

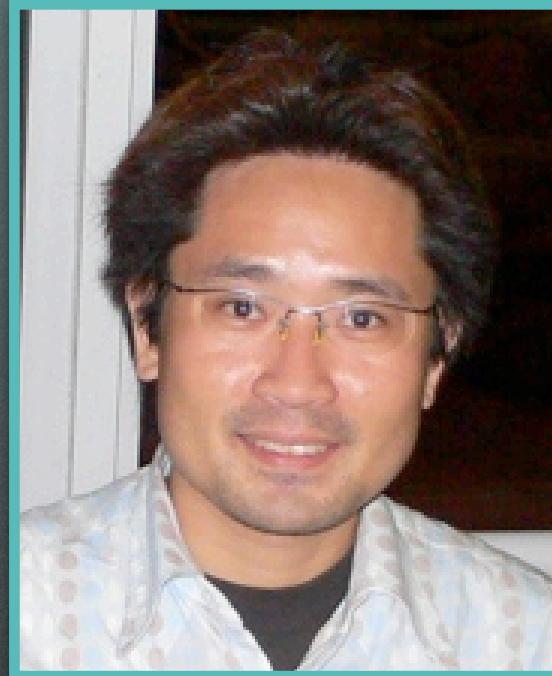
BioRuby 1.0 & the BioRuby shell

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Toshiaki Katayama



K

@bioruby.org

from



where

I'm developing ...



