

pyxnat

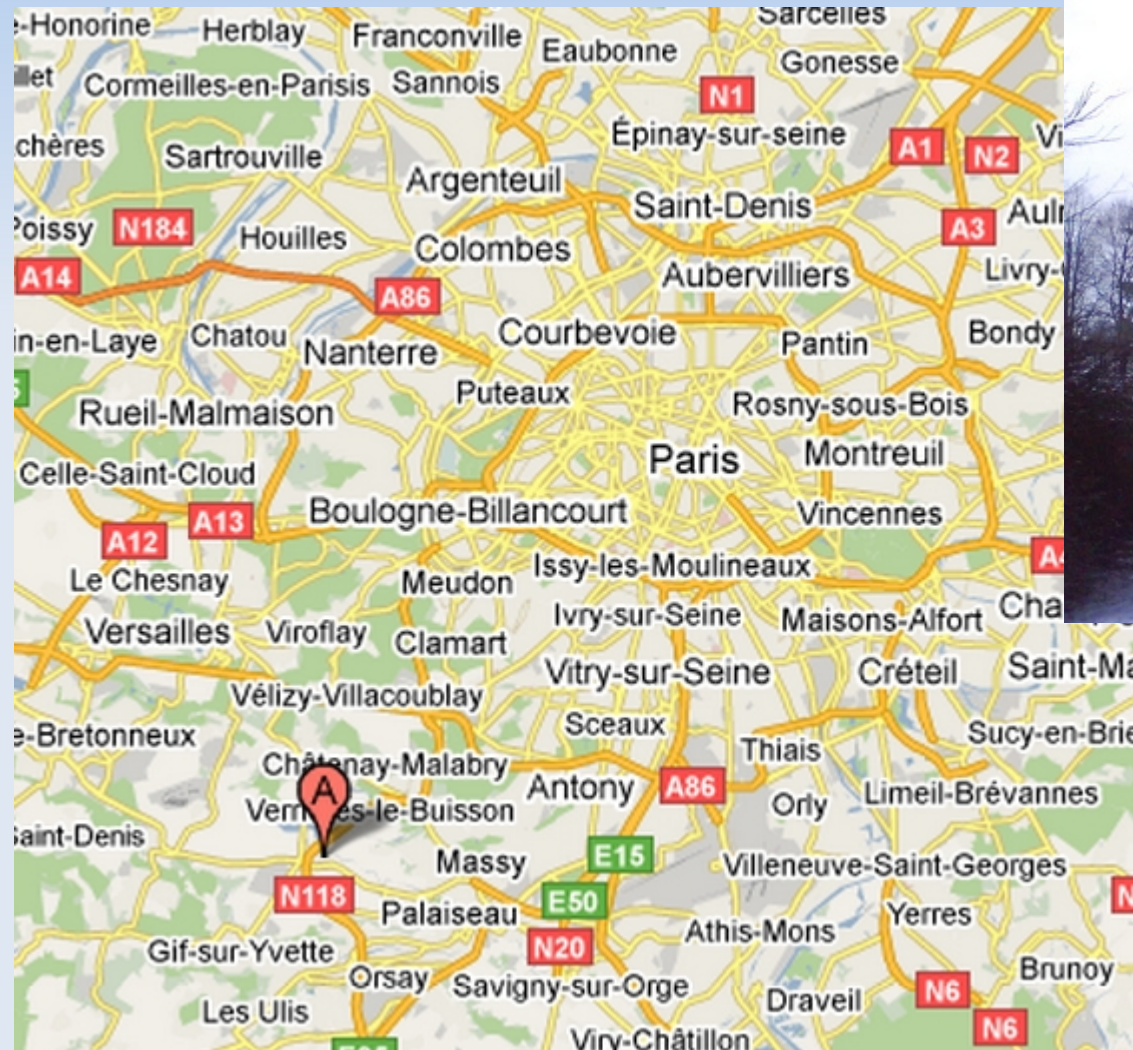
A Python interface for XNAT *30th June 2010*

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Neurospin



Plan

- What and why?
- Getting started
- Gathering knowledge
- Reading data from XNAT
- Processing some data
- Writing some data on XNAT
- Work in progress

pyxnat?

