

Introduction to Workflows with Taverna and myExperiment

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Bonn University, 2014-09-01 http://www.taverna.org.uk/





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- 'Omics data
- Next Gen Sequencing
- eGovernment
- World bank data
- Climate change data
- Large scale physics
 - Large Hadron collider
 - Astronomy

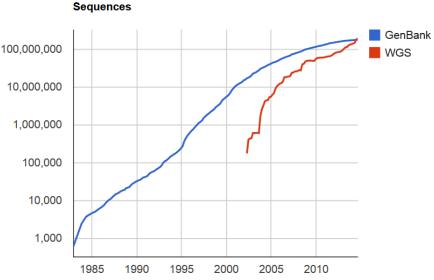






Lots of Resources

NAR 2014: 1552 databases Genbank 2014-04: 172 million sequences, 162 billion basepairs WGS 2014-04: 774 billion basepairs







Next Generation Sequencing

- 2008-2012: 1000 Genome Project
 - A Deep Catalog of Human Genetic Variation
- 2009-: Genome 10k project
 - A genomic zoo—DNA sequences of 10,000 vertebrate species, approximately one for every vertebrate genus.
- 2012-: Human Microbiome Project
 - Characterise the microbial communities found at several different sites on the human body







Where is the data?

NCBI

National Center for

- Repositories run by major service providers (e.g. NCBI, EBI)
- Local project stores
- Static web pages
- Dynamic web applications
- FTP servers (!)
- Inside PDFs 😣
- Web Services 🙂







The implicit workflow

Bioinformatics research combines:

- Data resources (public and private)
- Computational power (standard and custom)
- Researchers and collaborators









What that means for Bioinformatics

- Sequential use of distributed tools
- Incompatible input and output formats
- Challenging to record/reproduce/tweak
 - parameter selections
 - service selection
 - results of each step
- OK for one gene or one protein, but what about 10,000?
 - Analysing large data sets requires programmatic help

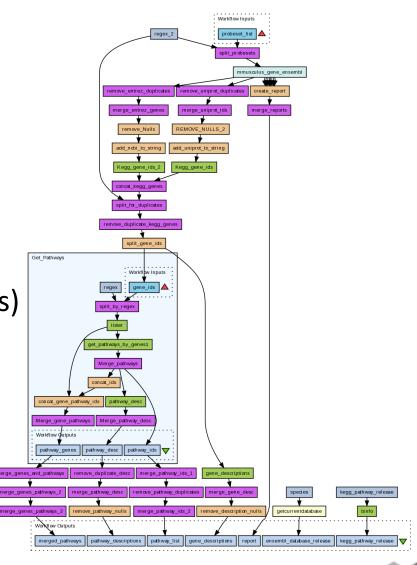






Workflow as a Solution

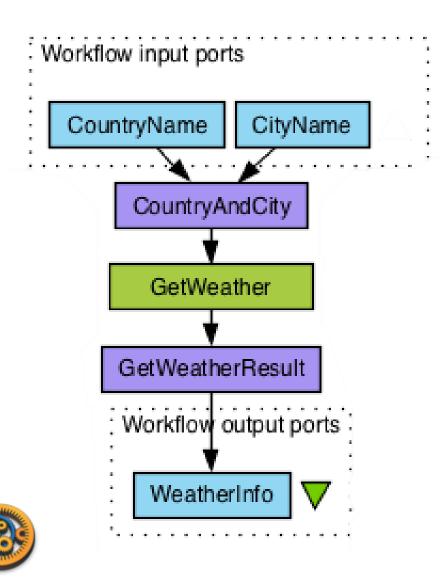
- Sophisticated analysis pipeline
- **Graphical** representation of executable analysis
- Combine a set of services to analyse or manage data (local or remote)
- Data **flow** from one service (boxes) to the next (connected with arrows)
- Iteration process multiple data items
- Automation **rerun** workflow







