

InterMine Webapp

Workshop

October 2008

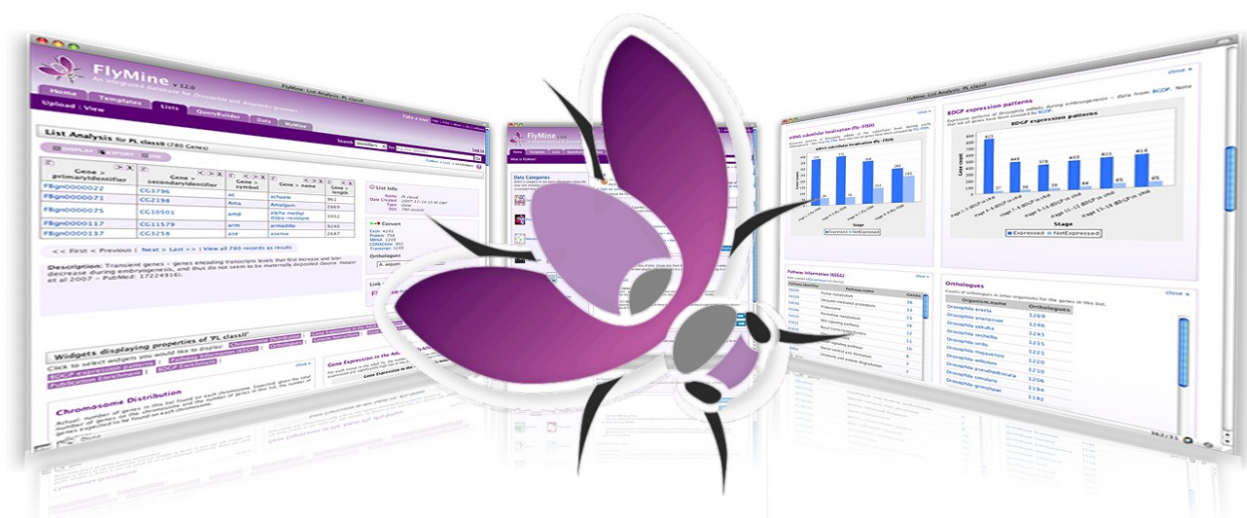


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I.Quick Search and report pages

Entering any object identifier (such as a gene name or identifier) in the quick search box will take you straight to the **report page** for that object. For every object in the FlyMine database there is a 'report' page which provides all the information that FlyMine has for that object. All report pages have the same basic structure:

- The top part provides summary information for every object:

Summary for selected Gene

primaryIdentifier? FBgn0000606

secondaryIdentifier? CG2328

symbol eve

name? even skipped

length 1539 [FASTA...](#)

chromosomeLocation 2R: 5866746-5868284

organism.shortName D. melanogaster

cytoLocation 46C10-46C10

no

[Click + to open inline tables](#)

[Click FASTA to get sequence](#)

[Click \[details...\] to go to other reports](#)

Further information for this Gene

[FlyExpress: FBgn0000606](#)

[ensembl: FBgn0000606](#)

[FlyBase: FBgn0000606](#) [Link to FlyBase gene report](#)

Genome browser view (GBrowse)

Drosophila_melanogaster_chr_2R

5867k

Genes

FBgn0000606

FBtr0088390

[Some reports have viewers - click them for more](#)

Lists

Add this object to existing list: [Add](#) [Add to an existing list](#)

- The lower part, 'Further information by category' has more detailed information divided into the data categories. The categories correspond to the categories of data shown on the home page.

[Click + to open inline tables](#)

UTRs

Class	identifier	chromosomeLocation	length	
FivePrimeUTR	five_prime_UTR_CG2328:1_518	2R: 5866746-5866919	174	FASTA... [details...]
ThreePrimeUTR	three_prime_UTR_CG2328:2_518	2R: 5868122-5868284	163	FASTA... [details...]

[\[show in table...\]](#)

Gene --> Proteins. 1 results

Gene > identifier	Gene > symbol	Gene > proteins > identifier	Gene > proteins > primaryAccession
CG2328	eve	EVE_DROME	P06602

[\[Show in table...\]](#) [Links to other report pages](#)

Gene --> Publications 705 results

Gene --> KEGG Pathway Id 0 results

Gene --> Overlapping genes. 0 results

Gene --> Upstream regulatory regions 103 results

Gene --> Transcripts, exons and introns. 2 results

Gene --> adjacent genes + all FlyAtlas data 784 results

Gene [D. melanogaster] --> P-element insertions. 0 results

Gene --> adjacent genes (upstream and downstream) 4 results

[Template queries are run as page loads](#)

[Templates with no results are greyed-out](#)

In cases where more than one object is returned by your Quick Search, the results will provide

a list of objects which match the query. Clicking on any of them will take you to the corresponding report page for each object. Report pages can also be accessed from result tables by clicking on an object that provides a link.

Some example identifiers: for the *Drosophila* gene zen, type FBgn0004053, CG1046, zen or any of its synonyms.

II.Template Queries

To enable you to quickly and easily carry out a range of queries across the data, FlyMine includes a library of **predefined Template Queries**. A template consists of a query form in which certain variables can be changed. The variables are constraints (filters) on certain types of data, so that a subset of that type is defined.

Template queries can be accessed in four ways:

- Each **data category** page has a set of template queries related to that data type.
- The **templates page**, accessible from the FlyMine home page or via the tabs in the top menu bar available on any FlyMine page, allows you to search or browse for templates.
- Templates can also be searched using the **Quick Search** available on every FlyMine page. Change the drop-down list from 'Identifiers' to 'Templates'.
- Templates also appear on **report pages** and **list analysis pages**.