KEGG API

SOAP/WSDL based web service

<http://www.genome.jp/kegg/soap/>



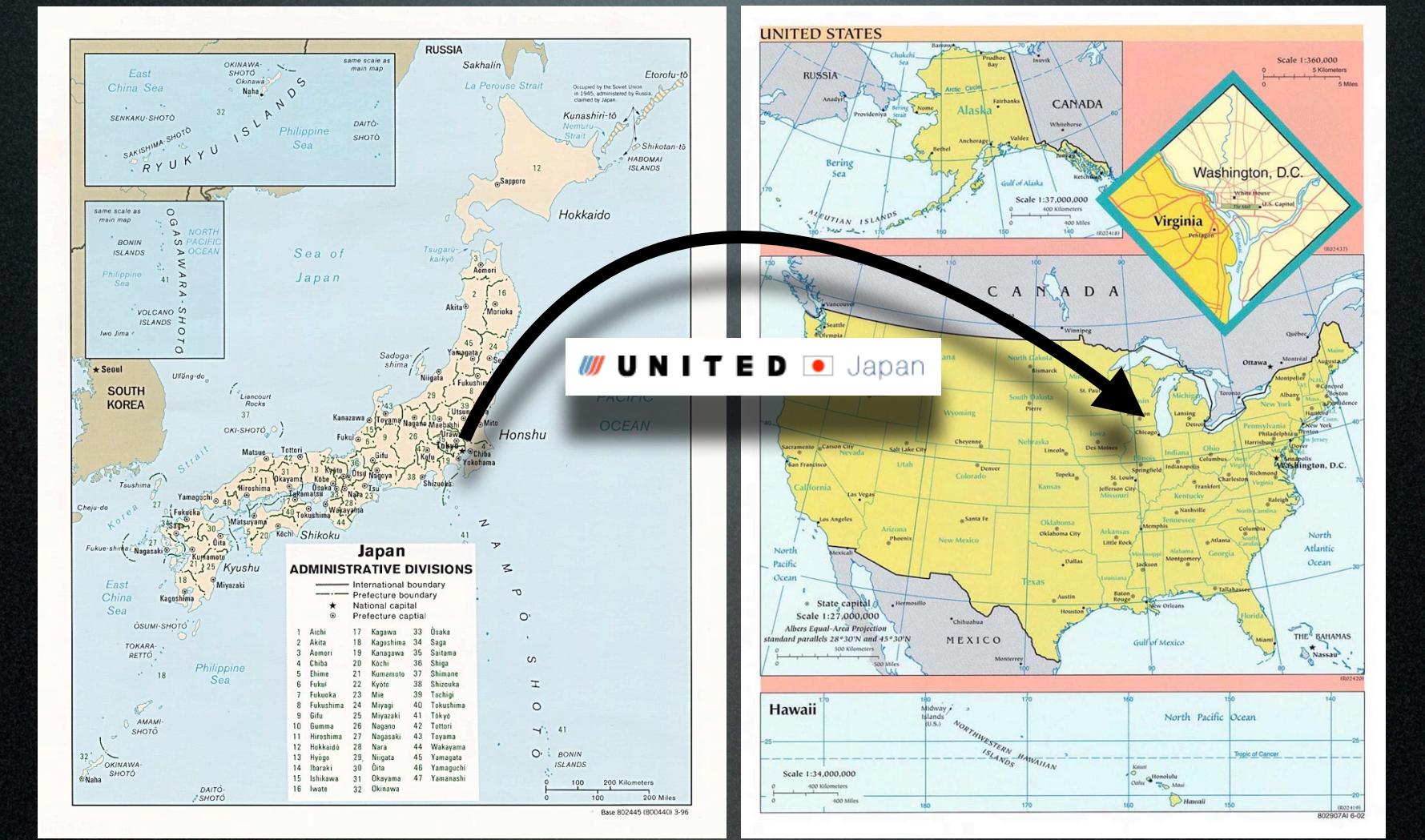
KEGG DAS

GMOD/GBrowse based genome DB

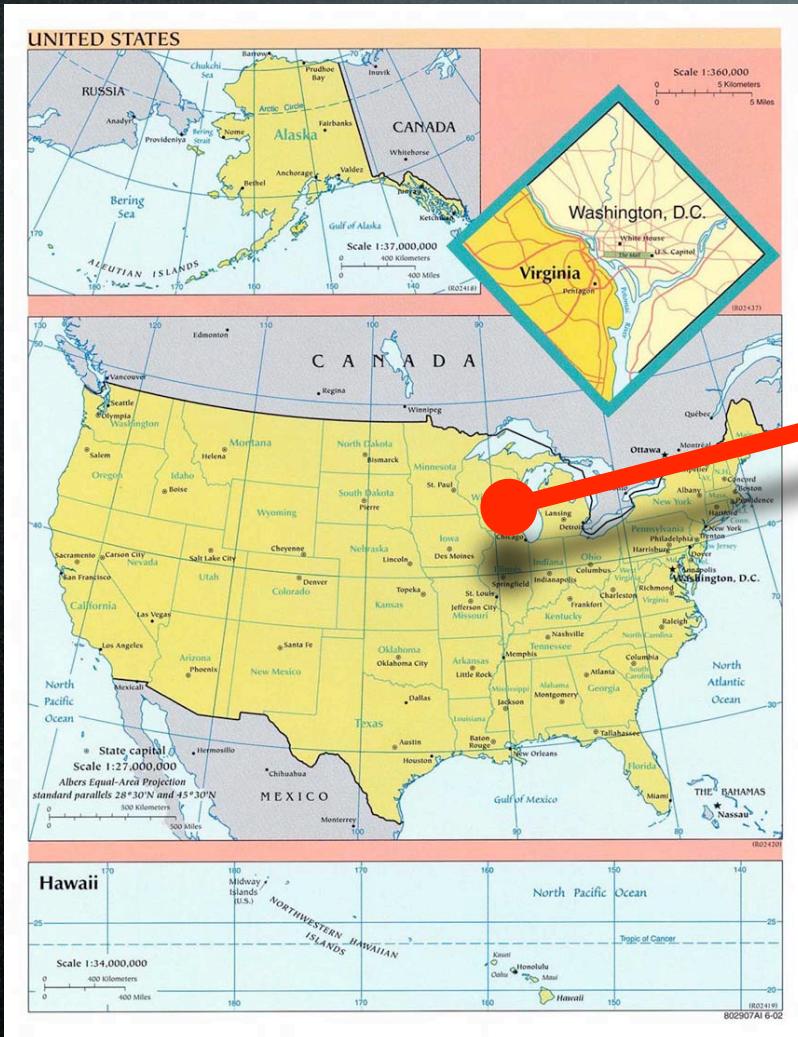
<http://das.hgc.jp/>

to get here

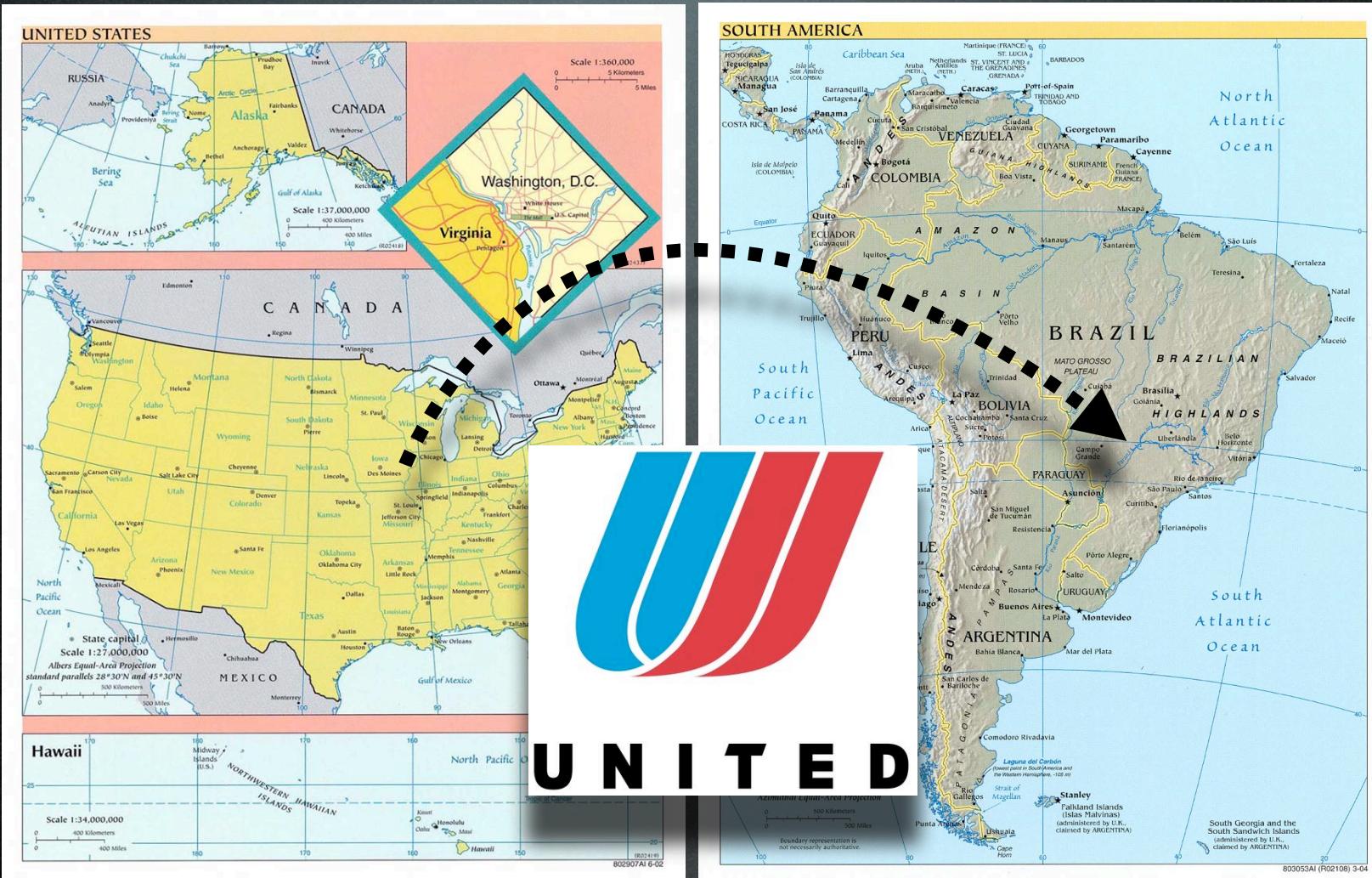
11 hours



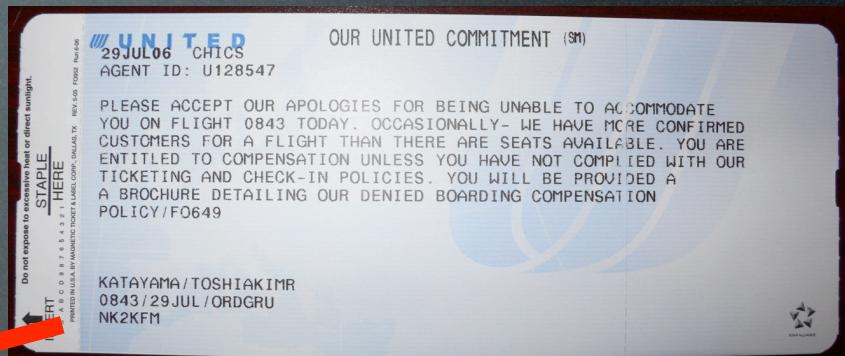
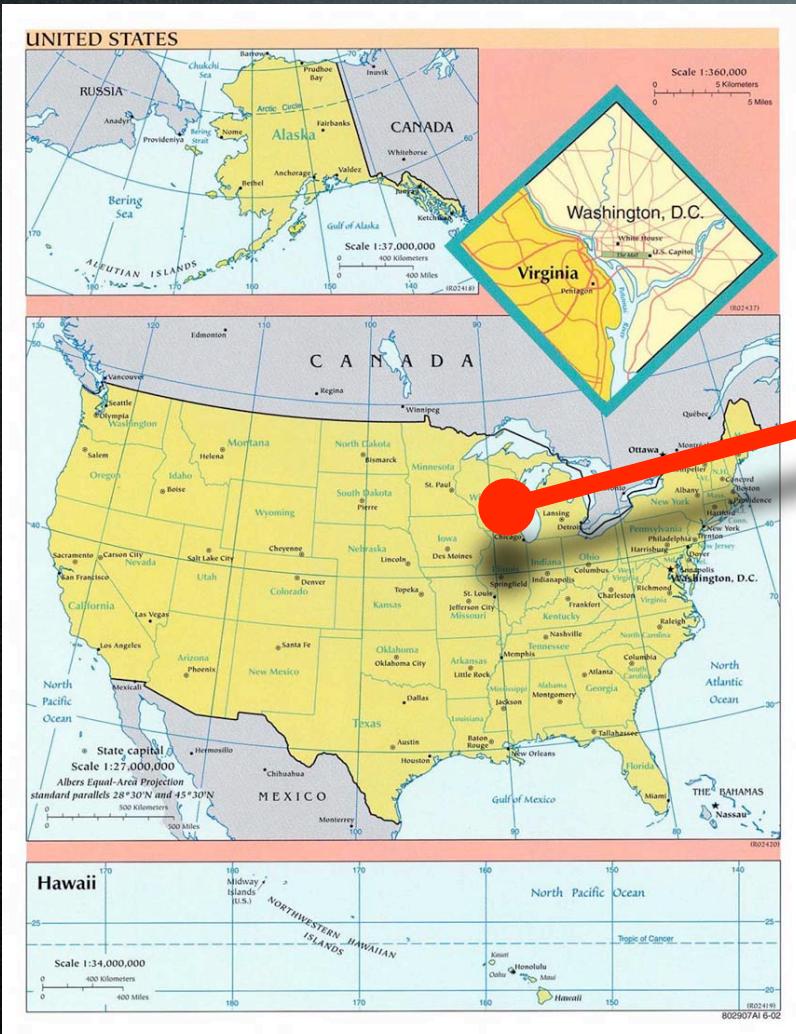
wait for 8 hours