Example Taverna Workflow



Workflow: Get the weather forecast of the day given the city and the country Green box is a **Web Service** Purple boxes are local XML services to assemble/ extract XML Blue boxes are workflow **input** and **output** ports Arrows define the direction of data flow



Workflows as a solution

- Flow of data from one tool to the next is automatic – just connect inputs and outputs
- Incompatibilities overcome in the workflow with helper services (*shims*)
 - Allowing new tool combinations
- Workflow engine records parameter values and algorithms – provenance
- Workflows can include data integration and visualization



Iteration over large data sets automatic – ideal
 for high throughput analysis (e.g. omics)^{my}Gric



Reproducible Research

Preventing non-reproducible research

• An array of errors

http://www.economist.com/node/21528593

- Duke University, 2006 Prediction of the course of a patient's lung cancer using expression arrays and recommendations on different chemotherapies from cell cultures – reported in *Nature Medicine*
- 3 different groups could not reproduce the results and uncovered mistakes in the original work



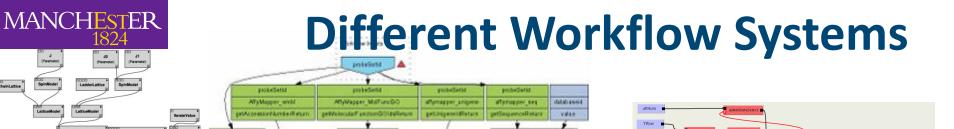


If the Analyses were done using Workflows.....

- Reviewers could re-run the *in-silico* experiments and see results for themselves
- Methods could be properly examined and criticized by inspecting the workflow
- Mistakes and opportunities could be pinpointed earlier