[It is also possible to make your own template queries using the Query Builder (covered later) and these can be accessed both on the templates page and from your MyMine account]

Each template query has a shorthand title (displayed) which is:

'query starting point(s)' --> 'query output' and a longer description displayed underneath. The 'star' next to each template title enables you to set templates as your 'favourites'. Your favourite templates can be accessed through a filter on the templates page.

The screenshot shows the 'Templates' page interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'transcription factor' and a filter dropdown set to 'Transcriptional Regulation'. A purple callout box points to the search bar, stating: 'Enter keywords to find templates. Titles as well as descriptions will be searched.' Below the search bar, there are four template queries listed, each with a checkbox, a title, a description, and a star icon. A purple callout box points to the filter dropdown, stating: 'Optionally, you can restrict your search to a specific data type, selected from the drop-down menu.' Another purple callout box points to the search results, stating: 'Matching terms are highlighted in yellow. Matching templates will be listed according to relevance, indicated by the red bars.' The search results show that the term 'transcription factor' is highlighted in yellow in the titles and descriptions of the first three templates. The fourth template, 'Gene [D. melanogaster] --> TF Binding sites + chromosomal locations and factors of these sites.', has a star icon next to its title.

Templates

Templates are p... a description. Click on a template to run it, you can search for templates by keyword or filter them by cat...

Search: Filter: Actions:

☐ Gene + Transcription factor --> Gene + binding sites + transcription factor. ☆
For a particular gene, show whether it has binding sites for a particular transcription factor

☐ TF binding site [D. melanogaster] --> Gene + transcription factor. ☆
For a particular transcription factor binding site from FlyReg, show the associated gene and transcription factor

☐ Show the genes that have TFBinding sites for the following two transcription factors. ☆
MY

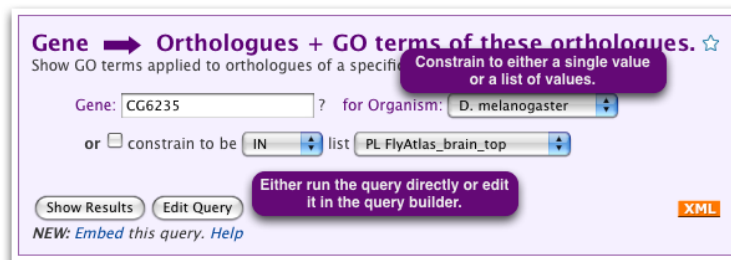
☐ Gene [D. melanogaster] --> TF Binding sites + chromosomal locations and factors of these sites. ☆
For a specific D. melanogaster gene, show its transcription factor binding sites with their locations and associated factors

A.The Templates Page

The templates page lists all available templates with their descriptions by default. The descriptions can be hidden by deselecting the check box. The bar above the list of templates allows you to search for a particular template using keywords, show just your favourite templates or just your own templates or filter the templates list according to a data category.

B.Running a template

To access the template form click on the template name. The template form will consist of one or more constraints. You can change the values for each constraint or leave the default values. For most templates it is possible to enter any kind of identifier (e.g. a CGXXXX, FBgn or symbol for *Drosophila* genes). It is also possible to **enter multiple values** (separated by a comma) (e.g. CG10007, CG1046). There is also the option to constrain to a list of items - this will be covered later.



At the bottom of each template form are two options: 'Show Results' and 'Edit Query'.

- The '**Show Results**' button will take you directly to the results page.
- The '**Edit Query**' option allows you to display the template in the FlyMine Query Builder (covered later). This option enables you to use a template query as a starting point for building a modified or more complex query, or to see how a certain query may be constructed using the Query Builder.

C.Result pages

Result pages show the first ten rows of your results by default. The **total number of rows** is displayed underneath the table (this will initially give an approximate number of rows until the total number is calculated). The Σ in each column header will display **summary statistics** for that column. The type of statistics depends on the type of data in the column - for columns containing text this will display the number of unique values, for numerical data, the min, max, mean and standard deviation will be given (note: at the moment only the first 10 rows of the summary are shown). Above the results table are options for **saving results to lists and for exporting** (covered later).

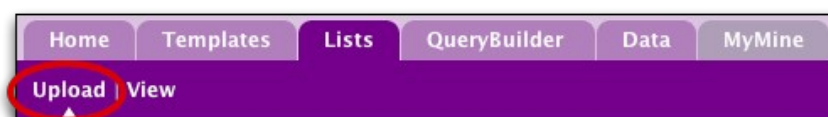
III. Lists and List Analysis pages

All queries in FlyMine can be performed on lists (e.g. a list of genes). You can create lists yourself (either by uploading or from the results of queries) or you can use a set of **'public'** lists already available in FlyMine. Lists can be used to **constrain queries** (either a template query or in the Query Builder), to **perform logical operations** (union, intersect, subtract) and can be exported. You can **search** lists and **copy** lists.

The **'Lists page'** can be accessed from the FlyMine home page or via the tabs in the top menu bar available on any FlyMine page. Lists that you have created yourself can also be accessed through your **'My Mine'** page. To save your lists permanently, you need to be logged-in to FlyMine.

A. The Lists Page

The lists page is divided into two tabs - **'Upload'** and **'View'**:



1. - Upload -

Use the list upload tab to create a list from an external source. This page allows you to either type/paste-in a list of identifiers or upload a file containing the list. Note that you can only create a list of one 'type' of thing (e.g. genes), so you must set the 'type' of identifier you are uploading first from the drop-down list. It is possible, however, to have a mix of the type of identifier (e.g. for a list of *Drosophila* genes your list may contain both gene symbols, CG identifiers and FBgns). Optionally you can also set the organism for your list of identifiers - this is useful if you have, for example, gene symbols in your list which may appear in more than one organism. When you create your list all your identifiers will be compared against the FlyMine database and any discrepancies will be reported to you on the **'list confirmation page'**. This is described in more detail in the exercises.

