

Xml2jupyter: Mapping parameters between XML and Jupyter widgets

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Software

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Summary

Jupyter Notebooks (Kluyver et al. 2016) provide executable documents (in a variety of programming languages) that can be run in a web browser. When a notebook contains graphical widgets, it becomes an easy-to-use graphical user interface (GUI). Many scientific simulation packages use text-based configuration files (hopefully in some standard format) to provide parameter values. Xml2jupyter is a Python package that bridges this gap. It provides a mapping between configuration files, formatted in the Extensible Markup Language (XML), and Jupyter widgets. Widgets are automatically generated from the XML file and these can, optionally, be incorporated into a larger GUI for a simulation package. Users modify parameter values via the widgets and the values are written to the XML configuration file. Xml2jupyter has been tested using the PhysiCell (Ghaffarizadeh et al. 2018) simulation software and will be used by students for classroom and research projects.

A PhysiCell configuration file defines model-specific user parameters in XML. Each parameter element consists of its name with attributes, defining its data *type* and *units* (optional), and the parameter's default value. The attributes will determine the appearance and behavior of the Jupyter widget. For numeric widgets (the most common type for PhysiCell), xml2jupyter will calculate a delta step size as a function of the default value and this step size will be used by the widget.

To illustrate, we show the following contrived XML example, containing each of the four allowed data types (currently):

```
▼<PhysiCell_settings>
  ▼<user_parameters>
    <radius type="double" units="micron">250.0</radius>
    <threads type="int">8</threads>
    <color type="string">red</color>
    <debug type="bool">True</debug>
  </user_parameters>
</PhysiCell_settings>
```

When we map this into Jupyter widgets, we obtain the following rendered results (left). The middle snapshot shows the updated numeric value after the user does a single delta step (up) on the `radius` (note the step size of 10) and the right snapshot after the user single steps the `threads` value (note the step size of 1).

radius	<input type="text" value="250"/>	micron	radius	<input type="text" value="260"/>	micron	radius	<input type="text" value="260"/>	micron
threads	<input type="text" value="8"/>		threads	<input type="text" value="8"/>		threads	<input type="text" value="9"/>	
color	<input type="text" value="red"/>		color	<input type="text" value="red"/>		color	<input type="text" value="red"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> debug			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> debug			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> debug		

In another example, we use an XML configuration file from the *biorobots* sample project included with PhysiCell:

```
<user_parameters>
  <random_seed type="int" units="dimensionless">0</random_seed>

  <!-- for microenvironment setup -->
  <cargo_signal_D type="double" units="micron/min^2">1e3</cargo_signal_D>
  <cargo_signal_decay type="double" units="1/min">.4</cargo_signal_decay>
  <director_signal_D type="double" units="micron/min^2">1e3</director_signal_D>
  <director_signal_decay type="double" units="1/min">.1</director_signal_decay>

  <!-- for cell definitions -->
  <elastic_coefficient type="double" units="1/min">0.05</elastic_coefficient>
  ...
  <director_color type="string" units="none">limegreen</director_color>
</user_parameters>
```

To demonstrate this project, one would: 1) clone the repository (or download a release), 2) copy one of the sample XML configuration files to the root directory, 3) run the `xml2jupyter.py` script, providing the XML file as a argument.