QUARY_BIOQUINCE

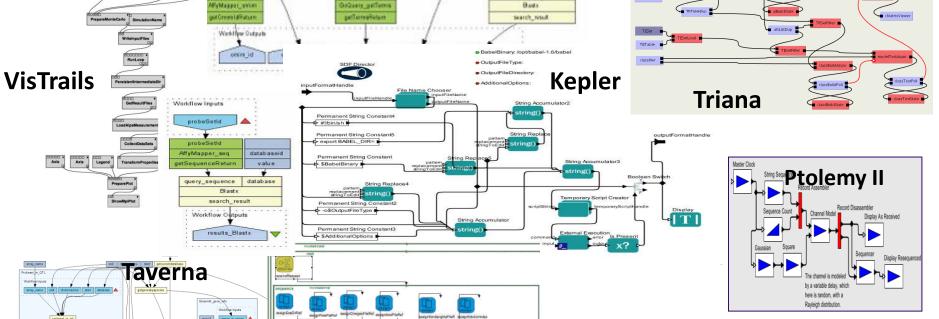
Basts

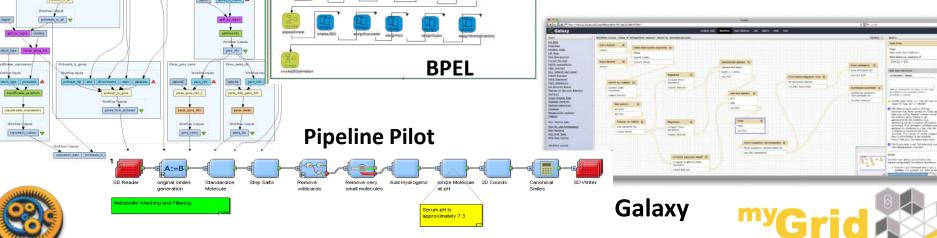
dafab aba

ChainLattice

proba Datid

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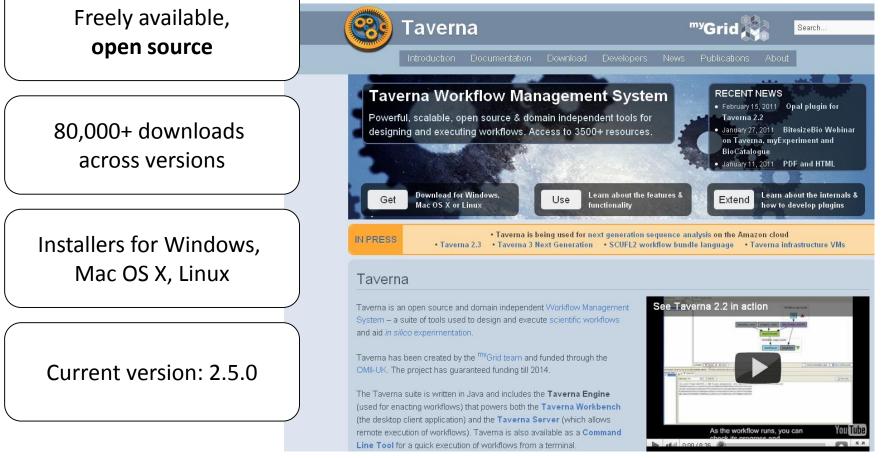






Taverna Workbench

http://www.taverna.org.uk/



Wolstencroft et al. (2013): The Taverna workflow suite: designing and executing workflows of Web Services on the desktop, web or in the cloud",

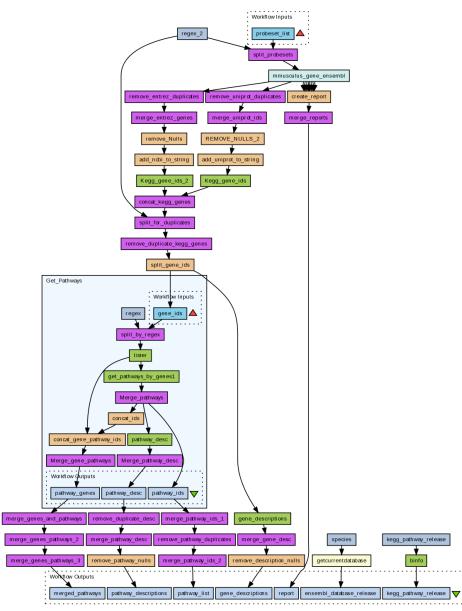
Nucleic Acids Research, 41(W1): W557-W561. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkt328





Taverna Workflow System

http://www.taverna.org.uk



History:

- 2003: Taverna 0.1
 (300 downloads)
- 2014: Taverna 2.5.0
 (5100 downloads)

Products:

- Taverna Workbench
- Taverna Server
- Taverna Command line
- Taverna Online
- Taverna Player
- Plugins and integrations



Taverna editions and extensibility

Taverna is a generic workflow system that can be extended by **plugins** and customized for use in different domains.

The Taverna **editions** are prebuilt downloads of Taverna with plugins for the most popular domains.

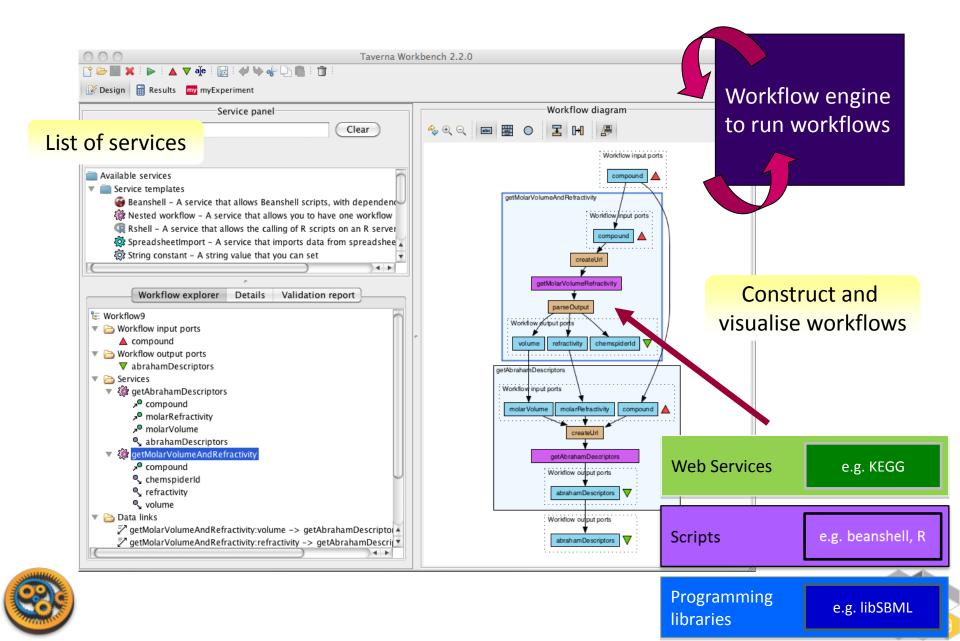
- Core
- Astronomy
- Bioinformatics
- Biodiversity
- Digital Preservation
- Enterprise