Create a new list

Select the type of list to create and either enter in a list of identifiers or upload identifiers from a file. A search will be performed for all the identifiers in your list.
([click to see an example](#))

Select Type: **1. Select the type of list you want to make. At the moment, it is not possible to make a mixed list**

Select Organism: **2. Select the organism - this is optional**

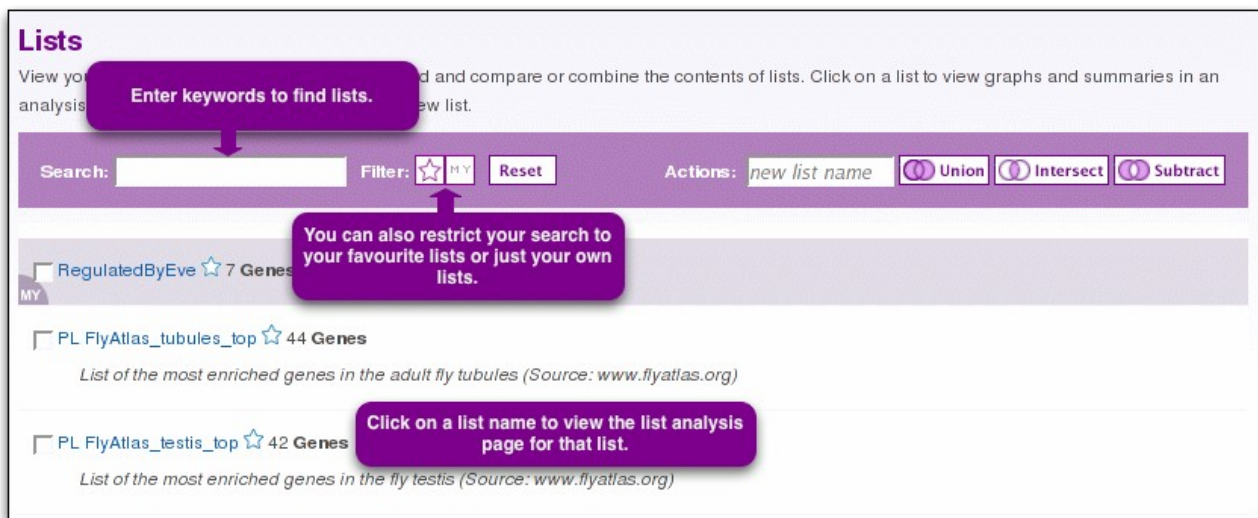
Type/Paste in identifiers

3. Type (above) or upload (below) the identifiers. The list can include different types of identifiers

or Upload identifiers from a file...

2.- View -

The 'View' tab shows all your lists and all public lists with their descriptions by default. The descriptions can be hidden by deselecting the check box. All public list names begin with 'PL', while your own lists are labelled 'My' and appear in a coloured bar. Like templates, you can set lists as favourites if you want to be able to access them quickly. The bar above the lists allows you to search for a particular list using keywords, show just your favourite lists or show just your own lists.



3.List Operations

If you have more than one list, it is possible to carry out list operations - currently union, intersect and subtract are available. These operations are available both on the Lists-View page and on the lists tab of your MyMine account. Simply select the check boxes for the lists you wish to use, enter a name for the new list and select the type of operation you wish to perform. You can copy lists in a similar way. Without a new name, FlyMine will name the list original_list_copyx. You can copy multiple lists all at once.

Lists
View your own and public lists, search by keyword and compare or combine the contents of lists using checkboxes to perform set operations. Click 'Upload' above to import a new list.

Search:

Actions:

1. Select the lists you wish to subtract using the check boxes.

☒ **PL FlyAtlas_brain_top 44 Genes**
List of the most enriched genes in the adult fly brain (Source: www.flyatlas.org)

☐ **PL FlyAtlas_head_top 49 Genes**
List of the most enriched genes in the adult fly head (Source: www.flyatlas.org)

2. Enter a name for your new list

3. Select the logical operation you wish to perform.

You are not logged in. Log in to save lists permanently and to mark items.

B.List Analysis Page

Details of the contents of a list together with additional information about a list can be viewed through the '**List Analysis**' page. The analysis page for a list is automatically displayed when a list is created. List analysis pages can be accessed at other times by clicking on the list name on the 'list page'.

All list analysis pages have the same structure and consist of three sections:

- a **summary** of the contents of the list includes a table with the first 10 objects of the lists, a list description, List info, Convert tools and Link outs (if available). Above the table, there are Display / Export / Use options as well as a Find box. Note that searching a list is case-sensitive and wildcards cannot be used.