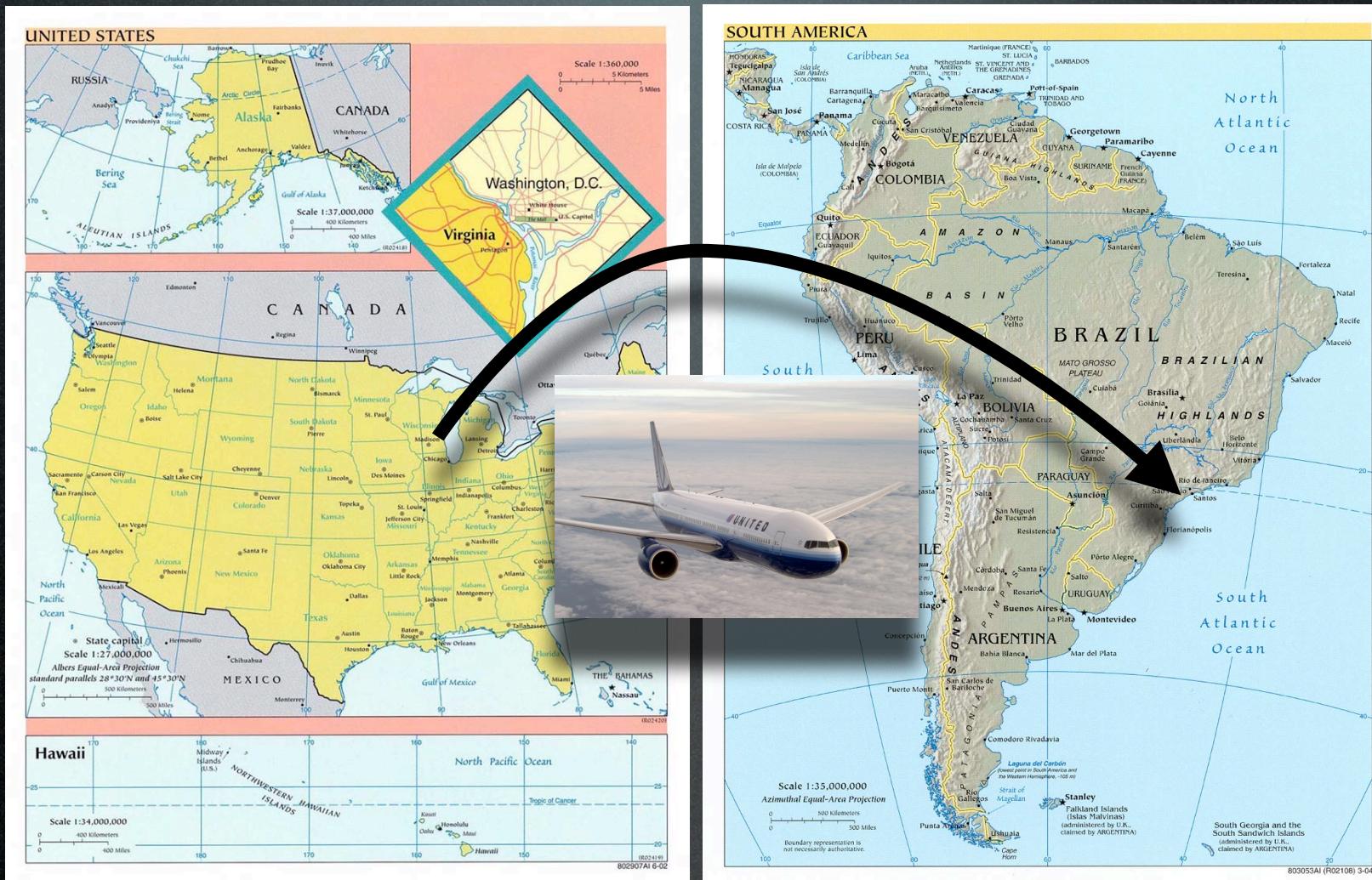
40 overbooked



another 24 hours



10 hours



lost baggage



cancelled

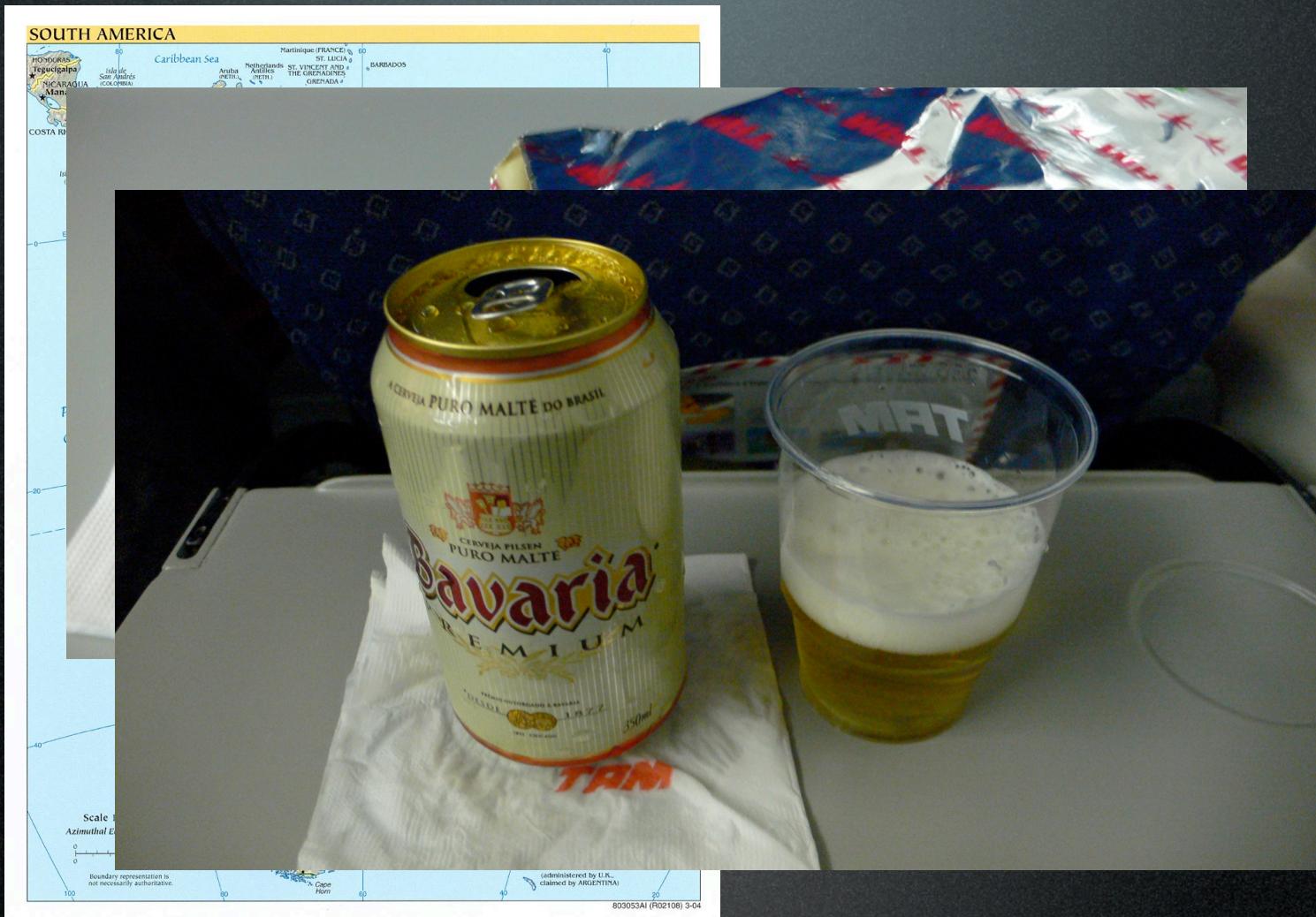


no refund...

wait 7 hours



6 hours w/ 2 stops



75 hours to get

to this paradise!



and took
138 hours
(6days)
for my
luggage...



BioRuby

facts

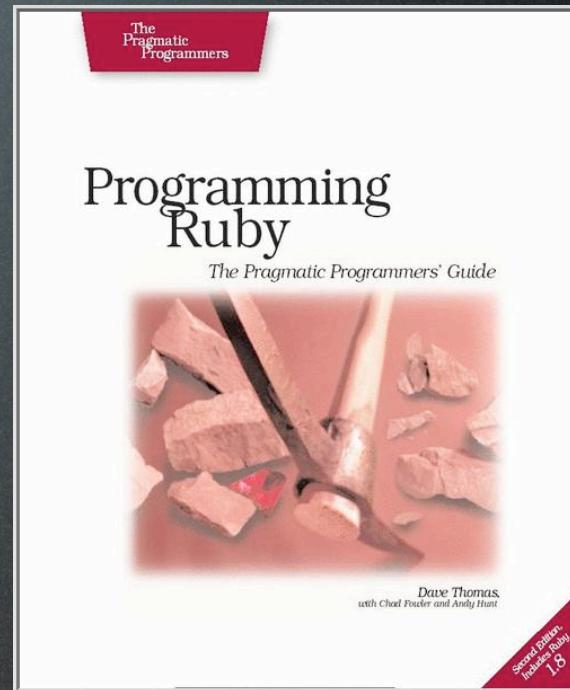
- **What:** BioPerl for Ruby language
- **When:** started in Nov 2000
- **Who:** about 10 developers
(3 Japanese core developers + others)
- **Where:** originally in KEGG lab
(now hosted at open-bio.org)

Why Ruby?

(Do you know Ruby?)

Ruby is ...

- object oriented
- scripting language
- born in Japan
- 10 years old



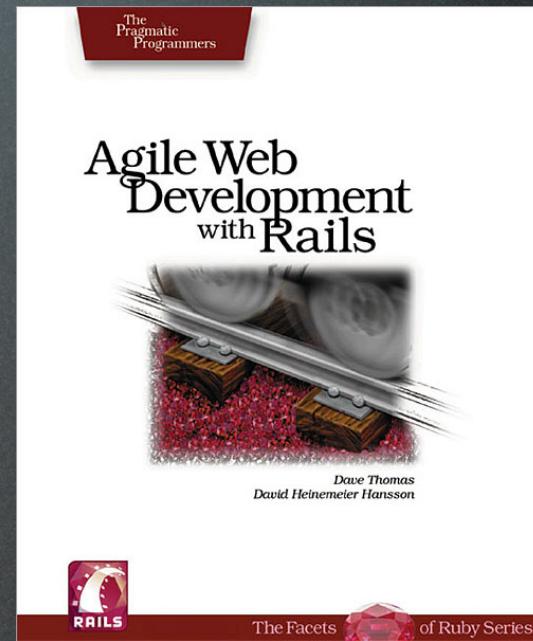
Ruby in five E's

- Everything is an object
- Elegant blocks of inline joy
- Exploring with reflection
- Extending at runtime
- Extensive standard library

cited from <http://media.rubyonrails.org/presentations/fis16.pdf>

but now known as ...

- the language needed to run Rails



Ruby on Rails - <http://rubyonrails.org/>

history

2000

From: Mitsuteru S Nakao <nakao@kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp>
Subject: bioruby.org
Date: 2000年11月23日 22:02:19 JST
To: Toshiaki Katayama <katayama@kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp>
Cc: nakao@scl.kyoto-u.ac.jp

中尾です。

BioRuby.org とりました。 (うひ
いちおう二年契約で、\$ 70 です。

DNS には pfdsun(133.3.5.2) と icrsun(133.3.5.20) を登録しました。
24-48 時間後からサービスできるようになるそうです。

-

Mytstel Knaqaoh

2000

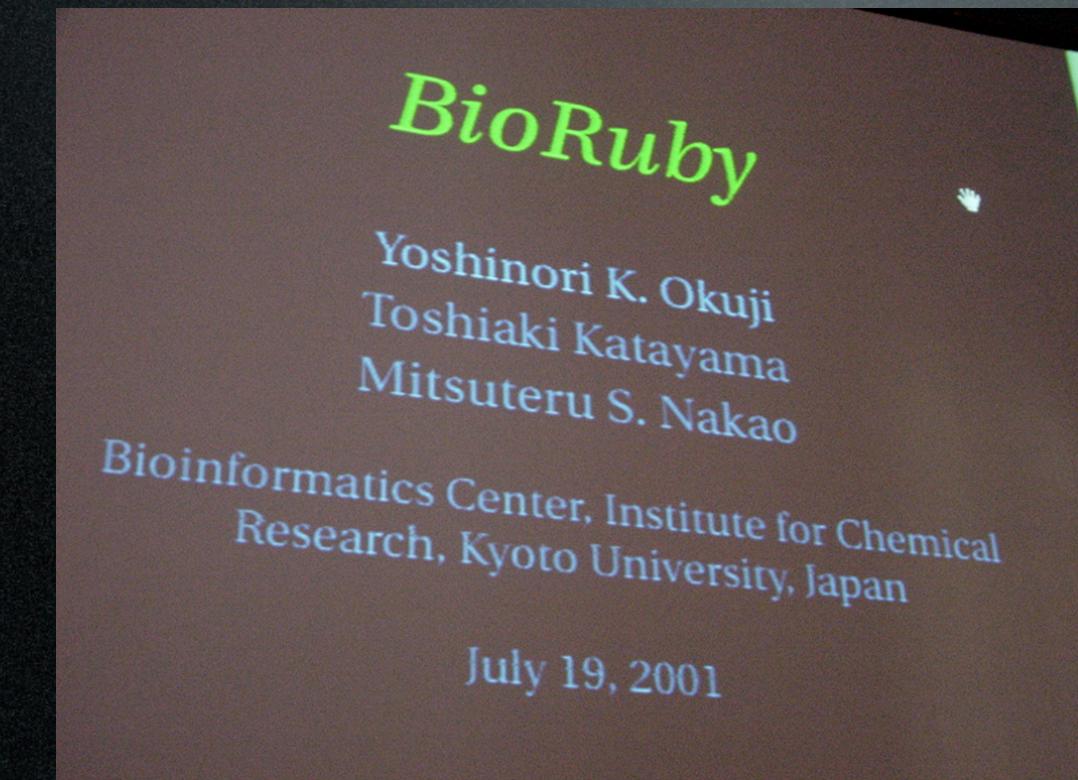
- BioRuby project was started
 - some in-house Perl modules were ported to Ruby
- BioPerl, BioPython, BioJava were already existed

2001

- Jun 21: bioruby-0.2.tar.gz
 - Sequence model
 - GenBank, PROSITE, KEGG parsers
 - DBGET (entry retrieval system)
 - FASTA (summarize results)
- developed a genome browser

2001

- BOSC in Copenhagen



2001

- visited Ewan@EBI



Bio**Ruby** what?!%\$@

From: Tania Broveak Hide <tania@egenetics.com>
Subject: Biohackathon Invitation
Date: 2001年12月27日 23:16:22:JST
To: staff@bioruby.org
Reply-To: Tania Broveak Hide <tania@egenetics.com>

Dear BioRuby staff,

We would like to invite you to attend the invitation-only biohackathon being organised by Electric Genetics and O'Reilly & Associates. This hackathon is being held in two parts, with the first in Arizona 26-28 January (just before the ORA Bioinformatics conference) and the second in Cape Town, S. Africa 24 Feb - 1 March. One BioRuby member is invited to attend - please appoint the appropriate person. All travel and accomodation will be paid for by the organisers.

Below is the original message sent out as an invitation. You can subscribe to the biohackathon mailing list to get access to ongoing discussions about the hackathon. <http://www.sanbi.ac.za/mailman/listinfo/biohackathon>
See the latest details and attendees via the Electric Genetics website:
http://www.egenetics.com/?Section=biohackathon_attendees&Parent=open_source

We hope you are able to attend!