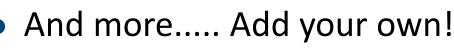
Taverna Workbench





Using Tools and Services from Taverna workflows

- Web Services
 - WSDL
 - REST
- Data services
 - BioMart
- Local scripts:
 - R
 - Beanshell
 - Command line (e.g. Python, Perl)
- Other workflows







O'REILLY





What are Web Services?

Web Services: HTTP-based programmatic access (API).

Instead of "GET me the web page http://example.com/cat-pics",

Web Services allow "GET me a genome sequence http://example.com/gene/WAP_RAT"

Connect to and use remote services from your computer in an automated way



NOT the same as services on the web (i.e. forms that shows results as a web page)



Who Provides the Services?

Open domain services and resources

- Taverna accesses thousands of services
- Third party we don't own them we didn't build them
- All the major providers
 - NCBI, DDBJ, EBI ...
- Enforce NO common data model.



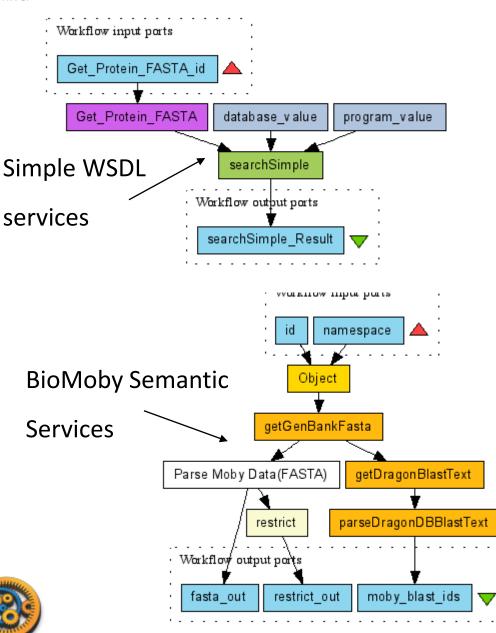
National Center for Biotechnology Information (USA)