List Analysis for my_list (23 Genes)

DISPLAY EXPORT USE // Find

Gene > primaryIdentifier	Gene > secondaryIdentifier	Gene > length
FBgn0000028	CG9151	acj6 abnormal chemosensory jump 6 26098
FBgn0000099	CG8376	ap apterous 20639
FBgn0000157	CG9339	Dll Distal-less 20334
FBgn0000606	CG2328	bcd bicoid 3619
FBgn0001077	CG2047	eve even skipped 1539
FBgn0001150	CG7952	ftz fushi tarazu 1905
FBgn0001180	CG9786	gt giant 1857
FBgn0003430	CG16738	hb hunchback 6503
FBgn0003460	CG11121	slp1 sloppy paired 1 1458
		so sine oculis 15841

<< First < Previous | Next > Last >> | View all 23 records as results

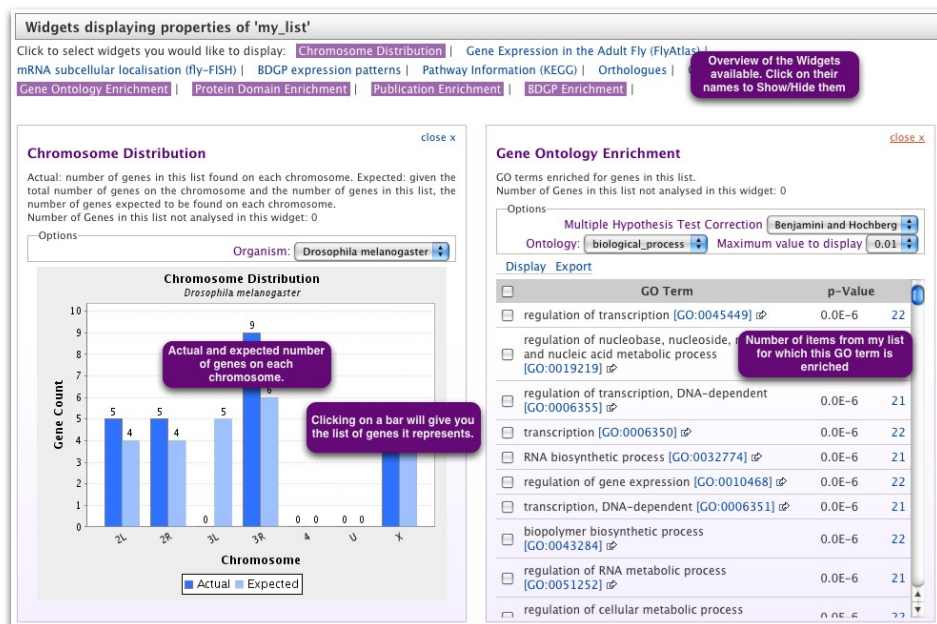
Description
Click here to enter a description for your list.
A description for your list can be added here and will be saved with your list.

List Info
Name: my_list
Date Created: 2008-06-10 10:32 BST
Type: Gene
Size: 23 records

Convert
Transcript 49
CDNAClone 25
MRNA 49
Exon 125
Protein 44
Orthologues
A. aegypti Convert

Link outs
FlyExpress
FlyBase

- a series of '**widgets**' giving more information on the list, for example, for a list of genes, a graph of the chromosome distribution, a statistical analysis of the GO term distribution (GO term enrichment), KEGG pathway data, protein domain enrichment and publication enrichment.



- a set of **template queries** that have been pre-run on the set of objects in the list:

Related Templates (expand all + / collapse all -)

Genomics

- Gene [D. melanogaster] --> P-element insertions. 65 results
- Gene --> Proteins. 21 results
- Gene --> Transcripts and introns + chromosomal locations and lengths. 127 results
- Gene --> Transcripts + number of exons for each transcript. 30 results
- Gene --> paralogues. 7 results

For a particular gene, show its paralogues:

Gene > identifier	Gene	Paralogue > symbol	Dataset > title
CG11639	TtIIA-S-2	TtIIA-S	InParanoid data set
CG12399	Mad	Smox	InParanoid data set
CG2262	Smox	Mad	InParanoid data set
CG2859	Taf10	Taf10b	InParanoid data set
CG3069	Taf10b	Taf10	InParanoid data set
CG5163	TtIIA-S	TtIIA-S-2	InParanoid data set
CG7413	Rbf	Rbf2	InParanoid data set
		CG5083	

[Show in table...]

A set of template queries are automatically run on the contents of your list so you can get the results immediately.

The number of results found is shown.

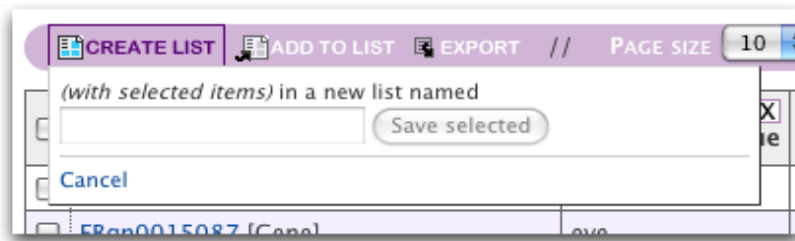
Expand the template query to view the results table. Note: if there are more than ten results, only the first ten are shown, press 'Show in table' to view all.

Lists can be created from the results of queries:

Data from queries can also be saved as a list. To save your data as a list select the required data on a results page and either add it to an existing list or save it as a new list, using the

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBgn0004647	CG3936	<input type="checkbox"/>	ENSPTRG00000021561	[no value]
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBgn0004647	CG3936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ENSRNOG00000019322	[no value]
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBgn0004647	CG3936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBgn0004647	CG3936
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBgn0004647	CG3936	<input type="checkbox"/>	FBgn00068119	GE16295
Selected:AGAP001015, FBgn0012846, ENSRNOG00000019322					

Selected objects accross pages can be saved to a list



boxes displayed above the results. Selecting the check boxes next to the column headings will select the entire column for saving. Alternatively, individual items can be saved by selecting check boxes next to the items. Selected items will be listed in the box below the results table.

Exercise:

In this tutorial we will upload an example list of genes. We will then use this list to look at a list analysis page, run a template query and save a further list from the results.