Best regards,

Tania Hide
Electric Genetics

2002

- BioHackathon #1, #2
 - Tucson - O'Reilly
 - South Africa - Electric Genetics

BIOHACKATHON 26-28 JAN 2002, TUCSON, ARIZONA, USA



~~Face~~ ? SAVE

MASTER Module LIST

	Spec	Java	Perl	Python	Ruby
Registry	✓	Brian	✓ ✓/✓	Jeff ✓/✓/✓)	
Index-BDB	✓		Lincoln	Andrew	
Index-Flat	✓	Matt	Michelle	Andrew	
Proto Fetch	✓	Dyfed	Klauska Heike	Andrew	✓ server Antoine ?
CORBA	✓	ch: sun server	✓ ✓ ✓	Enan serve	✓ ✓
BeSQL	Chris	Perl (cursor), Write	✓ Read Bulk Mark Write	✓ ✓ ✓	
XembL	✓	CGI SOAP	CGI ? CGI	✓ ✓	
UDDI		Matt Brian	SOAP ✓	SOAP X	

REGISTRY "mysql -u root"

92/168.0.95.

http://industry.ehi.ac.u

int → filename, iss

key → (file)

Secondary → key

P1234 100

P1234 100

Genbank/day

37 minutes → DB

14 + 1:24 minutes → Flat





OBDA

- Open Bio* Database Access
 - BioRegistry
 - BioFlat
 - BioFetch
 - BioSQL

2003

- BioHackathon #3
 - Singapore - Apple
 - GBrowse (Bio::Graphics), Chado, BioMOBY, ...
- BOSC2003
 - Australia - BioRuby w/ KEGG API
 - BioRuby 0.5
 - applications, web services



2004

- BOSC2004
 - Glasgow
 - BioRuby w/ pathway + genome
 - BioRuby 0.6
 - fairly stable



2005

- Funded by IPA



- ChemRuby launched

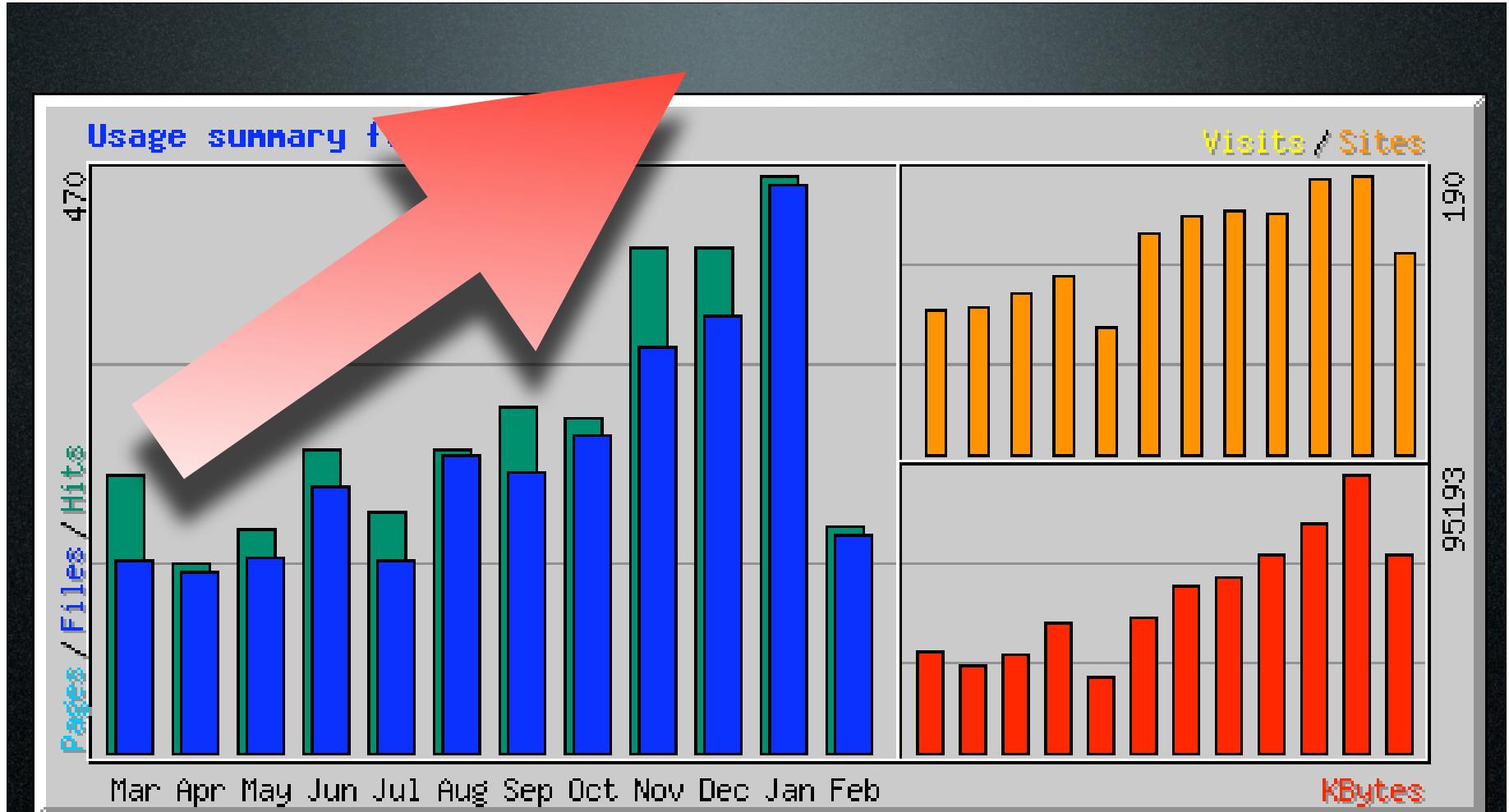
A screenshot of the CNET News.com homepage from October 31, 2005. The header includes the CNET logo, the text 'NEWS.COM NEWS OF CHANGE', and a 'Tell us what you think' button. The navigation bar has links for 'Front Door', 'Business Tech', 'Cutting Edge', 'Access', 'Threats', 'Media 2.0', and 'Markets'. Below the header, a news article titled 'Is the Web ready for prime time?' is shown with a thumbnail of a computer monitor displaying the word 'prime'. Another article titled 'Bye complexity, hello Ruby' is shown with a thumbnail of a red and white logo for 'RAILS'. The footer contains some partially visible text and links.

- pandemic of Rails

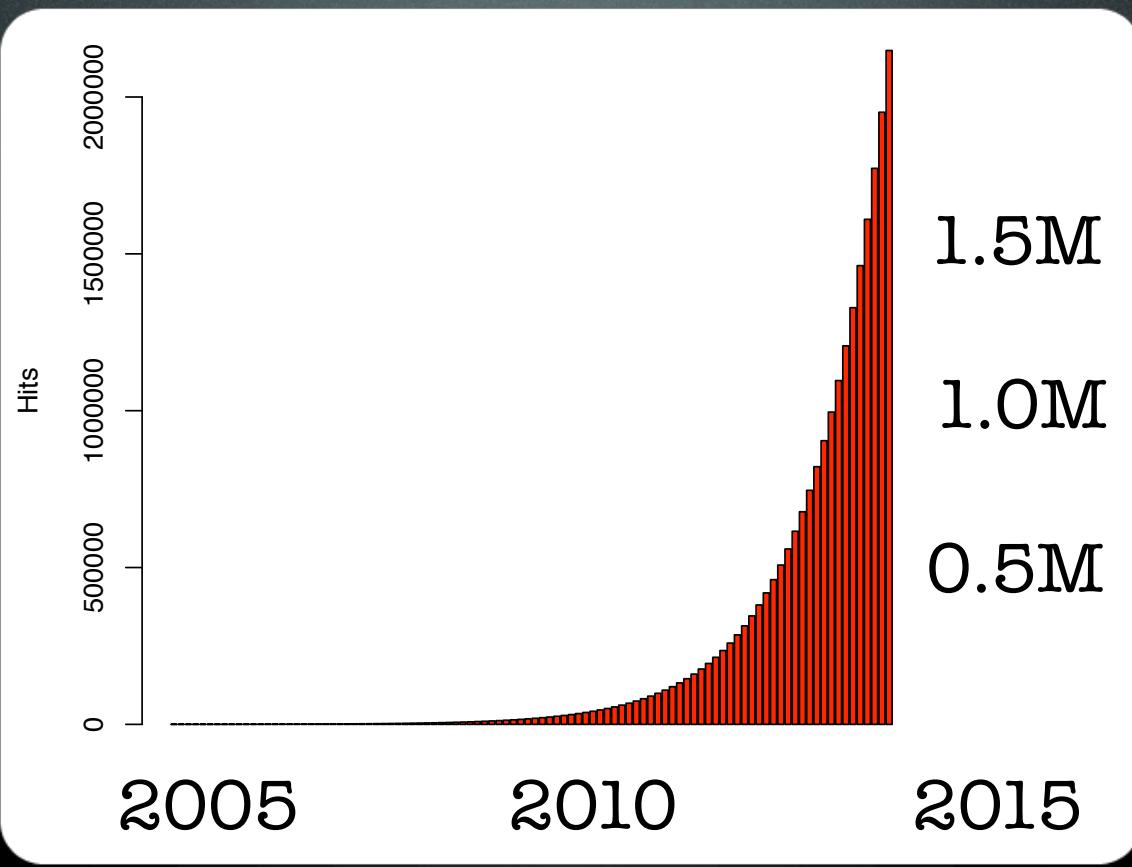
2006

- BioRuby 1.0.0 is out!





DLs 05-06



1.5M DLs in 2015

anyway

BioRuby 1.0

- Released: Feb 2006
- New features:
 - interactive shell
 - unit tests
 - documents
 - bug fixes (some bugs are not yet fixed ;-)

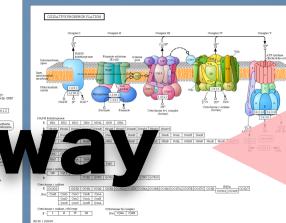
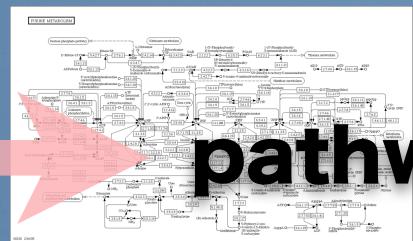
purpose

bioinfo + cheminfo

genome



pathway



drug

microarray



new methods

automation
Innovation & Business
Architecture Inc.