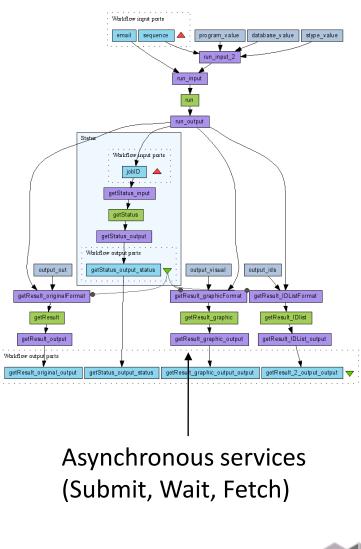




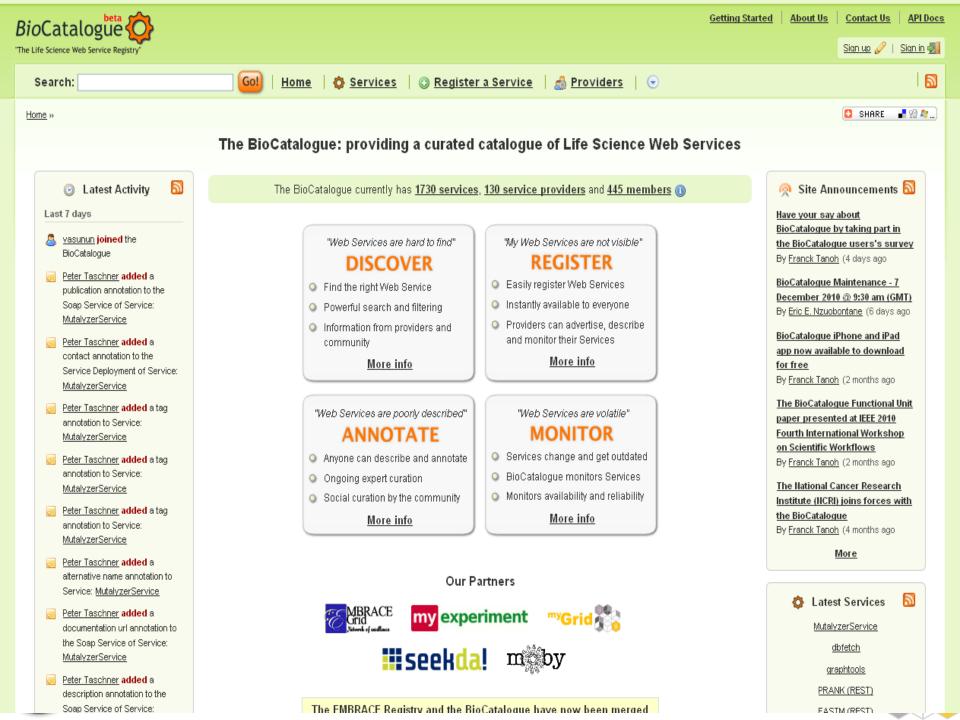
MANCHESTER

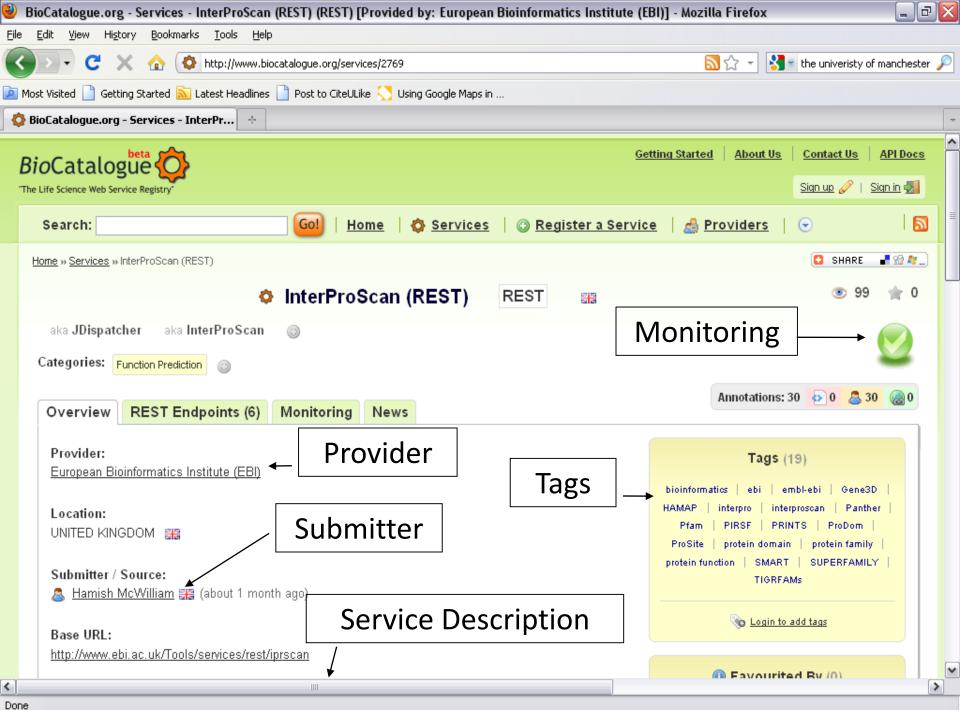
How do you use the services?

