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Contents:

Command-line utilities to assist in developing Galaxy and Common Workflow Language artifacts - including tools, workflows, and training materials.

- Free software: Academic Free License version 3.0
- Documentation: https://planemo.readthedocs.io.
- Code: https://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo
1.1 Obtaining

For a traditional Python installation of Planemo, first set up a virtualenv for planemo (this example creates a new one in .venv) and then install with pip. Planemo requires pip 7.0 or newer.

```bash
$ virtualenv .venv; . .venv/bin/activate
$ pip install "pip>=7" # Upgrade pip if needed.
$ pip install planemo
```

For information on updating Planemo, installing the latest development release, or installing Planemo via Bioconda - checkout the installation documentation.

Planemo is also available as a virtual appliance bundled with a preconfigured Galaxy server and set up for Galaxy and Common Workflow Language tool development. You can choose from open virtualization format (OVA, .ova) or Docker appliances.

1.2 Basics - Galaxy

This quick start will assume you have a directory with one or more Galaxy tool XML files. If no such directory is available, one can be quickly created for demonstrating planemo as follows project_init --template=demo mytools; cd mytools.

Planemo can check tool XML files for common problems and best practices using the lint command (also aliased as l).

```bash
$ planemo lint
```

Like many planemo commands - by default this will search the current directory and use all tool files it finds. It can be explicitly passed a path to tool files or a directory of tool files.
$ planemo l randomlines.xml

The lint command takes in additional options related to reporting levels, exit code, etc. These options are described in the docs or (like with all commands) can be accessed by passing --help to it.

$ planemo l --help
Usage: planemo lint [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

Once tools are syntactically correct - it is time to test. The test command can be used to test a tool or a directory of tools.

$ planemo test --galaxy_root=../galaxy randomlines.xml

If no --galaxy_root is defined, Planemo will download and configure a disposable Galaxy instance for testing. Planemo will create a HTML output report in the current directory named tool_test_output.html (override with --test_output). See an example of such a report for Tophat.

Once tools have been linted and tested - the tools can be viewed in a Galaxy interface using the serve(s) command.

$ planemo serve

Like test, serve requires a Galaxy root and one can be explicitly specified with --galaxy_root or installed dynamically with --install_galaxy.

For more information on building Galaxy tools in general please check out Building Galaxy Tools Using Planemo.

For more information on developing Galaxy workflows with Planemo checkout best practices for Galaxy Workflows and the description of Planemo’s test format. For information on developing Galaxy training materials checkout the contributing documentation on training.galaxyproject.org.

### 1.3 Basics - Common Workflow Language

This quick start will assume you have a directory with one or more Common Workflow Language YAML files. If no such directory is available, one can be quickly created for demonstrating planemo as follows planemo project_init --template=seqtk_complete_cwl mytools; cd mytools.

Planemo can check tools YAML files for common problems and best practices using the lint command (also aliased as l).

$ planemo lint

Like many planemo commands - by default this will search the current directory and use all tool files it finds. It can be explicitly passed a path to tool files or a directory of tool files.

$ planemo l seqtk_seq.cwl

The lint command takes in additional options related to reporting levels, exit code, etc. These options are described in the docs or (like with all commands) can be accessed by passing --help to it.

$ planemo l --help
Usage: planemo lint [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

Once tools are syntactically correct - it is time to test. The test command can be used to test a CWL tool, workflow, or a directories thereof.
$ planemo test --engine cwltool seqtk_seq.cwl

Planemo will create a HTML output report in the current directory named tool_test_output.html. Check out the file seqtk_seq_tests.yml for an example of Planemo test for a CWL tool. A test consists of any number of jobs (with input descriptions) and corresponding output assertions.

Checkout the Common Workflow User Guide for more information on developing CWL tools in general and Building Common Workflow Language Tools for more information on using Planemo to develop CWL tools.

### 1.4 Tool Shed

Planemo can help you publish tools to the Galaxy Tool Shed. Check out Publishing to the Tool Shed for more information.