- pyxnat is a Python module on top of the REST API
- Why a library on top of the REST API?
 - Takes care of all the responses parsing
 - Provides helper functions
 - Implements optimizations
 - Adds features (e.g. cache)
- Why Python?
 - We use Python at our lab
 - Growing neuroimaging Python community

Getting started

pyxnat 0.5 is the available version

<http://packages.python.org/pyxnat/>

- Installation
- Documentation

pyxnat 0.6 is the version in the presentation

Setup the connection

```
>>> from pyxnat import Interface
>>> imagen = Interface(server='https://imagen.cea.fr/imagen_database',
                       user='login', password='pass', cachedir='/tmp')
```

Sub interfaces

Data selection	<code>>>> imagen.select(...)</code>
Search operations	<code>>>> imagen.search(...)</code>
Server introspection	<code>>>> imagen.inspect(...)</code>

Gathering knowledge

- Prior knowledge is required to interact with the REST API
 - REST hierarchy and functions
 - Schema types and fields
 - Values of the various fields and REST resources for a project
- First time browsing a database using REST
 - XNAT wiki on REST
 - Web interface
 - Exploring the REST hierarchy to discover available resources
 - Iterating over a few subjects to make sure it is consistent

REST hierarchy

```
>>> imagen.inspect.rest_hierarchy()
```

```
- PROJECTS
```

```
  + SUBJECTS
```

```
    + EXPERIMENTS
```

```
      + ASSESSORS
```

```
        + IN_FILES
```

```
        + IN_RESOURCES
```

```
          + FILES
```

```
        + OUT_FILES
```

```
        + OUT_RESOURCES
```

```
          + FILES
```

```
      + RECONSTRUCTIONS
```

```
        + IN_FILES
```

```
        + IN_RESOURCES
```

```
          + FILES
```

```
        + OUT_FILES
```

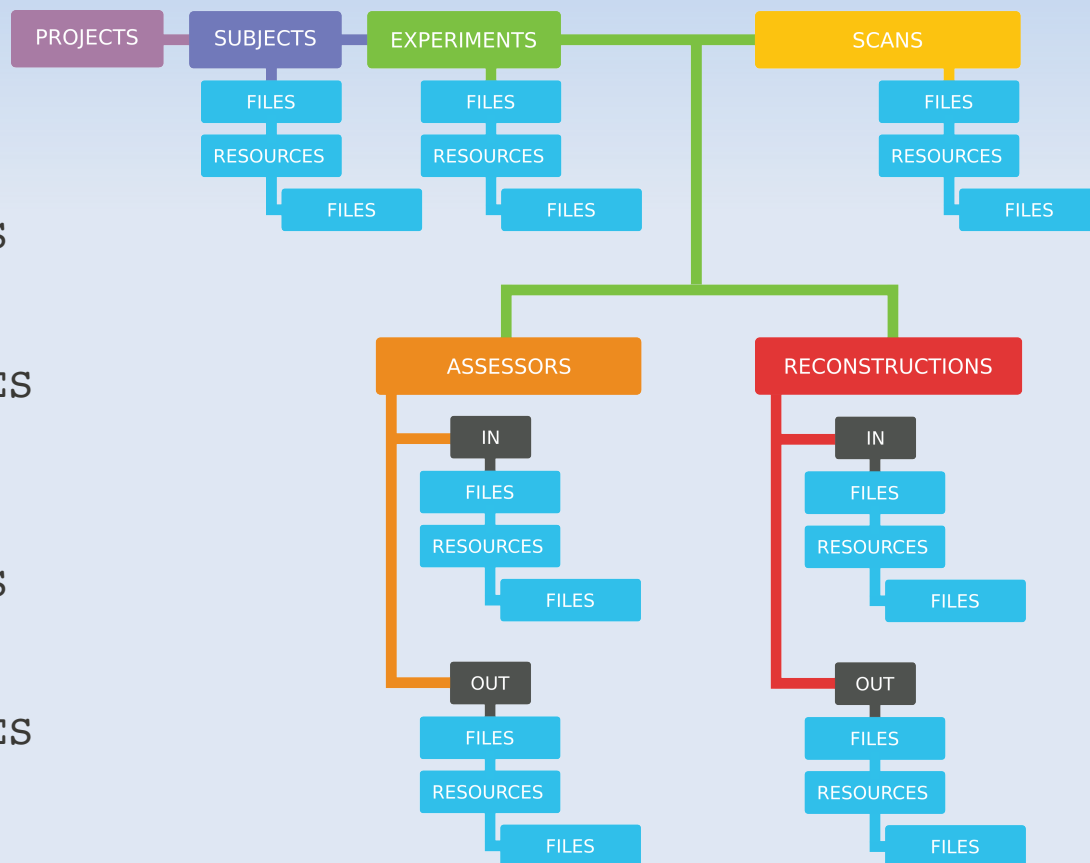
```
        + OUT_RESOURCES
```

```
          + FILES
```

```
      + SCANS
```

```
        + IN_FILES
```

```
        + IN_RESOURCES
```