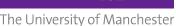












MANCHEST

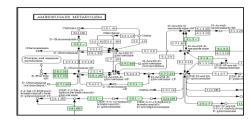
What do Scientists use Taverna for?

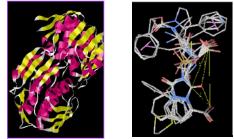
Meteorology

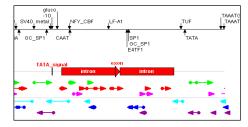
Social Science

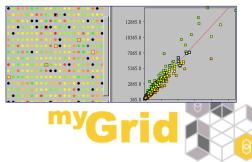
Cheminformatics

- Systems biology model building
- Sequence analysis Protein structure prediction
- Gene/protein annotation Microarray data analysis
- Phylogeny Model simulations sweeps Astronomy
- High throughput screening Proteomics Music
- Phenotypical studies Text mining
- Public Health care epidemiology
- Medical image analysis QTL studies
- QSAR studies Genome Wide Association Studies





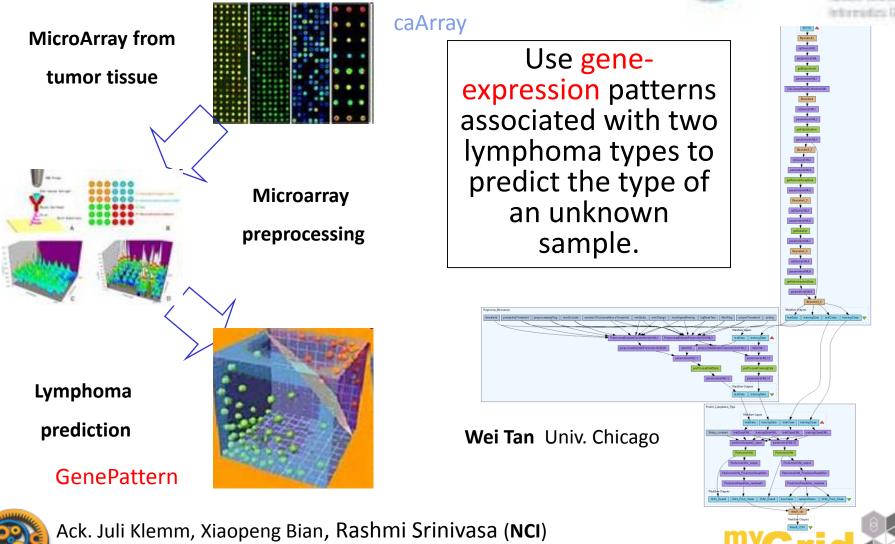






Research Example

Lymphoma Prediction Workflow

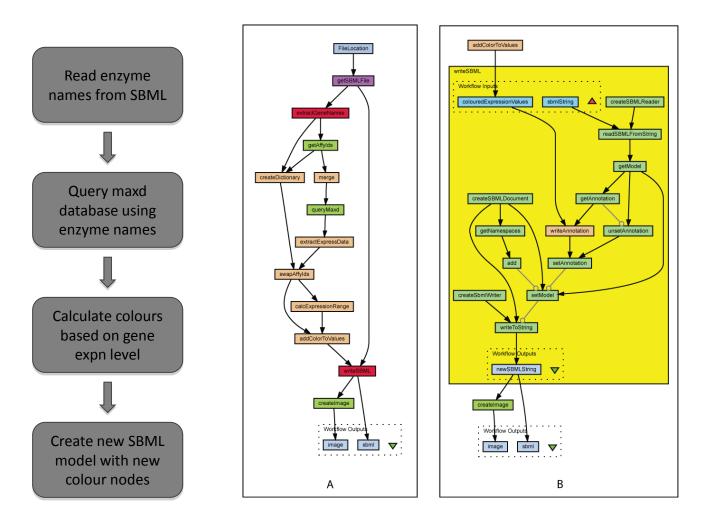


Jared Nedzel (MIT)