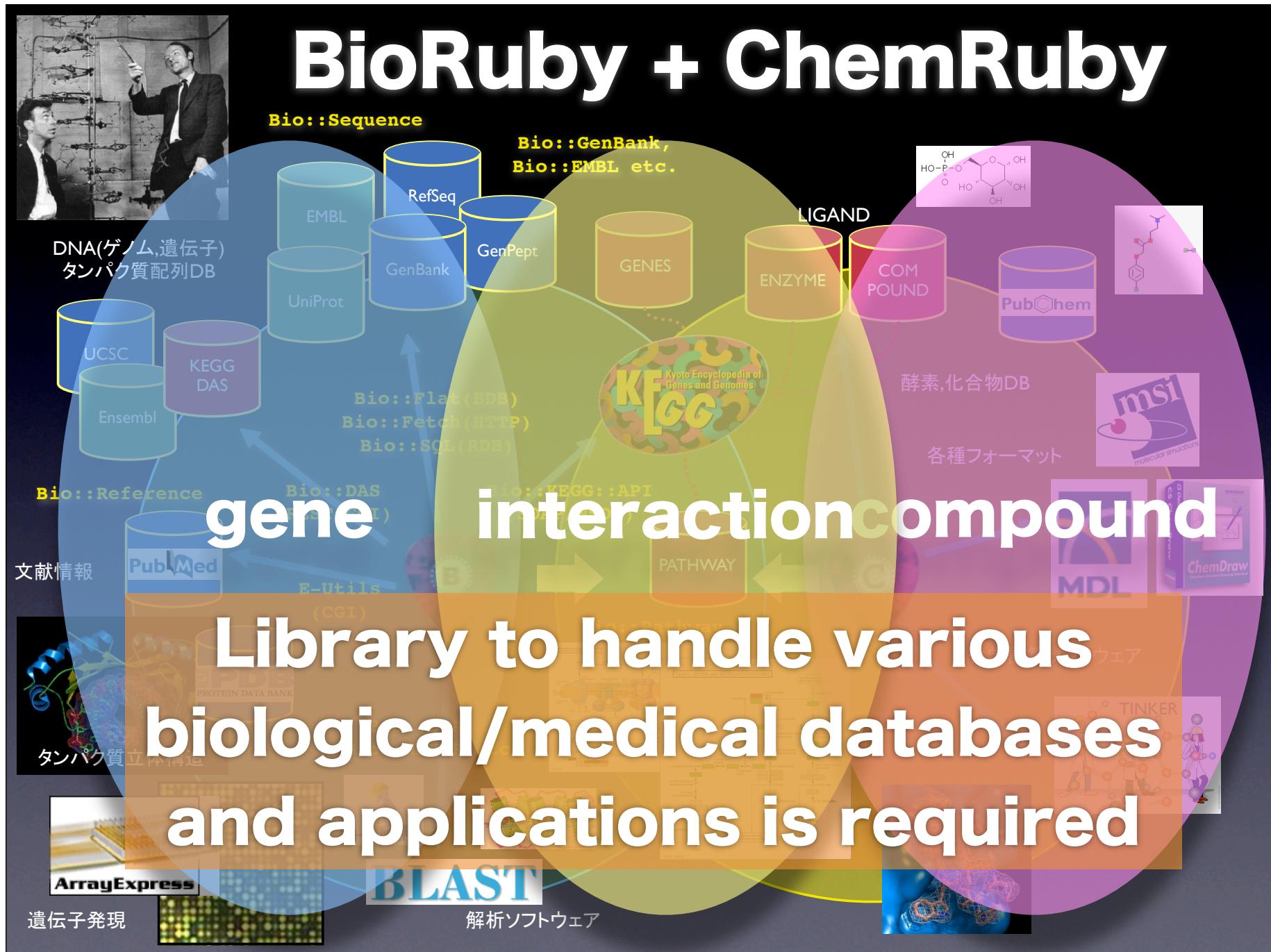
medical genome

BioRuby

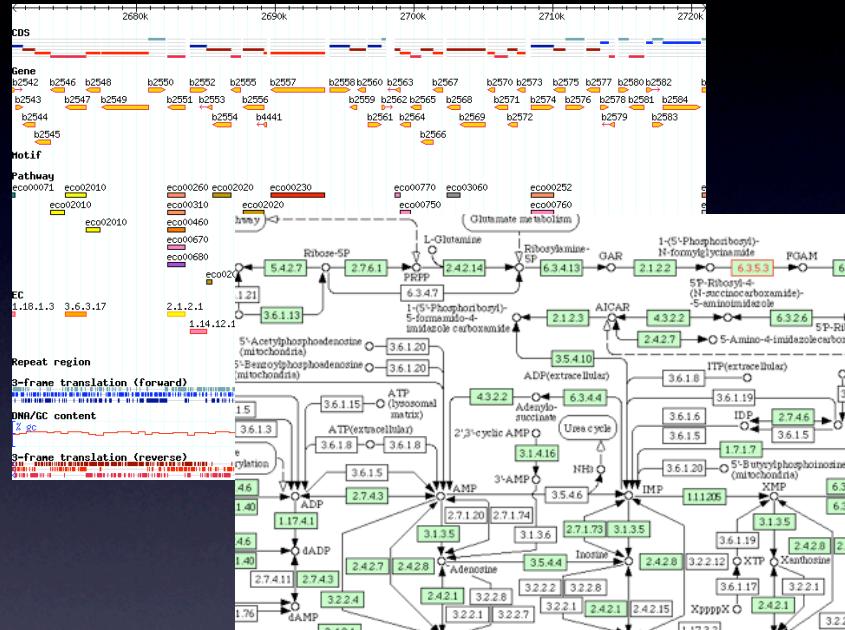


ChemRuby

BioRuby + ChemRuby



biological data formats



XML (DAS, KGML,.....)

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<!DOCTYPE DASGFF SYSTEM "http://www.biobios.org/dtd/dasgff.dtd">
<DASGFF>
<GFF version="1.01" href="http://das.hgc.jp/cgi-bin/das/eco/
features?segment=eco%3A2671072%2C2721071">
<SEGMENT id="eco" start="2671072" stop="2721071" version="1.0">
    <FEATURE id="EC:1.14.12.17/7199" label="1.14.12.17">
        <TYPE id="enzyme:KEGG" category="enzyme">enzyme:KEGG</TYPE>
        <METHOD id="enzyme">enzyme</METHOD>
        <START>2683857</START>
        <END>2685047</END>
```

Sequences (GenBank, UniProt,.....)

MMEILRGSPALSAFRINKLLARFQARLPVHNIYAELYVHFADLNAPLNDEHAQLERLLK
 YGPALASHAPQGKLLLVTPRPGTISPWSSKATDIHNCGLQQVNRLERGVAYYIEAGTLT
 NEQQWQVTAELHDRMMETVFFALDDAEQLFAHHQPTPVTSDLLGQGRQALIDANLRLGL
 ALAEDEIDYLQDAFTKLGRPNPDIELYMFAQANSEHCRHKIFNADWVIDEQQPKSLSFKM
 IKNTFETTPDHVL SAYKDNAAVMEGSEVGRYFADHETGRYDFHQEPAHILMKVETHNHPT
 AISPWPGAAATGSGGEIRDEGATGRGAKPKAGLVGSVSNLRIPGFEOPWEEDFGKPERIV
 TALDIMTEGPLGGAANNEFGRPALNGYFRTYEEKVNSHNGEELRGYHK

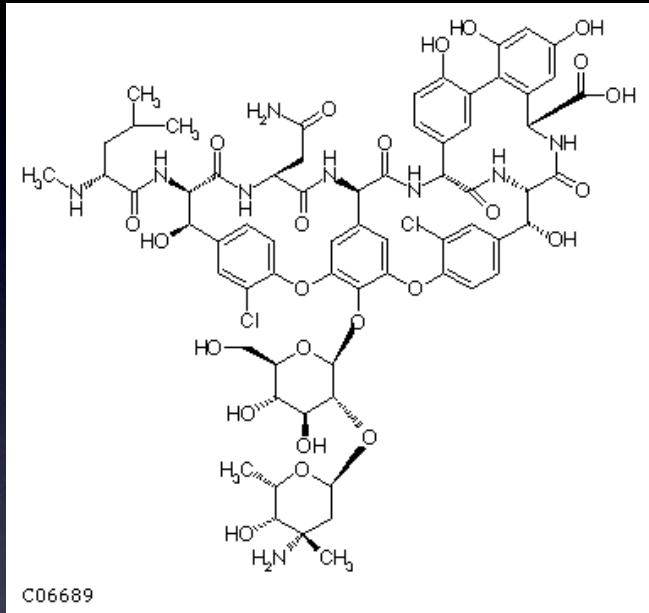
Structures (PDB,.....)

HEADER	LIGASE	15-DEC-04	1VQ3
TITLE	CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF PHOSPHORIBOSYLFORMYLGLYCINAMIDINE		
TITLE	2 SYNTHASE, PURS SUBUNIT (EC 6.3.5.3) (TM1244) FROM		
TITLE	3 THERMOTOGA MARITIMA AT 1.90 A RESOLUTION		
:			
ATOM	1 N HIS A -3	70.636	28.979
ATOM	2 CA HIS A -3	70.436	29.954
ATOM	3 C HIS A -3	69.098	30.657
ATOM	4 O HIS A -3	68.684	31.308
ATOM	5 CB HIS A -3	70.492	29.234
		5.702	1.00 33.52

Expressions (GEO,.....)

Affymetrix:CompositeSequence:HG_U95Av2:AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_5_at	HUMGAPDH/M33197_5_at	IPB000173	1.4.1.16	M33197	AFF
ENSG00000111640 7					
Affymetrix:CompositeSequence:HG_U95Av2:AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_M_at	HUMGAPDH/M33197_M_at	IPB000173	1.4.1.16	M33197	AFF
ENSG00000111640 7					
Affymetrix:CompositeSequence:HG_U95Av2:AFFX-HUMGAPDH/M33197_3_at	HUMGAPDH/M33197_3_at	IPB000173	1.4.1.16	M33197	AFF
ENSG00000111640 7					

chemical data formats



XML (CML, CDXML,.....)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE CDXML SYSTEM "http://www.cambridgesoft.com/xml/cdxml.dtd">
<CDXML
  CreationProgram="ChemDraw 7.0"
  Name="hypericin.mol"
  BoundingBox="67.44 97.35 301.63 315.25">
```

Linear (SMILES, InChI,.....)

```
CC1C(C(CC(O1)OC2C(C(C(OC2OC3=C4C=C5C=C3OC6=C(C=C(C=C6)C(C(C(=O)NC(C(=O)NC5C(=O)NC7C8=CC(=C(C=C8)O)C9=C(C=C(C=C9C(NC(=O)C(C(C1=CC(=C(O4)C=C1)Cl)O)NC7=O)C(=O)O)O)O)CC(=O)N)NC(=O)C(CC(C)C)NC(O)Cl)CO)O)O)(C)N)O
```

Network (MDL,Tinker,.....)

```
ISISHOST03240423012D 1 1.00000 0.00000 9
      5 4 0 0 0 999 V2000
      -0.0414 0.1586 0.0000 P 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      -0.7621 -0.2517 0.0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      0.6759 -0.2517 0.0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      0.1724 -0.6414 0.0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      -0.0414 0.9897 0.0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      1 2 1 0 0 0
      1 3 1 0 0 0
      1 4 1 0 0 0
      1 5 2 0 0 0
M END
```