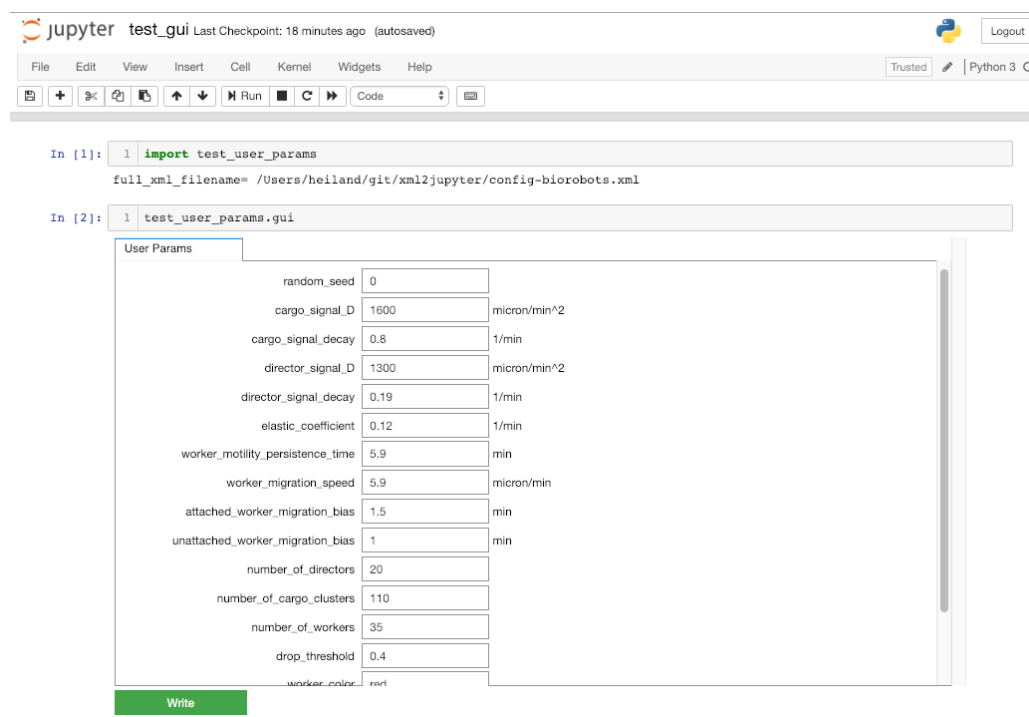
```
$ cp config_samples/config_biorobots.xml .
$ python xml2jupyter.py config_biorobots.xml
```

The `xml2jupyter.py` script parses the XML and generates a Python module, `user_params.py`, containing the Jupyter widgets, together with methods to populate their values from the XML and write their values back to the XML. To “validate” the widgets were generated correctly, one could, minimally, open `user_params.py` in an editor and inspect it.

But to actually see the widgets rendered in a notebook, we provide a simple test:

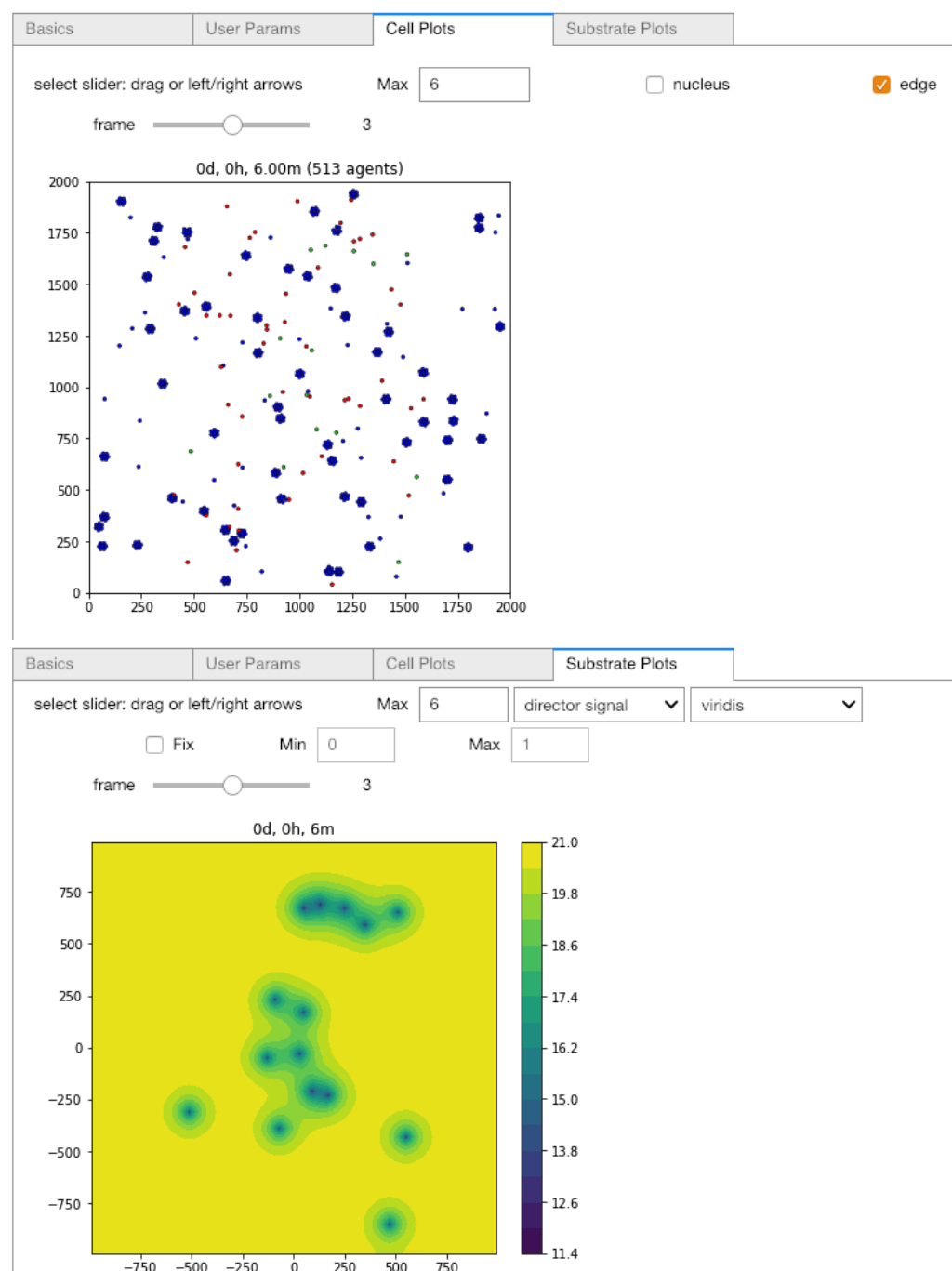
```
$ python xml2jupyter.py config_biorobots.xml test_user_params.py
$ jupyter notebook test_gui.ipynb
```

This should produce the following result:



PhysiCell Jupyter GUI

Our ultimate goal is to generate a fully functional GUI for PhysiCell users. Xml2jupyter provides one important piece of this - dynamically generating widgets for custom user parameters for a model. With the addition of static components (tabs) of the GUI, a user can also visualize output results from simulations. This additional functionality requires modules not available in the Python standard library, e.g., Matplotlib (Hunter 2007) to display plots, and SciPy to parse PhysiCell output data. We provide instructions for installing these additional dependencies on the README of the repository.





Additional tabs used by the PhysiCell Jupyter GUI.

Extensions and Discussion

We hope others will be inspired to extend the idea of this project to other text-based configuration files. XML is only one of several data-interchange formats. It just happens to be the one of interest to us for PhysiCell.