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Systems Biology Data Integration



Mapping transcriptomics data onto SBML models

Peter Li, Doug Kell, U Manchester







Workflows are ...

- ... records and protocols (i.e. your *in silico* experimental method)
- ... know-how and intellectual property
- ... hard work to develop and get right
-re-usable methods (i.e. you can build on the work of others)

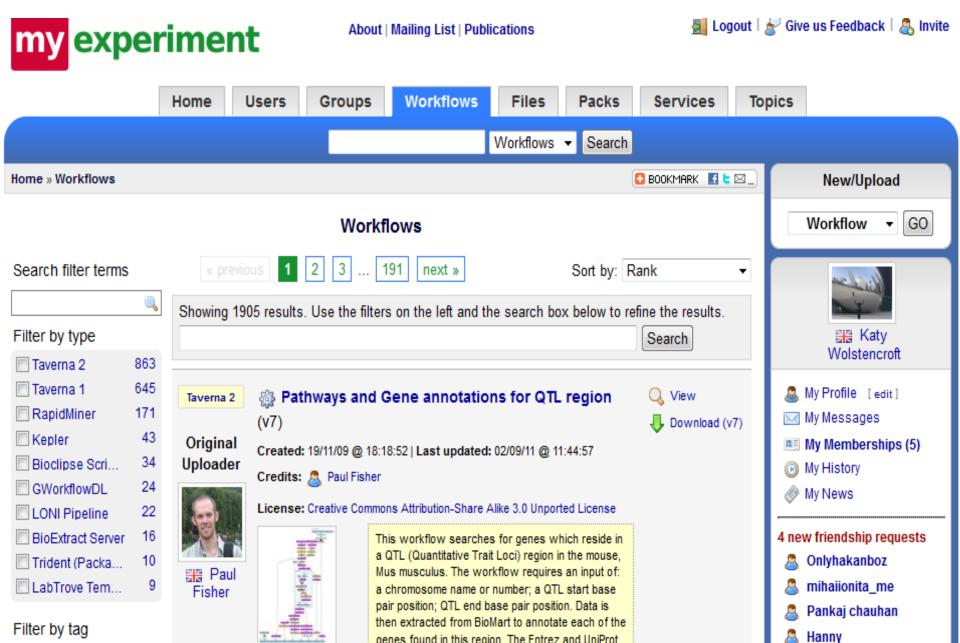
So why not share and re-use them







Workflow Repository





Just Enough Sharing....

- myExperiment can provide a central location for workflows from one community/group
- myExperiment allows you to say
 - Who can look at your workflow
 - Who can download your workflow
 - Who can modify your workflow
 - Who can run your workflow
- Ownership and attribution





The Wellcome Trust Funded Host-Pathogen Project



Steve Kemp

Andy

Brass

Paul

Fishe

Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping Sickness) in sub-Saharan Africa Microarray data QTL data

Slides from Paul Fisher

http://www.genomics.liv.ac.uk/tryps/



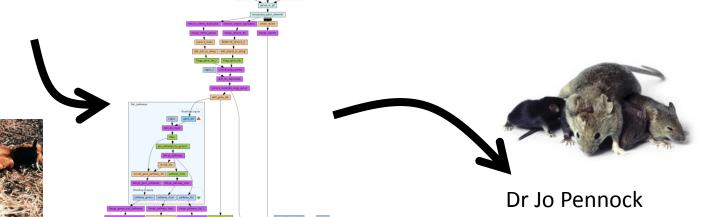
Reuse, Recycle, Repurpose Workflows



Dr Paul Fisher



Identify *QTg and pathways* implicated in resistance to **Trypanosomiasis** in **cattle**