Binary (CDX,.....)

```
00000000: 0d6a 4344 3031 3030 0403 0201 0000 0000 .jCD0100.....
00000010: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0300 0e00 .....
00000020: 0000 4368 656d 4472 6177 2037 2e30 0800 ..ChemDraw 7.0..
00000030: 0f00 0000 6879 7065 7269 6369 6e2e 6364 ....hypericin.cd
00000040: 7800 0332 0008 00ff ffff ff00 0000 x..2.....
00000050: 0000 00ff ff00 0000 00ff ffff ff00 0000 .....
00000060: 00ff ff00 0000 00ff ffff ff00 0000 00ff .....
```

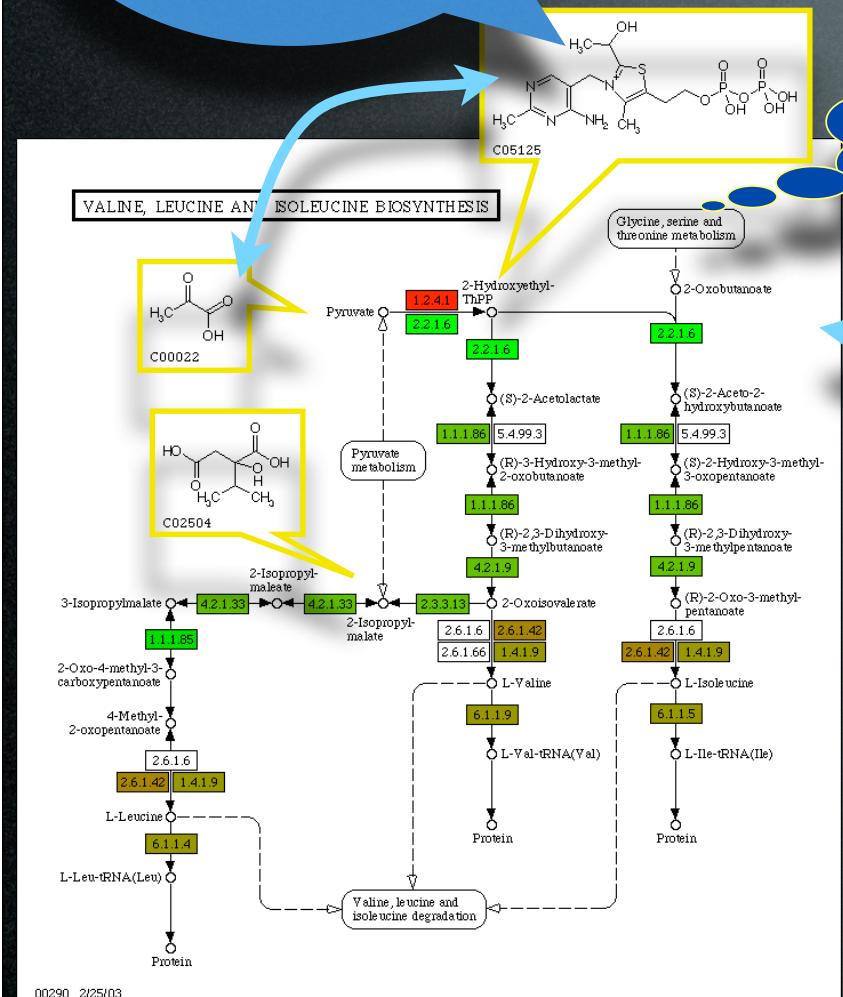
ChemRuby
find similar
structure

with KEGG



Connect
seamlessly..

BioRuby
gene,
expression,
pathway



```
# 枯草菌のパスウェイ106枚中の1
# 栄養源枯渇時の遺伝子発現データを色でマッピング
```

```
# process KEGG Expression data here...
```

```
serv = Bio::KEGG::API.new
list = serv.list_pathways(org)
list.each do |path|
  pathway = path.entry_id
  fg_list = Array.new
  bg_list = Array.new
  genes = serv.get_genes_by_pathway(pathway)
  genes.each do |gene|
    fg_list << "#000000"
    bg_list << hash[gene] || "#cccccc"
  end
  url = serv.color_pathway_by_objects(pathway, genes, fg_list,
  serv.save_image(url)
end
```

progress

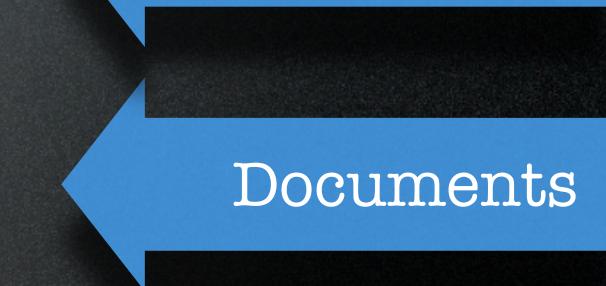
BioRuby dev in 2005

GUI: Rails (web)

CUI: Shell (term)

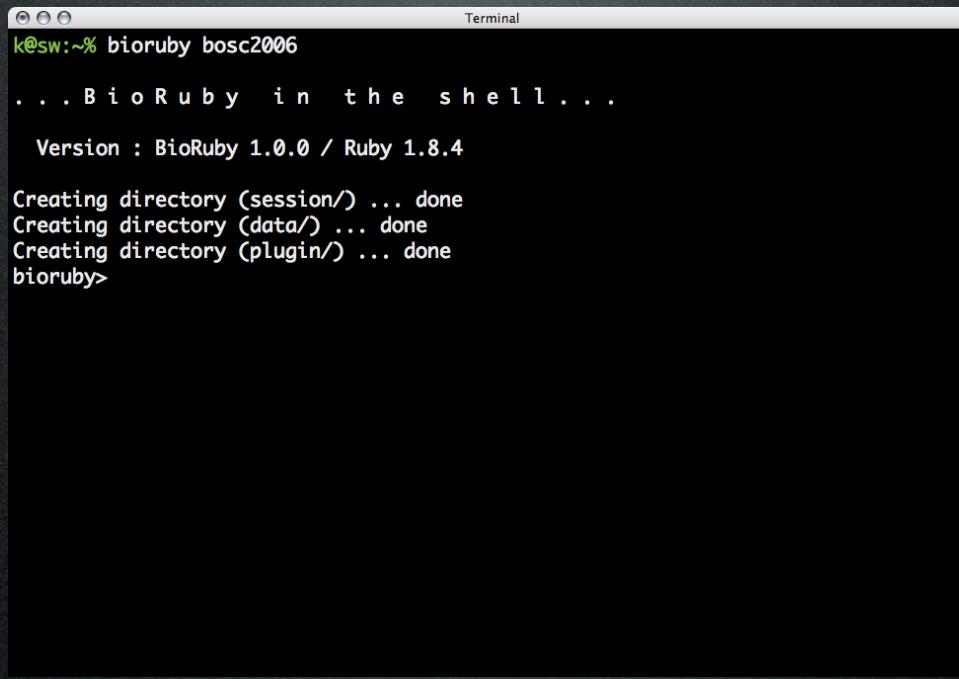
BioRuby/ChemRuby

Ruby : String, RegExp, I/O, Test::Unit, SOAP



BioRuby shell

- newly implemented in BioRuby 1.0
- interactive CUI for BioRuby library



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window shows the following text output:

```
k@sw:~% bioruby bosc2006
... BioRuby in the shell...
Version : BioRuby 1.0.0 / Ruby 1.8.4
Creating directory (session/) ... done
Creating directory (data/) ... done
Creating directory (plugin/) ... done
bioruby>
```

features

- persistent object (across sessions)
- history (with timestamps)
- plugins (to extend functionality)
- script generation

(interactive prototyping to
reproduce the procedure)

Library vs Shell (CLI based on 'irb')

- for biologist (!= programmer)
- unified interface

TAMWTDI vs TIOOWTDI

too

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence generated from string
dna = Bio::Sequence::NA.new("atgc")

# sequence obtained via KEGG API
kegg = Bio::KEGG::API.new
entry = kegg.bget("hsa:217")
gene = Bio::KEGG::GENES.new(entry)
dna = gene.naseq

# sequence obtained via OBDA BioFetch
obda = Bio::Fetch.new
entry = obda.fetch("gb:AF237819")
gb = Bio::GenBank.new(entry)
dna = gb.naseq
```

```
# sequence obtained via EMBOSS seqret
entry = Bio::EMBOSS.entret("gb:AF237819")
gb = Bio::GenBank.new(entry)
dna = gb.naseq

# sequence obtained from local flat file
Bio::FlatFile.auto("file.txt") do |ff|
  ff.each do |entry|
    dna = entry.naseq
  end
end
```

```
% bioruby
bioruby> dna = seq("atgc")
bioruby> dna = seq("hsa:217")
bioruby> dna = seq("gb:AF237819")
bioruby> flatfile("file.txt") do |entry|
bioruby+   dna = seq(entry)
bioruby+ end
```

to obtain sequence

as a library #1

- Generate sequence from string

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence generated from string
dna = Bio::Sequence::NA.new("atgc")
```

as a library #2

- Obtain sequence from KEGG

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence obtained via KEGG API
kegg = Bio::KEGG::API.new
entry = kegg.bget("hsa:217")
gene = Bio::KEGG::GENES.new(entry)
dna = gene.naseq
```

as a library #3

- Obtain sequence from BioFetch

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence obtained via OBDA BioFetch
obda = Bio::Fetch.new
entry = obda.fetch("gb:AF237819")
gb = Bio::GenBank.new(entry)
dna = gb.naseq
```

as a library #4

- Obtain sequence from EMBOSS

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence obtained via EMBOSS seqret
entry = Bio::EMBOSS.entret("gb:AF237819")
gb = Bio::GenBank.new(entry)
dna = gb.naseq
```

as a library #5

- Obtain sequence from EMBOSS

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

# sequence obtained from local flat file
Bio::FlatFile.auto("file.txt") do |ff|
  ff.each do |entry|
    dna = entry.naseq
  end
end
```

as a shell

- Unified interface

```
⌘ bioruby
```

```
bioruby> dna = seq("atgc")
```

```
bioruby> dna = seq("hsa:217")
```

```
bioruby> dna = seq("gb:AF237819")
```

```
bioruby> dna = seq("file.txt")
```

```
bioruby> flatfile("file.txt") do |entry|
```

```
bioruby+   dna = seq(entry)
```

```
bioruby+ end
```

list of shell commands

seq	sequence retrieval	keggapi	access KEGG API server
ent	database entry retrieval	keggdbs	list databases in KEGG
obj	parsed entry retrieval	keggorgs	list organisms in KEGG
seqstat	sequence statistics	keggpathways	list pathways in KEGG
aminoacids	list of amino acids	binfo	database update info
nucleicacids	list of nucleic acids	bfind	search KEGG databases
codontables	translation table	bget	retrieve KEGG entry
flatparse	parse flatfile entry	bconv	convert to KEGG ID
flatfile	open flatfile w/ iteration	obdadbs	list OBDA databases
flatauto	auto detect DB format	biofetch	OBDA BioFeth
flatindex	create index on flatfile	psort	predict localization
flatsearch	search indexed flatfile	blast	execute BLAST search
flatfasta	convert to fasta format	fasta	execute FASTA search

list of util commands

ls	list of objects	script	save procedure in file
rm	delete object	pager	set pager used by disp
savefile	save object in file	config	
cd	change directory	:echo	toggle for irb echo
dir	list of files	:color	toggle for color mode
pwd	print working directory	:message	set opening message
head	peep in file or object	:splash	set opening splash
disp	display file or object	demo	
fold	folding text	:sequence	sequence demo
fill	filling text	:entry	entry retrieval demo
htmlseq	generate colored sequence	:pdb	PDB demo
doublehelix	display animated sequence	:	
midifile	generate DNA music	web	bind to Rails

