

Report from 2015 Brainhack Americas (MX)

The Neuroimaging Data Model (NIDM) API

Project URL: <http://nidm-api.readthedocs.org>

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1 Introduction

Sharing of brain research can be aided by the Neuroimaging Data Model (NIDM) [1, 2, 3]. NIDM provides a community-based framework for developing data exchange standards that describe the primary observations, computational workflows, and derived results of neuroimaging studies [4]. While work is underway to integrate NIDM into the software used by the human brain mapping community, only low-level tools are currently available to access and query NIDM documents that rely on a graph-based representation called the Resource Description Framework (RDF) [5]. Further, technologies like RDF and the corresponding query language, SPARQL [6], pose a steep learning curve for users of standard Web development workflows. With the recent migration of tools for neuroimaging meta analysis [7, 8], sharing [9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17], and visualization [18, 19, 20] into the Web browser, Web developers will be incentivized by the ability to easily integrate brain data into Web applications using familiar languages and formats. The formats of choice for web development tend to be JavaScript and JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) [21, 22], commonly provided by way of an Application Programming Interface (API). The goal of this Brainhack project was to develop infrastructure to serve NIDM documents and queries using an API with a syntax that allows for the easy development of Web-based tools for the neuroimaging community.

2 Approach

The `nidm-api` [23] is a RESTful API and Web application that provides a simplified view of NIDM doc-

uments using formats that are accessible to Web developers and researchers without expertise in Linked Open Data (LOD) technologies. It includes two components. First, the `nidm-api` is a Python-based executable that works both as a command-line tool to run queries over NIDM documents, as well as to serve a RESTful API to allow a local or cloud-based server to execute queries on documents accessible by URL. Second, `nidm-queries` is a repository of SPARQL queries that the `nidm-api` application dynamically downloads, validates, and serves upon starting the application. This strategy means that NIDM developers can collaboratively construct SPARQL queries without requiring Web developers to gain expertise in LOD technology. The `nidm-api`, along with serving the queries, also provides a graphical Web interfaces to contribute new queries to the shared repository. Because the `nidm-api` is a Python Flask [24] application, it can be used both as an executable to serve the API [25], and contains a set of functions that can be integrated into other Python-based frameworks [26] or cloud platforms that provide Python accessibility [27, 28].

3 Results

Using the API: Installation produces an executable, “`nidm`” that downloads, validates, and provides a summary of available queries in the `nidm-queries` repository. A query can be further investigated by selecting its unique identifier:

`http://localhost:8088/api/7950f524-90e8-4d54-ad6d-7b22af2e895d`

and can then be executed in a RESTful fashion by including a variable to point to a local path or URL of a NIDM document:

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<http://localhost:8088/api/query/7950f524-90e8-4d54-ad6d-7b22af2e895d?ttl=/home/nidm.ttl>

The API then runs the query over the document, and returns the result to the user in JSON. The same functionality can be achieved on the [command line](#), supporting direct integration into server-based Python applications.

Generating new queries: Researchers familiar with LOD can run the application in the same fashion, and go to a URL in their local browser:

<http://localhost:8088/query/new>

which reveals [an interface](#) to generate new queries. The web interface asks for a set of [variables](#) that are necessary for the `nidm-api` to serve the query. The query can be previewed, and then downloaded as a JSON object that can be submitted to the `nidm-queries` repository and added to the application.

Applications using NIDM: As an example of the type of Web applications that can be built with the NIDM API, the NIDM Results object model [29] was recently integrated into the [NeuroVault](#) database, meaning that neuroimaging researchers can export results pertaining to statistical brain maps from common software [30] into NeuroVault. A [nidm-viewer](#) that runs queries over the `nidm-results` can then parse the coordinates and statistical parameters associated with significant locations of activations to be rendered in a table alongside a visualization of the brain map itself (Figure 1 and [example](#)). The raw data and parameters of the analysis are thus immediately available for sharing and publication, programatically accessible, and viewed from any web browser.

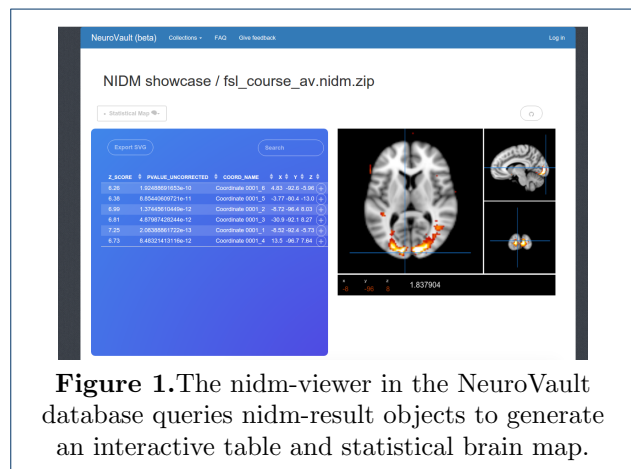


Figure 1. The `nidm-viewer` in the NeuroVault database queries `nidm-result` objects to generate an interactive table and statistical brain map.

4 Conclusions

By separating queries from the software to serve them, development of both can be optimized, and the NIDM standard more easily deployed into tools to empower neuroimaging researchers to explore and synthesize results, workflows, and experiments. This application will be extended to return more modern and desired outputs such as images and interactive graphs [31], and additional functionality will be added as the NIDM experiment, workflows, and results standards are further developed. The software and queries are both [publicly available](#) and open to contributions.

Availability of Supporting Data

More information about this project can be found at: <http://nidm-api.readthedocs.org>. Further data and files supporting this project are hosted in the *INCF NIDASH* repositories <https://github.com/incf-nidash/nidm-api> and <https://github.com/incf-nidash/nidm-queries>.

Competing interests

None

Author's contributions

VS and NN wrote the software and wrote the report.

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