="Biojs.InterMine.Table.js"></script>

This last resource contains the definition of the InterMineTable BioJS component. As it is not available from a reliable third party source, it currently needs to be downloaded from the BioJS registry, and hosted locally.

Usage
This component is used by instantiating the InterMine table component in a user-included JavaScript file, passing in the appropriate configuration for the desired source of data as well as the query over those data.

Once instantiated, the results of the query against the specified integrated data-warehouse are loaded into a component where they can be browsed and manipulated. This means that the two critical concepts for using this component are 1) the location of the data-store, defined as the uniform resource locator (URL) pointing at the root of a set of web-services, and 2) the query to be run on the data in the store, defined in a configuration object. For example, to load a table of data from FlyMine the user would want the URL to point to FlyMine’s webservice:

Listing 2. Specifying the Data-Store
var url = "http://www.flymine.org/query";

The query can be broadly defined as a list of fields, identified by paths from a root, constrained by a (possibly empty) set of filters. There are some refinements to this (such as sort-order, optional element definition, and constraint composition) for which more detailed documentation exists. The concept of a path is important to the idea of a graph of linked data, as it enables chains of relationships between entities to be followed, with minimal syntactic overhead. For example the chain of relationships the names of the protein domains of the proteins encoded by the genes belonging to a biochemical pathway can be referred to as Pathway.genes.proteins.proteinDomains.name.

A query is defined as a plain JavaScript object which can be simple, such as the following query, which requests the common name, scientific name and taxon ID for all organisms in the data-store:

Listing 3. A simple Query, see Figure 1
// Available organisms
var query = {
  name: "An optional name",
  from: "Organism",
  select: [{"commonName","name","taxonId"}],
};

or arbitrarily complex, such as the following query which combines information from multiple data sources (OMIM, PANTHER, Treefam, KEGG, Reactome, FlyBase) and across different organisms to find the Drosophila melanogaster genes in the pathways of genes which are orthologous to human genes implicated in Alzheimer’s disease:

Listing 4. A Complex Query, see Figure 2
var disease = {
  from: "Disease",
  select: [
    "genes.homologues.homologue.pathways.genes.*",
  ],
  where: {
    "name": "Alzheimer",
    "genes.organism.name": "Homo sapiens",
    "genes.homologues.homologue.organism.name": "Drosophila melanogaster"
  }
};

An element also needs to be present on the page where the table should be loaded. This can be any element (although a DIV element is conventional), and should be uniquely identifiable (through its ID for instance).
Once instantiated, a table will be loaded into the page displaying rows of data as specified by the query (see Figure 1, Figure 2).

**Interaction**

The table, as well as providing a number of common dynamic features such as resorting, pagination and column rearrangement, also

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**Listing 5. Defining the Target Element**

```javascript
var target = "#table-container";
```

These values are then passed to the component constructor, which builds a new table in the page, and loads the relevant data from the configured service:

**Listing 6. Instantiation**

```javascript
var table = new Biojs.InterMine.Table({
  target: target,
  url: url,
  query: query
});
```

---

![Figure 1. A table of data loaded from FlyMine displaying the output of Code Listing 3.](image1)

![Figure 2. A table of data loaded from FlyMine displaying the output of Code Listing 4.](image2)
permits much deeper interaction than other comparable table libraries. The table allows the underlying query to be changed: the constraints of the underlying query can be edited (Figure 3); columns (including ones referring to data types not in the original query) can be added; existing columns can be removed; changes made can be undone; the data can be exported in a number of formats or sent to another application, such as a local Galaxy\(^{19-21}\) instance, or to a remote application such as GenomeSpace\(^{22}\) (Figure 4); the results can be saved as a resusable set (a list) within the originating service; individual items can also be previewed (Figure 5).

Figure 3. Editing the filters on a table.

Figure 4. Downloading the results of a query.
One particularly useful feature is the ability to view the contents of a single column, analysing it on aggregate and adding or editing filters. This facility is able to present summary charts for columns based on data type: binned histograms for numerical data (Figure 6), and column charts for categorical data (Figure 7, showing the user adding a filter by selecting items from the column).

Events
The standard mechanism for communication between components in JavaScript is event signalling. As per the BioJS specification, this component supports other objects registering event listeners so they may be notified when events of interest (such as user interactions) occur.

Once loaded, the table may emit a number of different events (as listed in the API documentation), and may be manipulated by calling methods on the instance, allowing the calling page to respond to user interactions. For example, if a developer wished to receive notifications when the user clicks on any of the cells in the table, they can register to listen for these events:

Listing 7. Adding an Event Listener
```
table.addListener(“imo:click”, function
    (type, id) {
        alert(“User clicked on” + type + “ “ + id);
    });
```

This integration means that the table need not be an isolated part of an application, but can be fully integrated with other components. For example, instead of just notifying the user by using alert, the information about this object could be displayed in another component. If the user clicked on a protein, this could be detected, and other suitable components could be instantiated to display protein-specific analysis (see code sample 8).