- obtain gene sequence
- sequence manipulation
- mapping to pathway
- genome music

DEMO - TOC

other enhancements

1.0 features

- BioRuby shell
- documentations
- unit tests

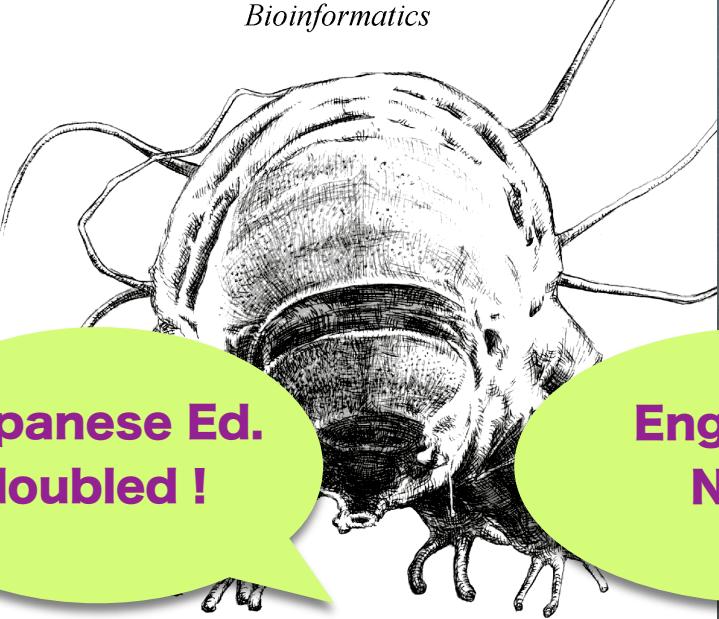
documentation

docs

- new English tutorials
- API refs <http://bioruby.org/rdoc/>
- doc site <http://bioruby-doc.org/>
- guideline doc for developer

Bundled tutorials

Bioinformatics



Japanese Ed.
doubled !

プログラミング

BioRuby

A NOTSELL
HANDBOOK

*By Toshiaki Katayama
HO'geilly & Associates, Inc.*



Programming

BioRuby

A NOTSELL
HANDBOOK

*By Toshiaki Katayama
HO'geilly & Associates, Inc.*

Thank you, Pjotr!
(according to Google..)
I miss you.

APIs on the web

RDoc Documentation

<http://bioruby.org/rdoc/>

Google

Files

- COPYING
- COPYING.LIB
- ChangeLog
- README
- README.DEV
- bin/bioruby
- bin/br_biofetch.rb
- bin/br_bioflat.rb
- bin/br_biogetseq.rb
- bin/br_mmfetch.rb

Methods

- * (Bio::FlatFileIndex::Results)
- + (Bio::Sequence)
- + (Bio::FlatFileIndex::Results)
- << (Bio::Alignment::OriginalAlignment)
- << (Bio::FlatFileIndex::Indexer::NameSpaces)
- << (Bio::Sequence)
- <=> (Bio::PDB::Chain)
- <=> (Bio::PDB::Residue)
- <=> (Bio::PDB::Record::ATOM)
- <=> (Bio::PDB::Model)

Class Bio::Sequence

In: lib/bio/sequence.rb (CVS)

Parent: String

http://bioruby.org/rdoc/

RDoc formatted documentations by Jan and Ryan!

http://bioruby-doc.org/

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the BioRubyDoc main page. The title bar reads "Main Page - BioRubyDoc". The address bar shows the URL "http://bioruby-doc.org/index.php?title=Main_Page". The page content includes:

- BioRuby doc** logo
- Main Page**
- Welcome to BioRubyDoc**
- A brief introduction: "BioRubyDoc is a collaborative informal effort to document useful tips on using [BioRuby](#), a bioinformatics toolkit for the [Ruby](#) programming language. Please feel free to create an account and contribute!"
- A call to action: "Consider joining the [BioRuby mailing-list](#) for quick answers to your questions."
- News**: "BioRuby version 1.0 was released February 22nd. See [http://bioruby.org/](#) for more information."
- Getting Around**:
 - A collection of [HowTos](#). General information and frequently asked questions.
 - [Class](#) specific information.
 - Projects currently in [development](#).
 - Report any [bugs](#) that you may find.
 - Request [features](#) not yet in BioRuby.
 - Automatically generated reference [documentation](#)

A large blue speech bubble on the right side contains the text: "English doc site by Trevor!"

README.DEV

- guidelines for code contribution
 - license
 - coding style
 - name spaces
 - unit tests
 - autoloads

Amazon Online Reader : Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0879697121/ref=sib_dp_srch_pop/ bioinformati

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David W. Mount

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Table of Contents
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Excerpt
Index
Back Cover
Surprise Me!

1-2 of 2 pages with references to bioruby in the [Paperback edition](#) (2004):

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1. [on Page 550](#):
"... deals with Perl and Perl modules, the reader is strongly encouraged to visit <http://www.openbio.org> and examine the Biojava, BioPython, and **BioRuby** projects, which provide similar extensions to the traditional Java, Python, and Ruby languages. The goal in this chapter is to .."

2. [from Index](#):
"... obtain a list of files named with a specific extension, 578, 580-582 Seq methods, 577 Seq object, 576 BioPython, 550 **BioRuby**, 550 Bio::Seq methods, 577-578 Bit, 42, 139-140 BLAS (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool), 248-258 BioPerl and, 582-585 database, 256-257, 552 .."

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Unit tests

- added >1000 tests for reliability

misc

autoload

30x faster to fire up!

```
% repeat 10 { time ruby -r bio -e 0 }  
-----  
0.6.4:           0.74s user 0.16s system      1.082 total  
0.7.0 (9/10):    0.01s user 0.01s system      0.033 total
```

1.082 sec
→ **0.033 sec**

BioRuby on Rails

BioRuby shell on Rails

http://localhost:3000/shell/show/kuma

Google



Local variables

- k
- kuma
- s

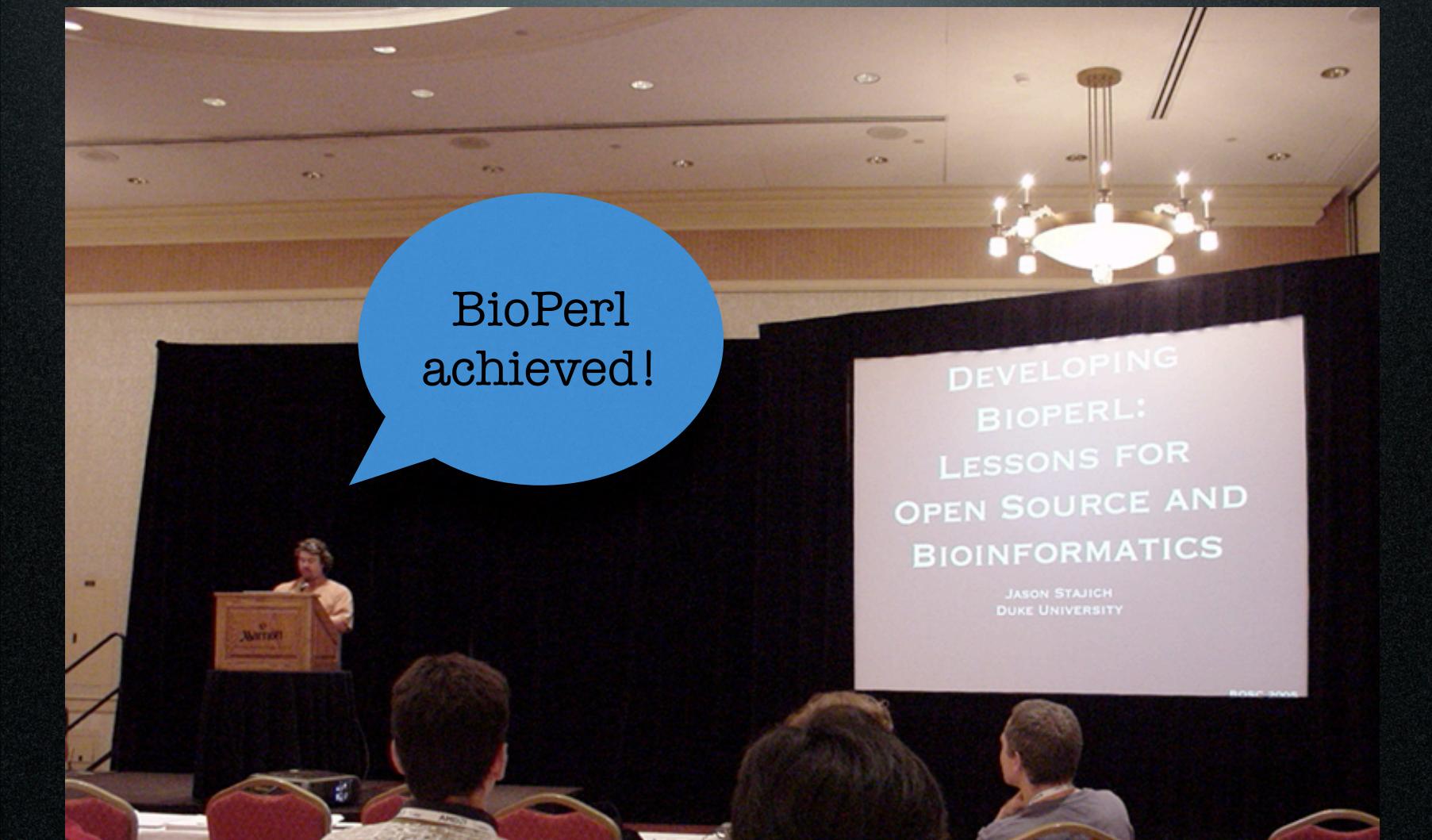
Inheritance `[String] < [Object]`

Mix-in `[ActiveSupport::CoreExtensions::String::StartsEndsWith] | [ActiveSupport::CoreExtensions::String::Inflections] | [ActiveSupport::CoreExtensions::String::Conversions] | [ActiveSupport::CoreExtensions::String::Access] | [Enumerable] | [Comparable] | [WEBrick] | [Base64::Deprecated] | [Base64] | [PP::ObjectMixin] | [Kernel]`

LOCUS	AF237819	171 bp	DNA	linear	INV 08-APR-2000
DEFINITION	Milnesium tardigradum fushi tarazu (ftz) gene, partial cds.				
ACCESSION	AF237819				
VERSION	AF237819.1	GI:7527479			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Milnesium tardigradum				
ORGANISM	Milnesium tardigradum Eukaryota; Metazoa; Tardigrada; Eutardigrada; Apochela; Milnesiidae; Milnesium.				
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 171)				
AUTHORS	Telford,M.J.				
TITLE	Evidence for the derivation of the Drosophila fushi tarazu gene from a Hox gene orthologous to lophotrochozoan Lox5				
JOURNAL	Curr. Biol. 10 (6), 349-352 (2000)				
PUBMED	10744975				
REFERENCE	2 (bases 1 to 171)				
AUTHORS	Telford,M.J. and Thomas,R.H.				
TITLE	Direct Submission				
JOURNAL	Submitted (22-FEB-2000) Dept. Zoology, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..171				
	/organism="Milnesium tardigradum"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				

road to open-bio 2.0

BOSC2005@Detroit



what direction to go?