Schema types

Datatypes

```
>>> imagen.inspect.datatypes()  
['psytool:ctsData', 'imagen:rawPackageData', 'spm:wamaskData',  
 'psytool:niData', 'imagen:recruitmentInfosData', 'spm:wmeanaData', ...]
```

GET /REST/search/elements?format=json

Datafields

```
>>> imagen.inspect.datatypes('psytool:dotprobeData', '*')  
[...,  
 'psytool:dotprobeData/TS_1', 'psytool:dotprobeData/TS_2',  
 'psytool:dotprobeData/TS_3', 'psytool:dotprobeData/TS_4',  
 ...]
```

GET /REST/search/elements/psytool:dotprobeData?format=json

Field values

```
>>> imagen.inspect.fieldvalues('psytool:dotprobeData/TS_1')  
['', '1', '3', '2', '4', '7', '6', '8']
```


REST hierarchy & schema types

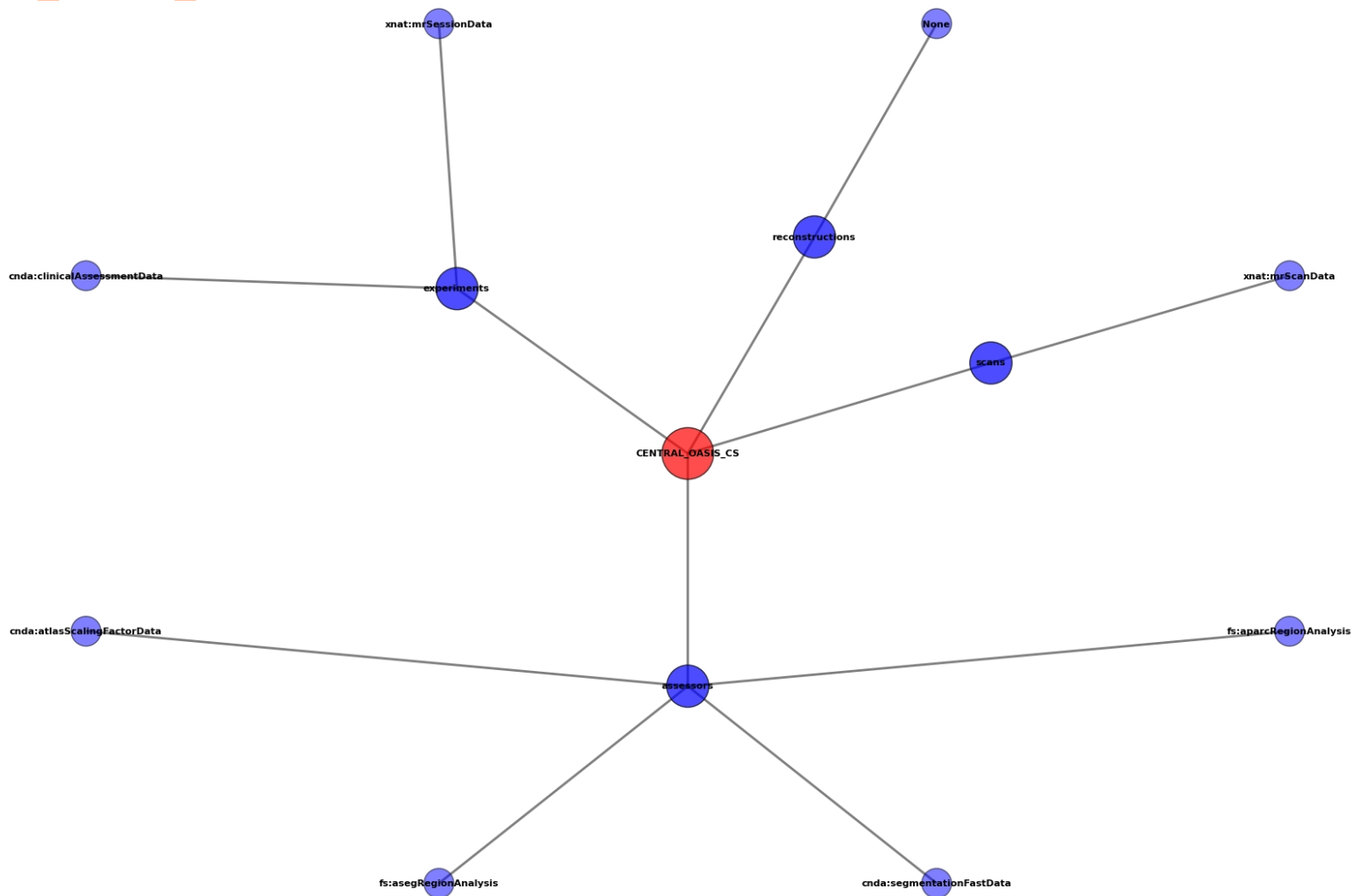
- There is no way to have a direct mapping between REST resources and datatypes.
- The mapping can be found by exploring a project with the **inspect** method.

```
>>>imagen.inspect(project='IMAGEN', subjects_nb=2)
```

```
>>> imagen.inspect.rest_hierarchy()  
- PROJECTS  
  + SUBJECTS  
    + EXPERIMENTS  
      -----  
      - psytool:tci_childData  
      - psytool:pbqData  
      - dawba:computerData  
      - psytool:palp_v2Data  
      - psytool:tlfbData  
      - xnat:mrSessionData  
      - psytool:surpsData  
      - psytool:niData  
      - psytool:ctsData  
      - psytool:kirbyData  
      - psytool:tci_parentData  
      - psytool:audit_childData  
    + ASSESSORS  
      -----  
      - spm:rp_txtData  
      - spm:spmData  
      - spm:wamaskData  
      - imagen:niftiScanData  
      - spm:rpvData
```