Listing 8. Integrating with Other Components - Example 1
```
table.addListener(“imo:click”, function
    (type, id) {
        if(“Protein” === type) {
            table.service.findById(type, id)
                .then(loadProteinStructureDisplayer);
        }
    function
    loadProteinStructureDisplayer(protein) {
        // ... load other BioJS component here.
    });
```

As well as responding to user interaction with the table, the table component exposes an API to change the state of the table by changing the query it represents. This allows communication in the other direction. For example if a linked component, such as a protein structure displayer, emits an event indicating the user has selected a given set of protein domains, the table could be modified by adding a filter for these domains to the current query (see code sample 9):

Listing 9. Integrating with Other Components - Example 2
```
/* Assuming a “displayer” component that emits the “domains:selected” event */
displayer.addListener(“domains:selected”,
    function (domains) {
        var currentQuery = table.getQuery();
        currentQuery.addConstraint(
            “Gene.proteins.proteinDomains.identifier”: domains
        );
    });
```
Figure 6. Analysing and filtering a single column of numeric data within a table.

Figure 7. Analysing and filtering a single column of categorical data within a table.
In this way, the interoperability of these components makes them of increasing utility to developers, as more of them are published and integrated into third party applications.

Discussion
This tool addresses an important set of needs for bioinformatics developers. While there are some other libraries that aim to make creating dynamic tables easy to develop (such as DataTables\textsuperscript{23}), there are none that tightly integrate facilities such as query constraint editing, column summary analysis, data export, support for genomic data types, and list management without a great deal of development effort. Access to flexible and powerful data-warehousing tools on the InterMine platform makes these table components uniquely powerful in the life sciences sphere. Services that implement the InterMine public API are also able to make use of the features of these tables. The extremely high quality data sets curated by the principal Model Organism databases, which the the InterMOD project members make available, makes this tool unique in its immediate access to integrated life sciences data.

Conclusions
It is hoped that this component will prove useful to those developing tools for researchers in the life sciences. Various publicly funded groups, such as the MODs and other data-producing consortia, have put significant effort into creating, curating and composing high quality data sets. InterMine is an effective platform to add value to this work by integrating the data and exposing a flexible query API and user interface. The recent work in exposing these resources through web-services and producing reusable web-based components allows this investment to benefit not just visitors to the sites of InterMine applications, but any developer or user who wants to include complex query tools as part of their platform. With access to a broad range of data sources meeting the needs of several diverse research communities, we expect that a great deal of duplicated effort can be avoided, saving significant amounts of time and money.

Software availability

Author contributions
Alex Kalderimis wrote the manuscript and implemented the component, under the supervision of Gos Micklem, to a set of user specifications supplied by Julie Sullivan. Rachel Lyne, Radek Štěpán and Mike Lyne contributed to the component design and revised the manuscript. All authors have approved the manuscript.

Competing interests
No competing interests were disclosed.

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Supplementary materials

A Dependencies
<link
rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css"
href="http://cdn.intermine.org/js/intermine/im-tables/latest/imtables.css"
><script
charset="UTF-8"
type="text/javascript"
src="http://cdn.intermine.org/js/intermine/im-tables/latest/imtables-bundled.js"></script>

Here we are referring to resources which are made publicly available as part of a Content Delivery Network (CDN). These resources could just as well be hosted locally.

References
Open Peer Review

Current Referee Status:

Arnaud Ceol
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Milan, Italy

Reusable libraries for building web applications are very welcome and allow interested groups to build
modern, dynamic web tools without losing time to learning new technologies and having to study data
access from various different resources.

Here, the authors propose a library to query all InterMine repositories. The result is a powerful tool: it is not
only the web developers who can use this library to access in theory all the InterMine repositories, but
users too can build and update queries as well as table directly from the web page by selecting
graphically all fields and columns.

The manuscript provides some useful examples of possible queries. Starting from the example at the
address http://zenodo.org/record/8301 (selected from the Software Availability section), it is easy to have
a running page that can be modified.

Nevertheless, starting a page from scratch is not as straightforward as it could be because the availability
links and the installation description are confusing. It is not clear what the meaning of the data availability
links provided are (there are three links in the abstract under the heading “availability” and two in the
Software Availability section). The authors may want to add a short description to each so the user can
redirect to the one he/she is interested in. Besides, in the Installation section of the manuscript it is written
that the “last resource contains the definition of the InterMine.Table BioJS component. As it is not
available from a reliable third party source, it currently needs to be downloaded from the BioJS registry,
and hosted locally”. This is where the confusion is: what should be downloaded and from where? I didn't
find references to the InterMine tables in Zenodo or from the GitHub repository. In the example (Zenodo),
it looks like the code is actually inserted in the index.js file.

One of the advantages of the library proposed here is that it is based on the InterMine repositories. In the
manuscript the authors provide the example of the FlyMine query, but the component should also be able
to query all the others InterMine repositories (I was able to find the updated code on GitHub reference to
the worm repository). From what I understand from the author’s comments is that a separate article
should soon be available and will describe the web service implemented by the InterMine repositories and
which are used by this BioJS library. It makes it difficult to understand what queries can be done (i.e. what
are the tables and fields that can be queried). Nevertheless, this can be inferred by using the example
provided (using the manage columns and adding filter buttons on the example page). The authors may
want to provide a supplementary table with the address of the web services that can be queried (or a link
to another registry if it exists).

In the Supplementary material A section, the last "<script/>" should be </script>.

To summarize, I believe that this library is useful and works well, and that after a few clarifications in the manuscript it will help the user integrate straightforward InterMine tables into their own webpages.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.