### 1.5 Conda

Planemo can help develop tools and Conda packages in unison. Check out the Galaxy or CWL version of the “Dependencies and Conda” tutorial for more information.

### 1.6 Docker and Containers

Planemo can help develop tools that run in “Best Practice” containers for scientific workflows. Check out the Galaxy or CWL version of the “Dependencies and Containers” tutorial for more information.
2.1 pip

For a traditional Python installation of Planemo, first set up a virtual environment for planemo (this example creates a new one in planemo) and then install with pip. Planemo requires pip 7.0 or newer.

```shell
$ python3 -m venv planemo
$ . planemo/bin/activate
$ pip install planemo
```

When installed this way, planemo can be upgraded as follows:

```shell
$ . planemo/bin/activate
$ pip install -U planemo
```

To install or update to the latest development branch of planemo with pip, use the following pip install idiom instead:

```shell
$ pip install -U git+git://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo.git
```

If your PATH contains a Python installed through Conda it should likely not be used to run Planemo, consider using the virtualenv argument `-p` to point at a non-Conda Python 2 executable installed natively on your system or using a tool such pyenv. virtualenv can be installed via Conda, pyenv, or a package manager - it should make no difference.

Planemo runs on Python 3.6 or newer. Planemo can be used to run multiple versions of Galaxy, but please note that the last Galaxy release that fully supports Python 2.7 is 19.09.

2.2 Conda (Experimental)

Another approach for installing Planemo is to use Conda (most easily obtained via the Miniconda Python distribution). Afterwards run the following commands.
Galaxy is known to have issues when running with a Conda Python so this approach should be considered experimental for now. If you have problems with it or hacks to make it work better - please report them.
See the `--help` or the documentation for a detailed list of individual options for each command. Certain options that make sense for multiple commands or tools suites can be declared instead globally by placing them in a `.planemo.yml` file in your home directory.

Below is an annotated outline of some of the options that can be set in this file.

```yaml
## Specify a default galaxy_root for the `test` and `serve` commands here.
galaxy_root: /home/user/galaxy

## Specify github credentials for publishing gist links (e.g. with the `share_test` command).
github:
  # username: <username>
  # password: <password>

sheds:
  # For each Tool Shed you wish to target enter the API key or both email and password.
  toolshed:
    key: "<TODO>"
    #email: "<TODO>"
    #password: "<TODO>"
  testtoolshed:
    key: "<TODO>"
    #email: "<TODO>"
    #password: "<TODO>"
  local:
    key: "<TODO>"
    #email: "<TODO>"
    #password: "<TODO>"
  custom_shed:
    key: "<TODO>"
    url: "http://customurl/
    #email: "<TODO>"
    #password: "<TODO>"
```
You can use Planemo as part of a Galaxy tool development virtual appliance which comes pre-configured with Planemo, Galaxy, Docker, Conda, a local Tool Shed, linuxbrew, Komodo and Atom editors.

4.1 Quick Links

If you already know what to do. Otherwise please read on.

- Planemo OVA image: https://images.galaxyproject.org/planemo/latest.ova
- docker run -p 8010:80 -p 9009:9009 -v `pwd`:/opt/galaxy/tools -i -t planemo/interactive This assumes your tools are in your current working directory (replace ‘pwd’ with a path to your tools if this is not the case).

4.2 The Setup

The Galaxy instance that runs in these appliances has been optimized for tool development - Galaxy will monitor your tool directory for changes and reload the tools as they are modified, the server will directly log you into Galaxy as an admin (no need to worry about user management or configuration), Galaxy is configured to use a PostgreSQL database, and execute jobs via SLURM for robustness. If something goes wrong and Galaxy needs to be restarted manually - run restart_galaxy from the command-line.

The virtual appliance is available in four flavors via open virtualization format (OVA, .ova), Docker, Vagrant, and as a Google Compute Engine cloud image.