Identify the QTg and pathways of **colitis** and **helminth** infections in the **mouse** model



PubMed ID: 20687192

doi:10.1186/1471-2164-14-127





Another Host, Another Parasite...but the SAME Method

- Mouse whipworm infection parasite model of the human parasite - *Trichuris trichuria*
- **Understanding Phenotype**
- Comparing resistant vs susceptible strains Microarrays
 Understanding Genotype
- Mapping quantitative traits Classical genetics QTL

Joanne Pennock, Richard Grencis University of Manchester





Workflow Results

- Identified the biological pathways involved in sex dependence in the mouse model, previously believed to be involved in the ability of mice to expel the parasite.
- Manual experimentation: Two year study of candidate genes, processes unidentified
- Workflow experimentation: Two weeks study identified candidate genes

Joanne Pennock, Richard Grencis University of Manchester







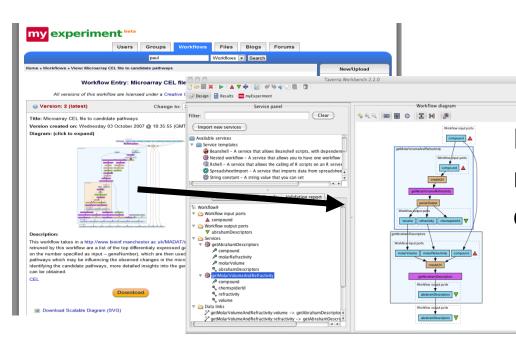
Workflow Success

- Workflow analysed each piece of data systematically
 - Eliminated user bias and premature filtering of datasets
- The size of the QTL and amount of the microarray data made a manual approach impractical
- Workflows capture exactly where data came from and how it was analysed
- Workflow output produced a manageable amount of data for the biologists to interpret and verify
 - "make sense of this data" -> "does this make sense?"

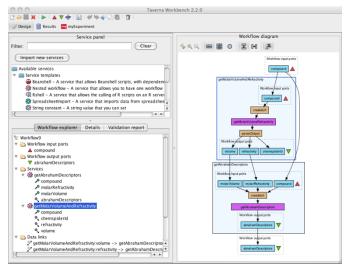




Advanced users design and build workflows (informaticians)



Spectrum of Users



Intermediate users reuse and modify existing workflows or components



Others "replay" workflows through web page





Workflow Repository

my experiment

Service Catalogue

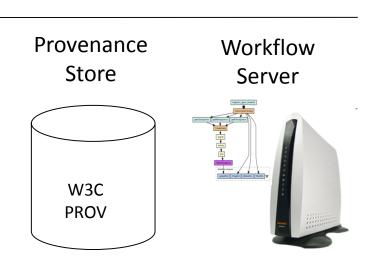




A Collection of Tools

Workflow GUI Workbench and 3rd party plug-ins





Secure Service Access, and Programming APIs

Client User Interfaces



Web Portals

E-Laboratories

Programming and APIs







Summary – Workflow Advantages

- Informatics often relies on data integration and large-scale data analysis
- Workflows are a mechanism for linking together resources and analyses
- Promote **reproducible** research
- Find and use successful analysis methods developed by others with myExperiment







More Information

- Taverna
 - http://www.taverna.org.uk



- myExperiment
 - <u>http://www.myexperiment.org</u>
- BioCatalogue
 - <u>http://www.biocatalogue.org</u>











Tutorials

- Using Taverna to design and build workflows
- Reusing workflows from myExperiment
- Finding and using different services: REST, Xpath, Beanshell, R, ...
- Exploring the workflow engine: iteration, looping, retries, parallel invocation
- Web: Taverna Online, Taverna Player
- Interactions
- Components