6.1. Upload the example list.

- Navigate to the 'upload' tab of the lists page.
- Above the box for typing/pasting in identifiers, click on '(click to see an example)' to add the example to the box.
- Set the '**type**' of list to Gene. Leave the organism constraint blank. Press '**Create List**' to upload the list. This will take you to the '**List confirmation**' page:

6.2. List Confirmation Page.

- Before a list is created it is checked against the FlyMine database to ensure that everything in the list can be found. Any discrepancies are reported on the '**list confirmation**' page. The demo list matches 26 genes successfully but contains two discrepancies - a low quality match and a converted type. These are explained in more detail below:

Low quality matches: A low quality match is one that does not match the main identifiers in the database but which was found by searching the synonyms. In this case FBgn0001251 is an old (or secondary) identifier for the gene. However, it has found the gene we want (with current identifier FBgn0001325) so we can add this to our list by clicking on 'add' in the last column.

Duplicate genes: You may also see discrepancies called 'Duplicate genes'. This can occur if, for example, you have gene symbols in your list and the symbol is found in more than one organism. In such a case, all occurrences of the gene will be listed and you can select the one you intended to be in your list. Such discrepancies can be avoided by using the optional organism constraint on the list upload page.

Converting types: When we uploaded our list we specified that we wanted to make a list of genes. However one item in our list is actually a protein identifier (TWIST_DROME). FlyMine has found this protein in the database along with the gene that encodes it. It is not possible to make a list of mixed 'types' but we can now add the gene for this protein to our list.

An example of 'duplicate' items is shown below:

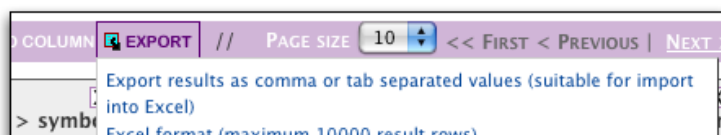
Duplications						
These identifiers matched more than one			- Columns 3 to 8 -			
Matching identifiers that FlyMine found. In the example, the identifier Tfb2 matches genes from two different organisms						
Identifier	Class	Gene.identifier ?	Gene.organismDbId	Gene.symbol	Gene.name	Gene.length ?
Tfb2						

- Last column -
Click on 'Add' if you want this object to be included in your list. In the example, the gene from D. melanogaster has been selected. Undo this by clicking 'Remove'.

IV. Exporting Data

Exporting lists and result tables

Data can be exported from lists and results pages in various formats - excel (or open office) format, comma separated values, tab separated values, or for items with sequences, FASTA format (see below). To export the contents of a list or a results page, use the button in the bar above the table, and select the export format.

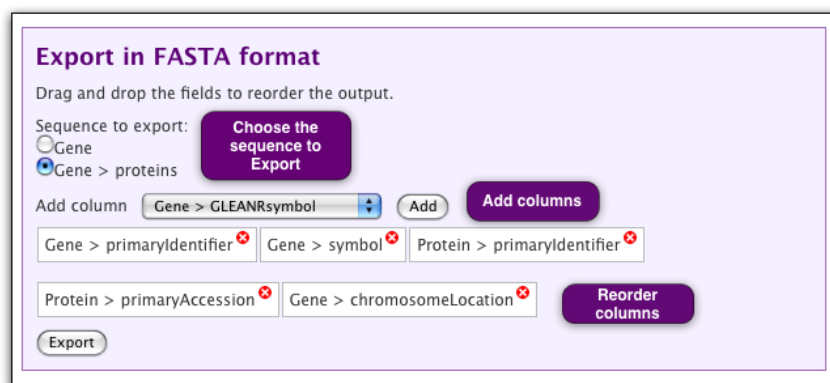


Currently all the results are exported, regardless of which items are selected in the table. You are then presented with a range of options depending on which format you selected.

Add column: Lets you add a column to the exported data even if it was not displayed before.

Reorder fields: It is possible to change the order of the fields displayed before exporting them by using drag and drop. This change is not reflected in the results table.

FASTA format: If more than one columns contains objects that have a nucleotide or amino acid sequence, it is possible to export all sequences in FASTA format. You can select which object you want to export the sequence of in the export options. If objects appear more than once in the column, the sequence will only be exported once.



Exercises:

7.1 **Export** the sequences of the regulated genes from exercise 6.4.

- load the list analysis page for the 'regulated genes' list you created in exercise 6.4.
- Click on EXPORT in the toolbar above the table.
- Choose 'Export in FASTA format'.
- Select the option 'TFBindingSite > gene' to export the sequences of the regulated genes.
- Click on 'Export'.

7.2 **Export** the corresponding protein sequences of regulated genes from exercise 6.4.

- Find the template: Gene --> Proteins.
- Run it for the list of 'regulated genes' from exercise 6.4.
- Click on EXPORT in the toolbar above the table, and select 'Export in FASTA format'.
- Select the option 'Gene > proteins' to select the Protein sequence. Click on 'Export'.

V.Query Builder

Advanced users can use a **flexible query interface**

- to construct their own data mining queries across the multiple integrated data sources,
- to modify existing template queries or
- to create their own template queries.

Access the FlyMine Query Builder at the bottom of the FlyMine home page, from the tabs in the main menu bar on any FlyMine page or choose a query starting point from a data category page. The Query Builder interface enables you to browse through classes and fields of the data model, selecting those that you wish to constrain and those that you wish to include in your results (see appendix I for definition of some terms). Building a query involves three main steps:

1. Browsing the model browser to find the classes of data you wish to query.
2. Applying constraints to this data to define the subset of that type of data required and
3. Defining your results table by selecting the fields you want to include.

