# Supplementary Section 4. Creating a BIA workflow and adding it to a BIAFLOWS instance

The procedure to package a workflow and add it to a BIAFLOWS instance is described in details in this section. Users willing to get help can contact biaflows@neubias.org.

Sample workflows running in ImageJ (macros and scripts), ICY, CellProfiler, ilastik, Vaa3D, Python, Octave and Jupyter notebooks can be found in this GitHub repository: https://github.com/neubias-wg5.

#### Introduction

BIAFLOWS workflows are *Docker images* encapsulating a complete execution environment together with a workflow addressing a BIA Problem from an existing **BIAFLOWS** Problem Class (see **Problem Class ground truth annotations formats and reported metrics**).

These *Docker images* can be versioned and compiled automatically online. Once configured, a BIAFLOWS instance automatically fetches new workflow versions and makes them available from BIAFLOWS user interface.

Before adding new workflows to an existing instance, it is highly advised to first watch tutorial videos and explore BIAFLOWS online instance (<a href="https://biaflows.neubias.org/">https://biaflows.neubias.org/</a>) to get familiar with the platform.

## **BIA** workflow requirements

BIAFLOWS workflows must:

- Run headless from command line
- Take an input folder of 8 bit/16 bit TIFF (2D) or single file OME-TIFF (C,Z,T) images
- Expose functional parameters and parse them from command line call
- Export results to an output folder in a format specified for the Problem Class (see Problem Class, ground truth annotations formats and reported metrics).

The workflow and its software execution environment are fully defined from a set of 4 files:

- A Dockerfile configuring software execution environment (OS, libraries, software...)
- The workflow executable or, more commonly, a script running on a BIA platform
- A Python script (wrapper.py), sequencing operations (*Docker image* entry point)
- A descriptor (descriptor.json) specifying workflow parameters and default values.

#### **Step 1.** Create a workflow GitHub repository

Create a workflow repository in a GitHub source trusted by the BIAFLOWS instance you plan to add the workflow to; for BIAFLOWS online instance: <a href="https://github.com/Neubias-WG5">https://github.com/Neubias-WG5</a>. Workflow repository names should start by a fixed prefix (e.g. **W**\_ for BIAFLOWS online instance).

# Step 2. Add the 4 required files to the workflow repository

It is highly advised to import these files from existing, similar, workflow repositories (e.g. from <a href="https://github.com/Neubias-WG5">https://github.com/Neubias-WG5</a>). Follow these guidelines:

- A descriptor from the **Problem Class** you target (e.g. Object Segmentation)
- A DockerFile configuring the BIA platform you target (e.g ImageJ macro)
- A wrapper script from the **Problem Class** and the **workflow type**.

These workflow types have already been tested and are available: ImageJ macro, ImageJ Python script, ICY protocol, CellProfiler pipeline, Octave script, ilastik pipeline, Vaa3D plugin, Python 2.X or 3.X script.

#### Step 3. Update following Descriptor sections

## **Workflow and associated Docker image names**

```
{
    "name": "NucleiTracking-ImageJ",
    "container-image": {
        "image": "neubiaswg5/w_nucleitracking-imagej",
        "type": "singularity"
}
```

Update *name* to match the name of your workflow GitHub repository (without prefix). Update *image* to match the name of your workflow GitHub repository (lower case only)

#### Command line call of the Docker image

```
"description": "Track nuclei in a time series by doing 3D segmentation.", 
"command-line": "python wrapper.py CYTOMINE_HOST CYTOMINE_PUBLIC_KEY 
CYTOMINE_PRIVATE_KEY CYTOMINE_ID_PROJECT CYTOMINE_ID_SOFTWARE 
IJ_RADIUS IJ_THRESHOLD IJ_ERODE_RADIUS ",
```

Description: Update workflow description

Command-line: Update parameter list (here last 3 arguments)

#### **Workflow parameter sections**

```
"id": "ij_gauss_radius",
    "value-key": "@ID",
    "command-line-flag": "--@id",
    "name": "Radius",
    "description": "Radius for the Gaussian filter",
    "type": "Number",
    "default-value": 3,
    "optional": true
}
```

Update / add as many parameter sections as required to match the parameter list from command line call.

id: should match parameter name in command line call (lower case) name: name that will appear in BIAFLOWS parameter dialog box description: context help in BIAFLOWS parameter dialog box type: String or Number default-value: the default value in BIAFLOWS parameter dialog box.