The OVA image is a stable way to boot a Planemo virtual machine on any platform and comes with a pre-configured Xubuntu-based windowed operating system with graphical editing tools including Komodo and Atom editors. This approach can be thought of more as a complete environment and may be better for tutorials and workshops where consistent user experience is more important.
The Docker and Vagrant versions make it trivial to mount an external directory in the appliance so that one can use their own development tools (such as editors). These can be used in traditional development environments with existing tools and will probably be the preference of power users whereas.

The Google Compute Engine variant is ideal when local compute resources are unavailable or insufficient.

4.3 Launching the Appliance

The following sections will describe how to launch the appliance using various platforms.

4.3.1 Launching the Appliance (VirtualBox - OVA)

The VirtualBox OVA variant of the Planemo appliance comes preconfigured with a full windowed development environment (based on Xubuntu). Encompassing the complete environment means it is easier to setup and provides an identical experience for every developer using it. These make the OVA image ideal for tutorials and workshops.

The latest VirtualBox version of the planemo appliance can be found here.

Please download and install VirtualBox. When VirtualBox has been installed - the planemo machine can be imported by downloading the latest image and double clicking the resulting file. This should result in VirtualBox being opened to an import screen. Just follow the prompt and the machine should become available.
When the import is finished (and before starting the VM), right-click on the new appliance and select “Settings”:

1. in the “General” -> “Advanced” tab, select “Bidirectional” for “Shared Clipboard”
2. in the “Display” -> “Screen” tab, tick “Enable 3D Acceleration”
3. in the “Network” -> “Adapter 1” tab, select “PCnet-FAST III (Am79c973)” as “Adapter Type”
4. Click the “OK” button

Now start the appliance by clicking the “Start” button.

The Firefox browser, Komodo and Atom editors, Galaxy, Planemo and everything else is available right away on the desktop along with useful links.

4.3. Launching the Appliance

Various relevant applications are available under the Xubuntu menu which has the following icon.
4.3.2 Launching the Appliance (Docker)

There are two variants of the Docker appliance - one is specifically designed for Kitematic a GUI application available for Mac OS X and Windows that claims to be “the easiest way to start using Docker” and the other is designed to be used with a command-prompt available under Linux or in Mac OS X and Windows when using boot2docker.

Server Edition (for Kitematic)

To get started with Kitematic, please download it if it hasn’t been previously installed and then launch it. Wait for Kitematic to load and search for `planemo/server`. Once Kitematic has downloaded, you can use the search bar at the top to locate `planemo/server`

There may be several Planemo containers discovered - be sure to pick the `planemo/server` one with the experience optimized for Kitematic. Choose to create this image and it will download.
After a minute or so, you should see logs for the running container appear in the main window.
Galaxy will now be available by clicking the link in the Web Preview section of the GUI.

Clicking the Exec button in the container’s tool bar (at the top, middle of the screen) will launch a root command-prompt. Planemo is configured for the ubuntu user - so the first thing you should do is launch an ubuntu login session by entering the command su - ubuntu.
Interactive Edition

The interactive edition of the Planemo Docker image is designed for environments where the `docker` command-line tool is available. This can easily be installed via package managers under Linux - but for Windows and Mac OS X - `boot2docker` should be installed and launched in order to run these commands.

The Docker version of the planemo appliance can be launched using the following command (which will pull the appliance down from Docker Hub).

```
$ docker run -p 8010:80 -p 9009:9009 -v `pwd`:/opt/galaxy/tools -i -t planemo/interactive
```

This command will start Galaxy and various other services and then open a bash shell with Planemo available. This
assumes your tools are in your current working directory (just replace ‘pwd’ with a path to your tools if this is not the case).

Docker commands such as `ps` and `kill` can be used to manage this Docker container.

This Docker environment will contain your tools and modifications made to them will be made directly to your filesystem - so they are persistent. Data loaded into the Galaxy instance (history data for instance) will be lost when the Docker container is stopped. Check out the docker-galaxy-stable project for information on running persistent Galaxy processes in Docker.