The main **FlyMine Query Builder page** is composed of several sections:

The screenshot shows the FlyMine Query Builder interface with four sections highlighted by colored boxes and labels:

- Model browser** (green box): A section titled "Model browser" with instructions to browse through classes and attributes. It lists various classes like `TFBindingSite`, `curated Boolean`, `identifier`, `length`, `name`, `annotations Annotation`, `chromosome Chromosome`, `chromosomeLocation Location`, `evidence Evidence`, `factor Gene`, `gene Gene`, `motif Motif`, `objects Relation collection`, `organism Organism`, `overlappingFeatures LocatedSequenceFeature collection`, `relations SymmetricalRelation collection`, `sequence Sequence`, `subjects Relation collection`, and `synonyms Synonym collection`. Each class has a "SUMMARY" and "CONSTRAIN" link.
- Constraints on the current query** (orange box): A section titled "Constraints on the current query" with instructions to click on a class name to view its fields. It shows a list of fields for `TFBindingSite` including `factor`, `chromosomeLocation`, `object Chromosome`, and `evidence DataSet collection`. Each field has a "CONSTRAIN" link.
- Fields selected for output** (blue box): A section titled "Fields selected for output" with instructions to use "SHOW" or "SUMMARY" links to add fields to the results table. It shows a list of fields for `TFBindingSite` including `factor > identifier`, `chromosomeLocation > start`, `chromosomeLocation > end`, `gene > identifier`, `gene > symbol`, and `evidence > title`. Each field has a "SUMMARY" and "CONSTRAIN" link.
- Sort Results By Column** (purple box): A section titled "Sort Results By Column" with instructions to sort the results by a specific field. It shows a list of fields for `TFBindingSite` including `factor > identifier`. Each field has a "SUMMARY" and "CONSTRAIN" link.

A. The model browser (left) allows you to browse through the FlyMine data model. This displays an initial starting class and its fields with classes containing related information listed below. Each class can be expanded to show the fields for that class and in turn, any classes related to that class. For example, if the starting class is 'Gene', the fields shown will include 'name', 'identifier' and 'symbol' and the classes of related information include 'Proteins', 'Transcripts' and 'Microarray results'. The model browser thus allows you to browse through the types of data that are available and select those that you wish to query. For each field within the model browser there is a 'SHOW' and a 'CONSTRAIN' option. These are used to either select a field to show in the results output or to constrain in the constraints list (see below).

Model browser

Browse through the classes and attributes. Click on [SUMMARY](#) links to add summary of fields to the results table or on [SHOW](#) links to add individual fields to the results. Use [CONSTRAIN](#) links to constrain a value in the query.

Gene ? [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[curated](#) Boolean [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[identifier](#) ? [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[length](#) ? [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[name](#) ? [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[ncbiGeneNumber](#) [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[organismDbId](#) ? [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[symbol](#) [SHOW](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[allGoAnnotation](#) ? [GOAnnotation](#) ? collection [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[annotations](#) [Annotation](#) ? collection [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[CDSs](#) [CDS](#) ? collection [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[chromosome](#) [Chromosome](#) ? [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[chromosomeLocation](#) [Location](#) ? [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[clones](#) [CDNAClone](#) ? collection [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[comment](#) [Comment](#) ? [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

[downstreamIntergenicRegion](#) [IntergenicRegion](#) ? [SUMMARY](#) [CONSTRAIN](#)

Fields of the starting 'Gene' class.

Click on 'Constrain' buttons to add a constraint.

Click on 'Show' buttons to add this field to your results output.

Classes with data related to the data in the Gene class.

B. The **constraints list** (right) allows you to specify the constraints you wish to apply to particular classes and fields. A constraint is like a filter - you filter out a subset of objects in a class which have certain characteristics (defined by the constraint). To apply a constraint to a field, navigate to the field in the model browser and click on 'constrain' next to it. This will add the field to the constraints list and bring up a box (lower right) where you specify your constraint. You can change the relationship (*and*, *or*) between the different constraints using the 'constraint logic'.

Constrain

Select whether to constrain your query to a single value, a list of values or to have a value or not.

2. Choose a filter

▼ Filter query results on this field having a specific value.

identifier
EQUALS zen Add to query

Use "" as a wildcard

OR

► Filter query results on the contents of your list.

Contained in list: IN Experiment1 Add to query

OR

► Filter query results on this field having any value or not.

☒ Has no value ☐ Has a value Add to query

Cancel

C. Underneath the model browser, the **'fields selected for output'** displays the fields you have selected to show in your results. (Each field is represented by a box which will become a column in the results table, Initially, the output fields list will say 'No fields selected for output'). To select a field to show in the results output you press 'SHOW' next to the field. (Alternatively selecting 'SUMMARY' next to the class name will add the main fields for that class to your results output). The order of fields in the output fields list can be changed by dragging and dropping them. Fields can be deleted from the output fields list using the 'x'. Fields that have been selected for output will appear in a blue box in the model browser and constraint list. By default results will be sorted alphabetically, in ascending order, based on the first column. The column to sort on can be changed by clicking on the **'sort'** box under the column name - note this changes the name of the column displayed under **'Sort Results By Column'**. The **direction of sorting** (ascending/descending) can be changed by clicking on the box under the field name in this section.

Fields selected for output

Clicking on a 'show' button in the model browser adds a box here which represents a column in your results output.

Columns to Display

Use the **SHOW** or **SUMMARY** links to add fields to the output. Use the blue output boxes to choose the output column order.

Gene > symbol Gene > identifier Gene > goAnnotation > name

Remove columns using the red crosses or change the order by dragging and dropping.