## Step 4. Update DockerFile

Update the line copying the workflow from the GitHub repository to the workflow Docker image, for instance:

```
ADD NucleiTracking.ijm /fiji/macros/macro.ijm
```

If necessary, append commands to install required libraries/plugins to the execution environment.

## Step 5. Update wrapper script

Update workflow command line call in wrapper.py.

```
command = "/usr/bin/xvfb-run ./ImageJ-linux64 -macro macro.ijm
input={}, output={}, ij_radius={}, ij_threshold={}, ij_erode_radius={}\" -batch"
.format(in_path, out_path, nj.parameters.ij_radius,nj.parameters.ij_threshold, nj.parameters.ij_erode_radius)
```

Update/add parameters to match parameters defined in JSON descriptor (Step 2).

#### Step 6. Adapt your workflow script

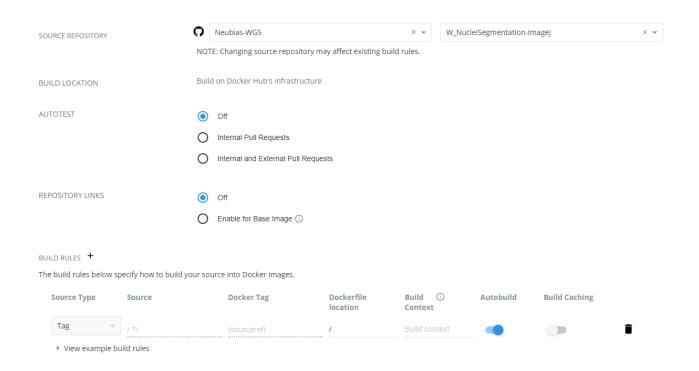
Adapt your workflow script to fulfil workflow requirements and parse parameters from command line. For instance for an ImageJ macro:

```
for(i=0; i<parts.length; i++) {
    nameAndValue = split(parts[i], "=");
    if (indexOf(nameAndValue[0], "input")>-1) inputDir=nameAndValue[1];
    if (indexOf(nameAndValue[0], "output")>-1) outputDir=nameAndValue[1];
    if (indexOf(nameAndValue[0], "gauss_rad")>-1) GaussRad=nameAndValue[1];
    if (indexOf(nameAndValue[0], "threshold")>-1) Thr=nameAndValue[1];
    if (indexOf(nameAndValue[0], "open_rad")>-1) OpenRad=nameAndValue[1];
}
images = getFileList(inputDir);
for(i=0; i<images.length; i++)
{
    ... DO SOMETHING..
}</pre>
```

## Step 7. Create Docker image in DockerHub

Sign in to DockerHub and create a new public repository. The repository name must match the container-image name used in Step 2.

**Step 8.** Link repository to workflow GitHub repository and configure workflow *Docker image* automated build according to the following example:



## Step 9. Trigger a workflow release

Trigger a release from GitHub workflow repository with version tag such as 0.1, 0.2, 1.0...

## Step 10. Workflow Docker image build

Check from DockerHub that the workflow *Docker image* has built successfully. If not, parse the log and fix issues by modifying DockerFile and retriggering a new release.

### **Step 11.** Add workflow to BIAFLOWS problem

Once the *Docker image* is built, BIAFLOWS fetches the image and make it available (possibly after up to 15 minutes). Sign in as administrator to BIAFLOWS and browse to the **Problem** you want to add the workflow to. Then, click on the **Configuration** icon.

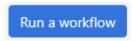


Search for the workflow (recently added workflows are on top of the list) and enable it. Older workflow versions can be disabled if this is an update to an existing workflow.



Step 12. Run the workflow

Test the workflow by running it from BIAFLOWS / Workflow runs (requires execution rights).



If execution fails, read the execution log, update the code and trigger a new release.