### 4.3.3 Launching the Appliance (Vagrant)

*The image for this way of launching the appliance is outdated. Please use a different one.*

The latest Vagrant version of the planemo appliance can be found here. Once you have installed Vagrant (download now), the appliance can be enabled by first creating a Vagrantfile in your tool directory - the following demonstrates an example of such file.

```ruby
VAGRANTFILE_API_VERSION = "2"

Vagrant.configure(VAGRANTFILE_API_VERSION) do |config|
  config.vm.box = "planemo"
  config.vm.box_url = "https://images.galaxyproject.org/planemo/latest.box"
  config.ssh.username = "ubuntu"

  # Forward nginx and tool shed.
  config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 8010
  config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 9009, host: 9009

  # Disable default mount and mount pwd to /opt/galaxy/tools instead.
  config.vm.synced_folder ".", "/vagrant", disabled: true
  config.vm.synced_folder ".", "/opt/galaxy/tools", owner: "ubuntu"

  # config.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
  #  # Don’t boot with headless mode
  #  # vb.gui = true
  #  # # Use VBoxManage to customize the VM. For example to change memory:
  #  # vb.customize ["modifyvm", :id, "--memory", "1024"]
  # end
end
```

This file must literally be named Vagrantfile. Next you will need to startup the appliance. This is as easy as

```
$ vagrant up
```

Once the virtual server has booted up completely, Galaxy will be available at http://localhost:8010, the Codebox IDE will be available http://localhost:8010/ide/, and the local Tool Shed at http://localhost:9009.

### 4.3.4 Launching the Appliance (Google Compute Engine)

*The image for this way of launching the appliance is outdated. Please use a different one.*

The GCE version of the appliance is different in that it doesn’t run locally on your computer, but on a remote ‘cloud’ machine. Using this variant of the appliance requires a Google Cloud Platform account with an active payment method.
The first thing you’ll want to do is get the gcloud administration utility installed and configured. Once you’ve installed gcloud, you can authenticate and (optionally) set your default project, zone, and region (example below, but you should choose whatever region and zone are appropriate for your location). If you set these defaults, you will not have to supply them to all subsequent commands.

```
$ gcloud auth login
$ gcloud config set project YOUR-PROJECT-NAME
$ gcloud config set compute/region us-centrall (replace us-centrall with another region if desired)
$ gcloud config set compute/zone us-centrall-f (same for the zone us-centrall-f)
```

Import the image to your account with the following statement. This will only need to be done one time, unless you delete the image from your account.

```
```

To launch the image as a fresh instance, use the following command. This command will, upon completion, display an external IP address that you can navigate to in your web browser.

```
$ gcloud compute instances create planemo --machine-type n1-standard-2 --image planemo-machine --tags http-server
```

If you’d like to SSH into the instance at this point, it’s easy to do with:

```
$ gcloud compute ssh planemo
```

### 4.4 Building the Appliance

These appliances are built using the planemo-machine project which can be used to build customized recipes of this nature or even appliance for cloud environments such as Amazon Web Services and Google Compute Engine.
The following links are for the same tutorial describing the basics of how to build Galaxy tools. The first variant is tailored to local development environments (e.g. if Planemo has been installed with `brew` or `pip`) and the second is for developers using a dedicated Planemo virtual appliance (available as OVA, Docker, Vagrant, etc.).

### 5.1 Building Galaxy Tools Using Planemo

This tutorial is a gentle introduction to writing Galaxy tools using Planemo. Please read the installation instructions for Planemo if you have not already installed it.

#### 5.1.1 The Basics

This guide is going to demonstrate building up tools for commands from Heng Li’s Seqtk package - a package for processing sequence data in FASTA and FASTQ files.

To get started let’s install Seqtk. Here we are going to use `conda` to install Seqtk - but however you obtain it should be fine.

```
$ conda install --force --yes -c conda-forge -c bioconda seqtk=1.2
... seqtk installation ...
$ seqtk seq
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT random seed (effective with -f) [1]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c  mask complement region (effective with -M)
```

(continues on next page)
Next we will download an example FASTQ file and test out the a simple Seqtk command - seq which converts FASTQ files into FASTA.