Sort Results By Column

To sort the results by a specific field, click on **sort** in that field's blue box. Use the button in the purple box below to reverse the direction of the sort. Click **asc** to sort in ascending order. Click **desc** to sort the results in descending order.

Gene > symbol

The column on which your results will be sorted. Change the direction of sort here.

Press 'Show results' to run your query and view your results table.

Show results

Press **'Show results'** to view your results in the results page. You can go back to edit your query by clicking on **'Query'** in the **trail**. The results page will by default display just the first ten rows of your results (this can be changed using the drop-down box above the results table). Below the results table the total number of rows returned by your query is displayed (this will initially say 'Approximate rows' as the total number is calculated, changing to 'Total rows' once the exact number is known).

LOOKUP constraints

There are two ways in which you can add a constraint for the identifier for a particular object. For example, for a particular *Drosophila melanogaster* gene you may want to constrain either the CG identifier, the FBgn identifier, the gene symbol or the gene name. Each of these options is available as a field under the gene class (identifier holds the CG ids and organismDbId holds the FBgn ids) and so depending on the type of identifier you have you can select which field you need to constrain. Alternatively, however, FlyMine includes a feature called 'LOOKUP constraints', which allows you to add any type of identifier to the constraint. To add a LOOKUP constraint, click on the 'CONSTRAIN' button next to the actual class name. Such LOOKUP constraints also allow you to specify the organism in the same constraint (useful, for example, if you are using gene symbols which may occur in more than one organism).

The screenshot displays the FlyMine query builder interface. On the left, a list of classes is shown, including 'Gene', 'curated', 'identifier', 'length', 'name', 'ncbiGeneNumber', 'organismDbId', 'symbol', 'allGoAnnotation', 'annotations', 'CDSs', 'chromosome', 'chromosomeLocation', 'clones', 'comment', 'downstreamIntergenicRegion', 'evidence', 'exons', 'goAnnotation', 'microArrayResults', 'objects', 'omimDiseases', 'organism', and 'orthologues'. Each class has a 'SUMMARY' and 'CONSTRAIN' button. A purple callout bubble points to the 'CONSTRAIN' button next to the 'Gene' class name, stating: "Click on 'CONSTRAIN' next to the class name to add a 'lookup' constraint".

On the right, the 'Constraint logic' panel shows 'no constraints'. Below it, the 'Constrain' dialog box is open. It has a section titled '2. Choose a filter' with a dropdown 'Filter query results on the' set to 'Gene'. Below this is a 'LOOKUP:' field with an 'Add to query' button. A search field is present with the text 'Search multiple fields including: identifier, name, organismDbId and symbol.' and a dropdown 'for Organism:' set to 'Any'. Below this is an 'OR' section with a dropdown 'Filter query results on the contents of your list.' and a dropdown 'Contained in list:' set to 'IN' with a value 'PL FlyAtlas_brain_top' and an 'Add to query' button. A purple callout bubble points to the 'Filter query results on the contents of your list.' section, stating: "A lookup constraint can be any type of identifier - e.g. gene symbol, name, CGxxx, FBgn. Optionally add an organism constraint for your lookup constraint."

Exercises:

This example introduces the use of the Query Builder to collect all gene identifiers from genes on the 4th chromosome of *D. melanogaster*.

8.1. Go to the 'QueryBuilder' tab, select **Gene** from the list of Data Types and click on 'Select'.

8.2 Select the fields for output:

- Click on 'Summary' next to Gene in the model browser to add predefined fields to the output. Scroll down to the bottom of the page and notice that fields have been added to the output (5 in total).
- Scroll back up and add the Gene length by clicking on 'Show' next to length. You can re-order output fields (columns) by using drag and drop, so go ahead and drag the **Gene > length** between **Gene > symbol** and **Gene > name**.

8.3 Only retrieve all genes on the 4th chromosome of *D. melanogaster*.

- To constrain the current query to *D. melanogaster*, click on the '+' sign next to organism in the column on the left. Click on 'CONSTRAIN' next to 'name' (under 'organism'). This brings up a 'Constrain' section to the right (you might have to scroll down to view it). Select 'Filter query results on this field having a specific value' and choose *Drosophila melanogaster* from the drop-down menu. Click 'Add to query' next to the drop-down menu. Notice how the constraint is now displayed in the **Constraints in the current query** section on the top right.
- Next, constrain the current query for genes on the 4th chromosome, by clicking on 'CONSTRAIN' next to 'primaryIdentifier' under 'chromosome'. In the 'Constrain' section to the right, enter a value for the chromosomal identifier: the identifier for the 4th chromosome is '4'. Click 'Add to query' next to the drop-down menu.

8.4 Scroll down and click 'Show results' to run the query. How many genes did you find?

8.5 Re-run the query with the results sorted Z-A on the Gene symbol.

VI. Super User

The SuperUser is the administrator of your InterMine webapp. The SuperUser can use tagging to configure the appearance and functionality of the webapp.

The SuperUser account is created when the UserProfile database is built using the email address specified in the malariamine.properties file and a randomly generated password. Refer to WebappRelease for instructions on retrieving your password, if you don't already have it.

We recommend that you login and change your password immediately to something easier to remember.

A. Creating a Template Query

All logged in users can create template queries, but the **SuperUser** can make them available to all users by **tagging** them as public templates. Making a template query is an easy way to get users of your webapp to the data they want very quickly.

Template building is completely integrated into the **query builder**. We are going to build a simple template that returns all genes related to a pathway (*Pathway --> Genes*).

Building a new template query
Update the fields below and click on the "Update Settings" button. Once you have completed this step, click on the "Update template" button below to save this information. Please note that template names may only contain letters, numbers, spaces, and underscores.

