

Oncoscape

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1 Introduction and Basic Operations

Oncoscape (though the name will soon change) is a hybrid R and Javascript web browser application, offering three features:

- Interactive graphics in a web browser, for “lay” users to explore and analyze clinical and molecular cancer data
- Analyses and data provided by R
- A simple well-separated software architecture (an R server, HTML/CSS/Javascript running in the browser) encouraging fast and agile development.

Taking these in turn:

- Interactive graphics are built upon Javascript, jQuery, d3, and cytoscape.js. (links needed).
- The data-handling and analysis capabilities are provided by R code and libraries.
- The software architecture separates these two rich and capable environments, connecting them only by passing simple JSON messages back and forth. HTML/Javascript/CSS sprawl is tamed by identifying separable “components” and by assembling html at build-time via the unix tools “make” and “m4”.

The JSON messages are at present passed over websockets; alternative mechanisms could be used. The messages have five fields:

- cmd: “fetchClinicalData”, “calculatePCA”
- status: “request”, “response”, “error”
- source: identifies the message sender
- target: identifies the target
- payload: arbitrarily complex, message-specific data

2 Other Packages Needed

- websockets: see <https://github.com/rstudio/R-Websockets>
- RJSONIO
- base64enc
- pls
- RUnit
- survival
- coin
- ggplot2

For all packages except websockets (which must be obtained from github, and built from source), this command will download and install the necessary packages:

```
> source("http://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R");  
> biocLite(c("RJSONIO", "base64enc", "pls", "RUnit", "survival", "coin", "ggplot2",))
```

3 Software Organization and Package Structure

The Oncoscape web app is made up of “components” each of which has a user interface (seen in the browser) and operations (sometimes performed in javascript, often carried out by sending messages to R, with results returned). A full-featured Oncoscape assembles a number of these components into a single web page, arranged one component per user interface tab – though other arrangements are possible.

The package has `inst/scripts/` subdirectories, one per component, and a few more subdirectories which combine those components into a more-or-less integrated application (“app directories”). This encourages independent development and testing of the components. Each component directory has standard files: `widget.html`, `code.js`, `index.pre`, `makefile`, `run.R`. Issuing the ‘make’ command builds and runs each directory’s version of Oncoscape, either a single component (for testing and development) or an app made of multiple components.

The traditional unix development tools “make” and “m4” assemble browser-ready HTML files, one per component or app. All of the HTML, CSS and Javascript are built into the R package, installed along with the package, and at run time, served up to the user’s browser by a small HTTP server in the package (and provided by the websockets R package).

4 Running Oncoscape

In order to run the current Oncoscape webapp:

- `library(Oncoscape)`
- `startWebApp("tabsApp/index.html", 7781L)`

Socket handling needs to be improved. Sockets are usually, but not always, released upon program termination. An `on.exit` hook should help. An adaptive strategy to find an open socket would be a boon to the user. A utility which surveys current socket claims would be handy.

To build Oncoscape in development mode. For example:

- `cd Oncoscape/inst/scripts/gbmPathways`
- `make`

The `make` command assembles HTML, CSS and Javascript into a single file – ‘`index.html`’ – the user interface. It builds and installs the R package, containing clinical and molecular data, and all of the operations requested by the user interface. Finally, `make` will start R, load the new package, and direct your browser to display ‘`index.html`’. The Javascript and the R websockets server establish a communication channel over the specified port, data is loaded, the web page is rendered, and the application is ready.