$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/galaxy-test-data/master/2.fastq
$ seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta
$ cat 2.fasta
> EAS54_6_R1_2_1_413_324
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC
> EAS54_6_R1_2_1_540_792
TTGGCAGGCCAAGGCCGATGGATCA
> EAS54_6_R1_2_1_443_348
GTTGCTTCTGGCGTGGGTGGGGGG

For fully featured Seqtk wrappers check out Helena Rasche’s wrappers on GitHub.

Galaxy tool files are just XML files, so at this point one could open a text editor and start writing the tool. Planemo has a command tool_init to quickly generate some of the boilerplate XML, so let’s start by doing that.

$ planemo tool_init --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)'

The tool_init command can take various complex arguments - but the two most basic ones are shown above --id and --name. Every Galaxy tool needs an id (this is a short identifier used by Galaxy itself to identify the tool) and a name (this is displayed to the Galaxy user and should be a short description of the tool). A tool’s name can have whitespace but its id must not.

The above command will generate the file seqtk_seq.xml - which looks like this.

```
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">  
  <requirements>  
  </requirements>  
  <command detect_errors="exit_code"><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in command template.
  ]]></command>  
  <inputs>  
  </inputs>  
  <outputs>  
  </outputs>  
  <help><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in help.
  ]]]></help>  
</tool>
```

This tool file has the common sections required for a Galaxy tool but you will still need to open up the editor and fill out the command template, describe input parameters, tool outputs, write a help section, etc.

The tool_init command can do a little bit better than this as well. We can use the test command we tried above seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta as an example to generate a command block by specifying the inputs and the outputs as follows.

```
$ planemo tool_init --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)'

The tool_init command can take various complex arguments - but the two most basic ones are shown above --id and --name. Every Galaxy tool needs an id (this is a short identifier used by Galaxy itself to identify the tool) and a name (this is displayed to the Galaxy user and should be a short description of the tool). A tool’s name can have whitespace but its id must not.

The above command will generate the file seqtk_seq.xml - which looks like this.

```
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">  
  <requirements>  
  </requirements>  
  <command detect_errors="exit_code"><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in command template.
  ]]></command>  
  <inputs>  
  </inputs>  
  <outputs>  
  </outputs>  
  <help><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in help.
  ]]]></help>  
</tool>
```

This tool file has the common sections required for a Galaxy tool but you will still need to open up the editor and fill out the command template, describe input parameters, tool outputs, write a help section, etc.

The tool_init command can do a little bit better than this as well. We can use the test command we tried above seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta as an example to generate a command block by specifying the inputs and the outputs as follows.
This will generate the following XML file - which now has correct definitions for the input and output as well as an actual command template.

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
    seqtk seq -a '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]>]
  </command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
  <help><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in help.
  ]]>]
</tool>
```

As shown at the beginning of this section, the command `seqtk seq` generates a help message for the `seq` command. `tool_init` can take that help message and stick it right in the generated tool file using the `help_from_command` option.

Generally command help messages aren’t exactly appropriate for tools since they mention argument names and simillar details that are abstracted away by the tool - but they can be an excellent place to start.

The following Planemo’s `tool_init` call has been enhanced to use `--help_from_command`.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --force \
  --id 'seqtk_seq' \
  --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' \
  --requirement seqtk@1.2 \
  --example_command 'seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta' \
  --example_input 2.fastq \
  --example_output 2.fasta \
  --help_from_command 'seqtk seq'
```

In addition to demonstrating `--help_from_command`, this demonstrates generating a test case from our example with `--test_case` and adding a citation for the underlying tool. The resulting tool XML file is:

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
    seqtk seq -a '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]>]
  </command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
  <help><![CDATA[
    TODO: Fill in help.
  ]]>]
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
At this point we have a fairly functional Galaxy tool with test and help. This was a pretty simple example - usually you will need to put more work into the tool to get to this point - tool_init is really just designed to get you started.

Now let's lint and test the tool we have developed. The Planemo's lint (or just l) command will review tool for XML validity, obvious mistakes, and compliance with IUC best practices.
By default `lint` will find all the tools in your current working directory, but we could have specified a particular tool with `planemo lint seqtk_seq.xml`.

Next we can run our tool’s functional test with the `test` (or just `t`) command. This will print a lot of output (as it starts a Galaxy instance) but should ultimately reveal our one test passed.