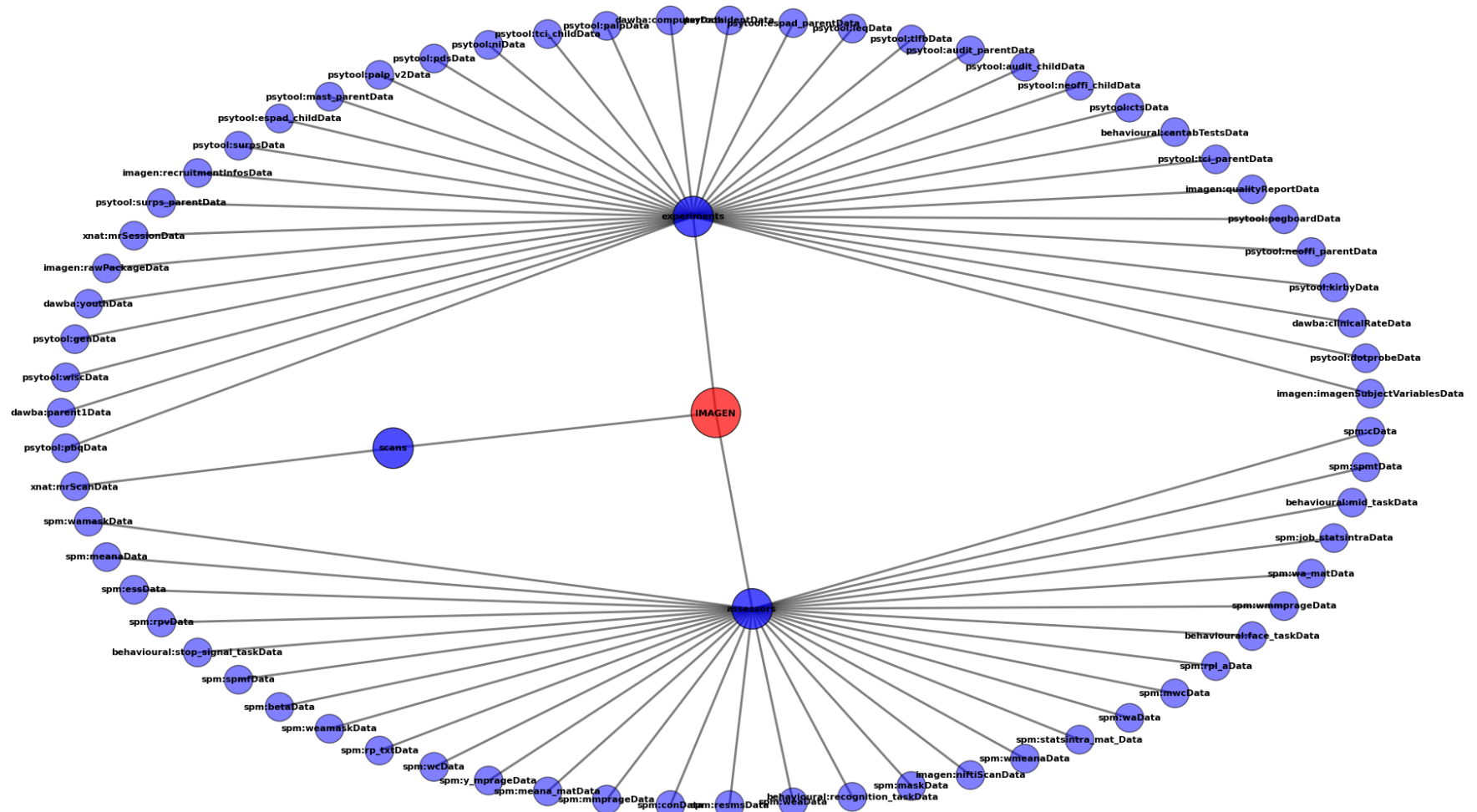
REST hierarchy & schema types

CENTRAL_OASIS_CS



REST hierarchy & schema types

IMAGEN



Naming conventions

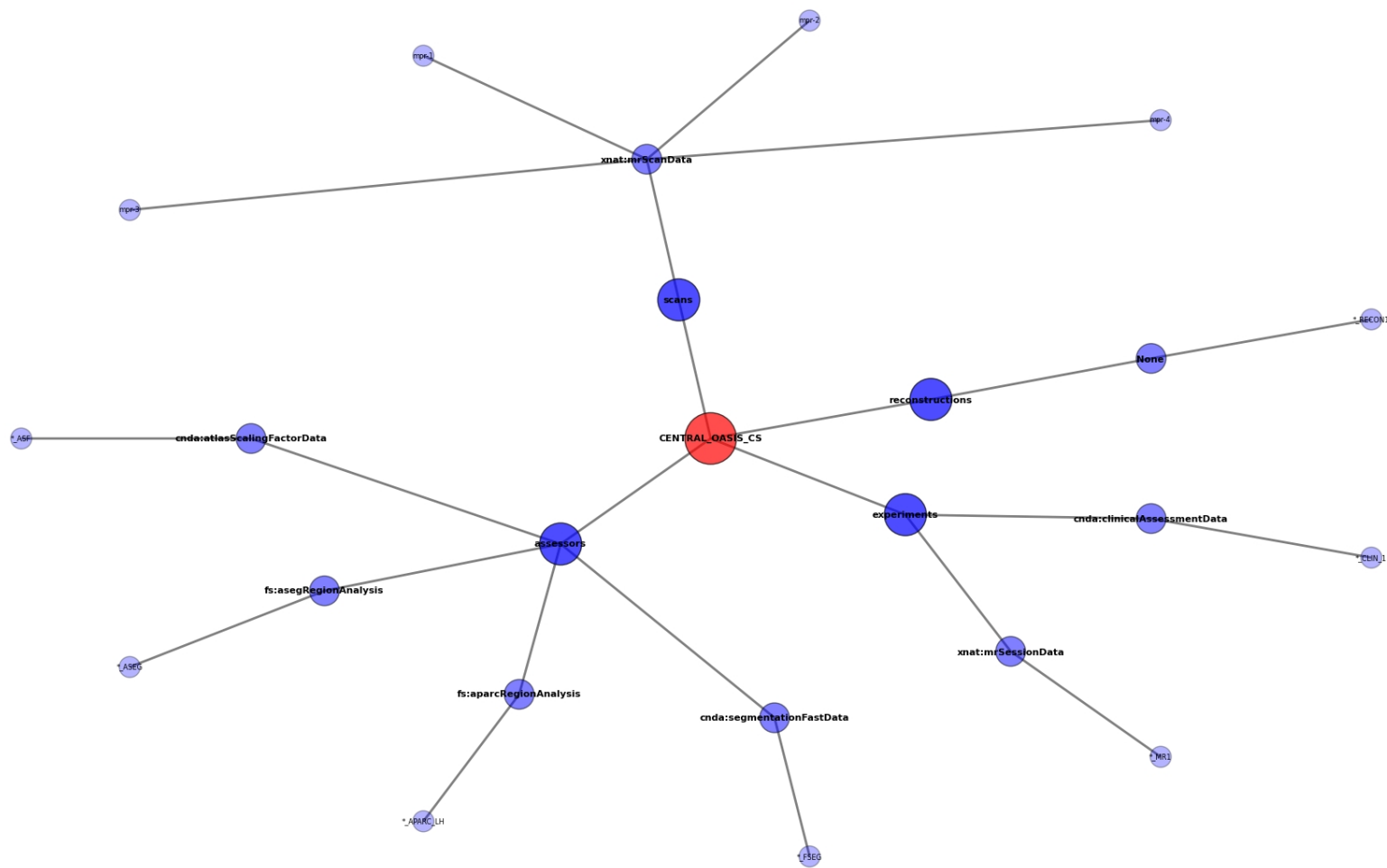
- Administrators are using a consistent vocabulary across projects, that maps to XNAT datatypes.

```
>>> imagen.inspect.naming_conventions()  
{  
  '/projects/IMAGEN/subjects/*/experiments/SessionA_*':  
  'xnat:mrSessionData',  
  '/projects/IMAGEN/subjects/*/experiments/*/assessors/*_ADNI_MPRAGE':  
  'imagen:niftiScanData',  
  '/projects/IMAGEN/subjects/*/experiments/*/assessors/*_DTI':  
  'imagen:niftiScanData',  
  '/projects/IMAGEN/subjects/*/experiments/*/assessors/beta_0003_EPI_faces_*':  
  'spm:betaData',  
  ...}
```