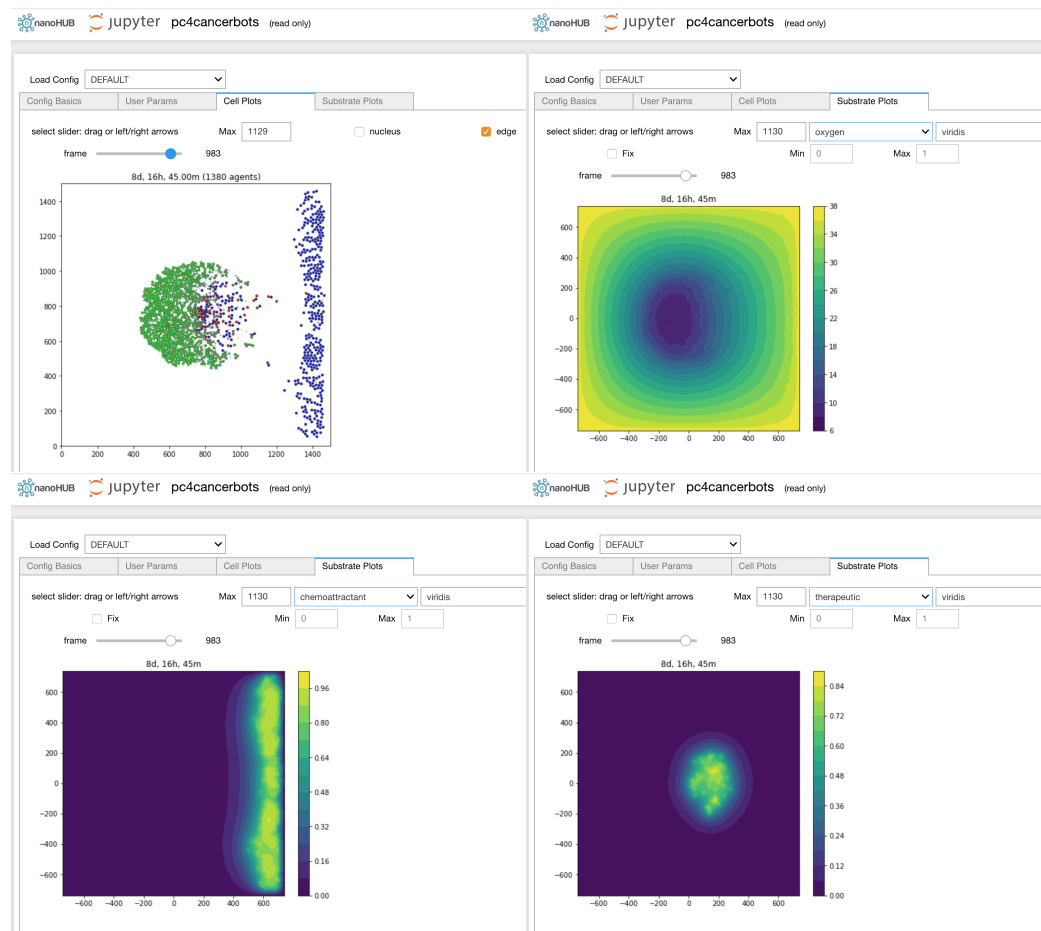
Xml2jupyter has helped us port PhysiCell-related Jupyter tools to nanoHUB (Krishna et al. 2013), a scientific cloud for nanoscience education and research that includes

running interactive or batch simulations. For example, we show screen shots from our `pc4cancerbots` tool running on nanoHUB, where the *User Params* tab has been generated using the `xml2jupyter.py` script. Readers can create an account on nanoHUB and run `pc4cancerbots` for themselves.



pc4cancerbots (read only)

Load Config DEFAULT ▾

Config Basics	User Params	Cell Plots	Substrate Plots
	random_seed	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
	therapy_activation_time	<input type="text" value="10080"/>	min
	save_interval_after_therapy_start	<input type="text" value="3"/>	min
	cargo_o2_relative_uptake	<input type="text" value="0.1"/>	
	cargo_apoptosis_rate	<input type="text" value="0.00004065"/>	1/min
	cargo_relative_adhesion	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
	cargo_relative_repulsion	<input type="text" value="5"/>	
	worker_o2_relative_uptake	<input type="text" value="0.1"/>	1/min
	worker_apoptosis_rate	<input type="text" value="0"/>	1/min
	worker_motility_persistence_time	<input type="text" value="5"/>	min
	worker_migration_speed	<input type="text" value="2"/>	micron/min
	attached_worker_migration_bias	<input type="text" value="1"/>	min
	unattached_worker_migration_bias	<input type="text" value="1"/>	min
	worker_relative_adhesion	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
	worker_relative_repulsion	<input type="text" value="5"/>	
	elastic_coefficient	<input type="text" value="0.05"/>	1/min



We welcome suggestions and, better yet, contributions (via pull requests) to xml2jupyter. For example, currently, we simply arrange the generated widgets in a single column. It may be preferable to allow a matrix-style layout, using additional attributes in the XML. Also, it might be nice to provide more informative *tooltip* text for widgets. # Acknowledgements

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