Name:

Title:

Description:

Comment:

Template preview

TEMPLATE PREVIEW

Pathway ➡ Genes ☆

Show all the genes involved in the specified pathway

Exercices:

1. Build a query

- Click on the QueryBuilder tab on the top menu bar
- Select the pathway class and click the select button.
- Add columns to the query output (the blue boxes)
 - In the Model Browser section (top left), click on the blue SUMMARY button next to Pathway.
 - These are the columns that will appear in the results
 - You can change the order in which the columns appear by moving the blue boxes in the 'Fields selected for output' section (bottom section)
 - Which fields are added to the view list when you click on summary is configured in the webconfig-model.xml file.
 - In the Model Browser section (top left), click on the blue SUMMARY button next to the genes collection.
- Add a filter to the query
 - In the Model Browser section (top left), click on the brown CONSTRAIN button next to the Pathway.name field.
 - This will open the constraint form in a panel on the right of the screen.
 - Enter a Pathway (eg. Carbon fixation) and click on the 'Add to query' button.
 - On FlyMine, typing in the constraint box here would suggest pathways as you type.

2. Change to template-building mode

- Verify that you are logged in as the SuperUser (admin mode)
- Click the button "Start building a template query" that appears below the output section
- Update the template's name, title and description and then click the 'Update settings' button.
 - name
 - Pathway_Genes
 - Used by javascript, webservices, etc to identify this template, must be unique
 - title and description
 - Pathway --> Genes
 - Title and description should be human readable
 - Both are displayed on the templates page and the template form

- - Both are used in the template search, so they should be as descriptive as possible
- comment is used and only viewable by the SuperUser
- Make the constraint editable
 - When in template building mode, constraints listed at the top-right gain an extra icon - a little padlock. The closed padlock means that the constraint is locked and not editable in a template query.
 - Click the padlock, which will bring up the settings for that constraint.
 - Check the editable checkbox and click the 'Add to query' button

Constraints on the current query

Click on a class name below to view its fields

Pathway

name

EQUALS Carbon fixation

Click on the lock to make a constraint editable

Constraint logic

one constraint

Template constraint settings

Editable: ☐

Constraint label:

Update

Tick the box and add a label

- Save the template
 - Scroll down to the bottom of the page to the 'Building a new template query' section
 - You'll see a preview of your template
 - Click on the 'Save template' button below the preview to save your template.

B.Tagging

⊕ alleles 25 Allele aspect:Phenotypes [x] placement:summary [x] [Add tags](#)

⊕ dataSets 11 DataSet placement:summary [x]

⊕ organism 1 Organism [\[details...\]](#) placement:summary [x] [Add tags](#)

⊕ pathways 0 Pathway aspect:Pathways [x] placement:summary [x] [Add tags](#)

1.Template queries and lists

The SuperUser can change where templates and lists appear by adding tags via the templates and lists pages in the MyMine section of the webapp.

Tag	Purpose
im:public	make list/template viewable by all users
im:frontpage	put list/template on home page
im:converter	template used in generating links in the 'Convert' section on the list analysis page

2.Fields and collections

The SuperUser can change how fields are displayed by adding tags via the report page.

Tag	Purpose
im:hidden	hides the field/collection
im:summary	add collection to 'Summary' section of report page

3.Classes

The SuperUser can change how classes are displayed by adding tags via the model browser.

Tag	Purpose
im:aspect	class appears on aspect page
im:preferredBagType	class appears first in the class selection
e	

VII.Appendix I: Basic FlyMine - Terminology and concepts

Classes, objects and fields

The FlyMine database is built on top of an object-based data model. This data model defines the way in which the different types of data are related to each other and is made up of classes, which describe a particular type of data, and the relationships between classes.

- A **class** can be thought of as a holder to describe information about a specific type of thing. Things which have similar properties belong to the same class. Example: in FlyMine there is a 'Gene' class. The Gene class describes properties of genes.
- Every database entry is called an **object** and is an actual member of a class. Example: the *Notch* gene is a member of the Gene class.
- Each class has a set of **fields** (attributes) that provide information about the type of item being described. Example: the Gene class includes the fields 'name', 'symbol' and 'identifier' among others.
- Every object of a class has the set of properties (fields) that describe that class, although some of these fields may be empty (i.e. there may not be any data available for some fields).
- A class can be a parent class for more specialised classes (sub-classes). Example: the transcript class is a parent class for classes describing more specialised transcripts such as tRNA, snRNAs, etc.

References

- Classes are linked together through '**References**'. A reference is a pointer from one class to another class. Example: the Gene class has a reference to the Transcript class.
- In some cases, a reference will link an object in one class to just one object in another class. Example: the *Drosophila zen* gene, has a link to the Organism object '*Drosophila*' of the Organism class.

- In other cases, a reference will link one object in one class to more than one object in another class. Example: if a gene is made up of more than one exon, this gene object will link to several exons in the Transcript class. This type of reference is called a '**Collection**' (list).

The FlyMine Data Model

- The set of classes and their references is known as the **FlyMine Data Model**.
- Where ever possible, any of the classes and their relationships have been determined by pre-existing ontologies and models. For example, a large part of the data model is defined by the Sequence Ontology (<http://song.sourceforge.net>), which describes the relationships between features annotated to a genomic sequence.

Appendix II: Help and Feedback

FlyMine Website www.flymine.org:

- On-line documentation: Help links for each page (? in top right); Tour available on home page.
- Mailing list for announcements from the FlyMine website

Contact:

- Email: support@flymine.org
- Use the FEEDBACK FORM accessible on every FlyMine page
- Call us: 01223 760262

We welcome any type of Feedback!