- The mapping is stored in a configuration file that can be edited.

Naming conventions

CENTRAL_OASIS_CS



Browsing a database

Simple requests

```
>>> imagen.select.projects().get()  
>>> imagen.select('/projects').get()
```

GET /REST/projects?format=json

Nested requests

```
>>> imagen.select.projects().subjects().get()  
>>> imagen.select('/projects/*/subjects').get()  
>>> imagen.select('/projects/subjects').get()  
>>> imagen.select('//subjects').get()  
['IMAGEN_000000001274', 'IMAGEN_000000075717', ..., 'IMAGEN_000099954902']
```

GET /REST/projects?format=json

GET /REST/projects/IMAGEN/subjects?format=json

...

Filtered requests

```
>>> imagen.select.projects().subjects('*55*42').get()  
>>> imagen.select('/projects/*/subjects/*55*42').get()  
>>> imagen.select('//subjects/*55*42').get()  
['IMAGEN_000055203542', 'IMAGEN_000055982442', 'IMAGEN_000097555742']
```

Search engine interface

Expressing queries

A single constraint is a tuple: ('field', 'operator', 'value')
A query is a list a constraints: [constraints, 'ANDorOR']
A query may have sub-queries: [constraints, sub-queries, 'ANDorOR']
Example: **[('psytool:tci_parentData/TCI122', '=', '1'), 'AND']**

Datatypes and datafields in: `interface.inspect.datatypes(...)`

Get REST resources

```
>>> imagen.select(' //experiments '  
                ).where([('psytool:tci_parentData/TCI122', '=', '1'), 'AND'])  
>>> imagen.select(' //assessors/*ADNI_MPRAGE*/out/resources/files '  
                ).where([('psytool:tci_parentData/TCI122', '=', '1'), 'AND'])
```

Get table values

```
>>> imagen.select('xnat:subjectData',  
                ['xnat:subjectData/PROJECT',  
                 'xnat:subjectData/SUBJECT_ID']  
                ).where(...)
```

```
project,subject_id  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_00000001274  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000075717  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000106601  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000106871  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000112288  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000215284  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000240546  
IMAGEN,IMAGEN_000000292802  
...
```