Nature (2002) 417:119

commentary

Creating a bioinformatics nation

A web-services model will allow biological data to be fully exploited.

Lincoln Stein

During the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, Italy was fragmented into dozens of rival city-states controlled by such legendary families as the Estes, Viscontis and Medicis. Though picturesque, this political fragmentation was ultimately damaging to science and commerce because of the lack of standardization in everything from weights and measures to the tax code to the currency to the very dialects people spoke. A fragmented and technologically weak society was vulnerable to conquest, and from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries Italy was dominated by invading powers.

The old city-states of Italy are an apt metaphor for bioinformatics today. The field is dominated by rival groups, each promoting its web sites, services and data formats. Unarguably, this environment of creative chaos has greatly enriched the field. But it has also created a significant hindrance to researchers wishing to exploit the

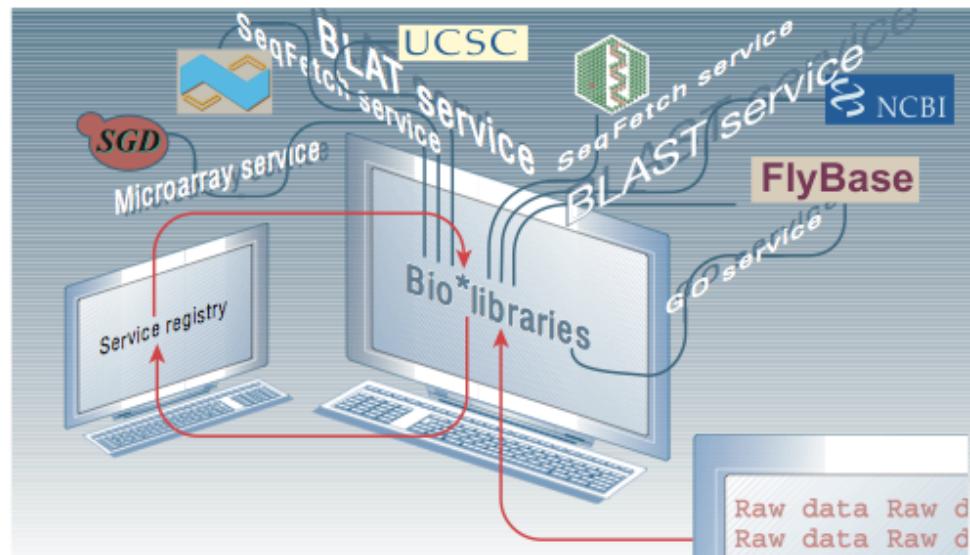


Figure 1 Moving towards a bioinformatics nation. Because each data provider (such as Flybase and UCSC) publishes data in an idiosyncratic form, the Bio* software package (Bio* libraries) was created to massage data into a standard internal format. Unfortunately, Bio* needs to be fixed each time a provider changes its formats. A web-services world would build on the successes of the Bio* projects by defining standard interfaces to various types of computations and data formats. The Bio* libraries can

web services



Ruby and WS

SOAP/WSDL in Java

1. download and install Axis library

(...snip...)

2. generate Java classes from WSDL

```
% java -classpath axis.jar;jaxrpc.jar;commons-logging.jar;commons-discovery.jar; saaj.jar; wsdl4j.jar:..  
org.apache.axis.wsdl.WSDL2Java -p keggapi http://soap.genome.jp/KEGG.wsdl  
% javac -classpath axis.jar;jaxrpc.jar;wsdl4j.jar:.. keggapi/KEGGLocator.java  
% jar cvf keggapi.jar keggapi/*
```

3. code

```
import keggapi.*;  
  
class GetGenesByPathway {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        KEGGLocator locator = new KEGGLocator();  
        KEGGPortType serv = locator.getKEGGPort();  
  
        String query = args[0];  
        String[] results = serv.get_genes_by_pathway(query);  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < results.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println(results[i]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

4. compile and execute

(...snip...)

SOAP/WSDL in Ruby

1. code

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'soap/wsdlDriver'

wsdl = "http://soap.genome.jp/KEGG.wsdl"
serv = SOAP::WSDLDriverFactory.new(wsdl).create_driver
serv.generate_explicit_type = true

puts serv.get_enzymes_by_pathway(ARGV.shift)
```

2. execute

```
% ruby enzymes.rb map00020
```



```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

serv = Bio::KEGG::API.new

puts serv.get_enzymes_by_pathway(ARGV.shift)
```

WSs in combination

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bio'

kegg = Bio::KEGG::API.new
seq = kegg.get_aaseqs("hsa:aldh2")

ddbj = Bio::DDBJ::XML::Blast.new
res = ddbj.searchSimple("blastp", "SWISS", seq)
hit = Bio::Blast::Report.new(res).hits.first

ncbi = Bio::NCBI::SOAP::EUtils.new
ent = ncbi.run_efetch("db" => "protein", "id" => hit)

ebi = Bio::EBI::SOAP::Dbfetch.new
:
```

KEGG API access log

Statistics on KEGG API v5.0

• 9.5 million hits since Feb 2006

3735017 Perl

2818454 Java

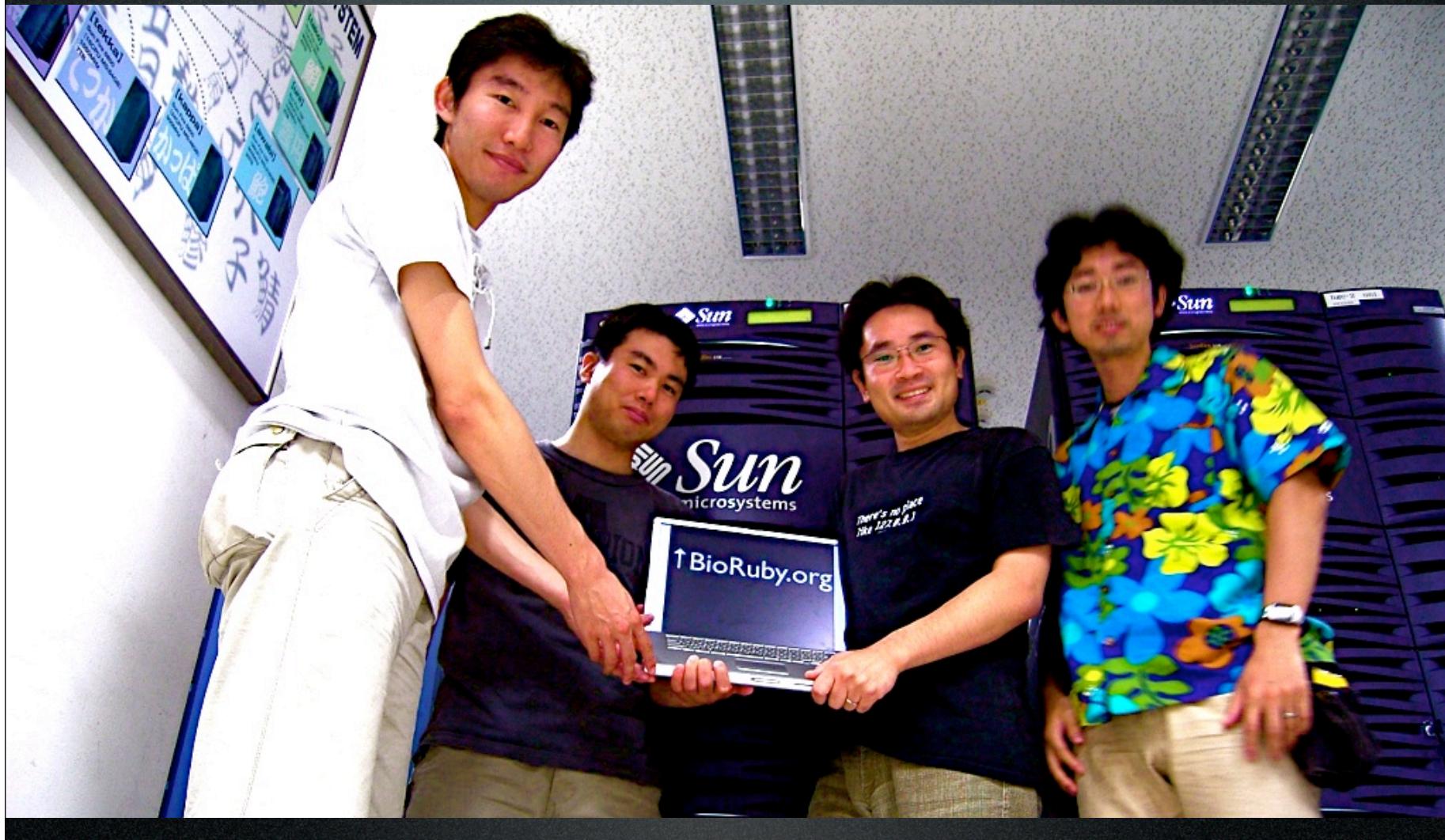
2191769 Ruby

287940 Python

Road to BioRuby 2.0

- 1.1: ASAP (need to fix serious bug :)
- 1.2: BioRuby with ActiveRecord
- 1.3: BioRuby <=> ChemRuby
- :
- 1.9: BioRuby on Rails
- 2.0: BioRuby on web service

Acknowledgments



Questions?

- If you have, please ask me veeeery sloooooowly, clearly, word by word.
- Q: __ or type in here __

<http://bioruby.org/>