Retrieving data

Lazy access to resources

```
>>> imagen.select('/project/IMAGEN/subject/s001/experiments/e001001/files')
<Collection Object> 149779788
>>> imagen.select('//experiments/e001001/files').where(...)
<Collection Object> 526777631
>>> imagen.select('//experiments/e001001/files').get()
list_of_ids
>>> for exp_file in imagen.select('//experiments/e001001/files'):
>>>     print exp_file
```

```
GET /REST/projects?format=json
GET /REST/projects/IMAGEN/subjects?format=json
GET /REST/projects/IMAGEN/subjects/s001/experiments?format=json
...
```

Files download

```
>>> for exp_file in imagen.select('//experiments/e001001/files'):
>>>     print exp_file.get()
```

Resources attributes

Work in progress...

Processing some data

Running FSL BET brain extraction tool on 8 processors

```
>>> imagen = Interface('server', 'login', 'pass')

>>> def bet(in_image):
>>>     p, name = os.path.split(in_image)
>>>     in_image = os.path.join(p, name.rsplit('.')[0])
>>>     out_image = os.path.join(p, name.rsplit('.')[0]+'_brain')
>>>     Popen('bet2 %s %s -f 0.5 -g 0'%(in_image, out_image),
>>>           shell=True).communicate()
>>>     return out_image

>>> pool = Pool(processes=8)

>>> for adni_mprage in \
    imagen.select('//assessors/*ADNI*/out/resources/files'
        ).where('psytool:tci_parentData/TCI051 = 1 AND'):

>>>     bet(adni_mprage.get())
OR
>>>     pool.apply_async(bet, (adni_mprage.get(),))

>>> pool.close()
>>> pool.join()
```

Sequential execution

Parallel execution

Inserting new data

- Creating an element with REST requires its ancestors to exist
- But we often want to create multiple levels at once

Explicit typing

```
>>> imagen.select('/project/IMAGEN/subjects/s001'  
                  '/experiments/e001001/assessors/new_assess'  
                  ).create(experiments='xnat:petSessionData')
```

```
PUT subject_URI?xsiType=xnat:subjectData  
PUT experiment_URI?xsiType=xnat:petSessionData  
PUT assessor_URI?xsiType=xnat:imageAssessorData
```

Using default types

```
>>> imagen.select('/project/IMAGEN/subjects/s001/experiments/e001001'  
                  '/assessors/new_assess').create()
```

```
PUT subject_URI?xsiType=xnat:subjectData  
PUT experiment_URI?xsiType=xnat:mrSessionData  
PUT assessor_URI?xsiType=xnat:imageAssessorData
```

Inserting new data

Using naming conventions

```
>>> imagen.select('/project/IMAGEN/subjects/IMAGEN_000000123456'  
                  '/experiments/IMAGEN_000000123456_SessionA'  
                  '/assessors/IMAGEN_000000123456_SessionA_ADNI_MPRAGE_nii'  
                  ).create()
```

```
PUT subject_URI?xsiType=xnat:subjectData  
PUT experiment_URI?xsiType=xnat:mrSessionData  
PUT assessor_URI?xsiType=imagen:niftiScanData
```

Default types < naming conventions < explicit typing

Uploading files

```
>>> imagen.select('/project/IMAGEN/subjects/IMAGEN_000000123456'  
                  '/experiments/IMAGEN_000000123456_SessionA'  
                  '/assessors/IMAGEN_000000123456_SessionA_ADNI_MPRAGE_nii'  
                  '/out/resources/32492/file/ADNI_MPRAGE.nii.gz'  
                  ).put('/path_to_local_file/myT1.nii.gz', content='T1')
```

Cache system

- Using HTTP cache to avoid re-downloading files
- Queries and files are stored in a cache directory
- Cache modes:
 - Online: cache has a lifespan
 - Offline: cache is always used
 - Mixed: cache is used when it exists

Work in progress

- On pyxnat
 - A few performance improvements
 - Documentation / packaging
 - Source code made available
- With pyxnat
 - Virtual File System
 - Command Line Interface
 - nipype <http://nipy.sourceforge.net/nipype/>

Demo time

Thanks!

Questions?