```
$ planemo t
...
All 1 test(s) executed passed.
seqtk_seq[0]: passed
```

In addition to the in console display of test results as red (failing) or green (passing), Planemo also creates an HTML report for the test results by default. Many more test report options are available such as `--test_output_xunit` which is useful in certain continuous integration environments. See `planemo test --help` for more options, as well as the `test_reports` command.

Now we can open Galaxy with the `serve` (or just `s`).

```
$ planemo s
...
serving on http://127.0.0.1:9090
```

Open up `http://127.0.0.1:9090` in a web browser to view your new tool.

Serve and test can be passed various command line arguments such as `--galaxy_root` to specify a Galaxy instance to use (by default planemo will download and manage a instance just for planemo).

### 5.1.2 Simple Parameters

We have built a tool wrapper for the `seqtk seq` command - but this tool actually has additional options that we may wish to expose the Galaxy user.

Lets take a few of the parameters from the help command and build Galaxy `param` blocks to stick in the tool’s `inputs` block.

```
-V    shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
```
In the previous section we saw `param` block of type `data` for input files, but there are many different kinds of parameters one can use. Flag parameters such as the above `-V` parameter are frequently represented by `boolean` parameters in Galaxy tool XML.

```xml
<param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"
       truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
       help="shift quality by '(-Q) - 33' (-V)" />
```

We can then stick `$$shift_quality` in our command block and if the user has selected this option it will be expanded as `-V` (since we have defined this as the `truevalue`). If the user hasn't selected this option `$$shift_quality` will just expand as an empty string and not affect the generated command line.

Now consider the following `seqtk seq` parameters:

```
-q INT    mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT    mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
```

These can be translated into Galaxy parameters as:

```xml
<param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than"
       value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
<param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than"
       value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
```

These can be add to the command tag as `-q $quality_min -X $quality_max`.

At this point the tool would look like:

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
   <requirements>
      <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
   </requirements>
   <command detect_errors="exit_code">
      <![CDATA[
      seqtk seq
      $shift_quality
      -q $quality_min
      -X $quality_max
      -a '$input1' > '$output1'
      ]]></command>
   <inputs>
      <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
      <param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"
             truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
             help="shift quality by '(-Q) - 33' (-V)" />
      <param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than"
             value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
      <param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than"
             value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
   </inputs>
   <outputs>
      <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
   </outputs>
   <tests>
      <test>
         <param name="input1" value="2.fastq"/>
         <output name="output1" file="2.fasta"/>
      </test>
   </tests>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options:
- -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
- -X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
- -n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
- -l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
- -Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
- -s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
- -f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
- -M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
- -L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
- -c mask complement region (effective with -M)
- -r reverse complement
- -A force FASTA output (discard quality)
- -C drop comments at the header lines
- -N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
- -1 output the 2n-1 reads only
- -2 output the 2n reads only
- -V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
- -U convert all bases to uppercases

5.1.3 Conditional Parameters

The previous parameters were simple because they always appeared, now consider.

We can mark this data type param as optional by adding the attribute optional="true".

Then instead of just using $mask_regions directly in the command block, one can wrap it in an if statement (because tool XML files support Cheetah).
Next consider the parameters:

- `s` INT random seed (effective with `-f`) [11]
- `-f` FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]

In this case, the `-s` random seed parameter should only be seen or used if the sample parameter is set. We can express this using a conditional block.

```xml
<conditional name="sample">
    <param name="sample_selector" type="boolean" label="Sample fraction of sequences">
    <when value="true">
        <param name="fraction" label="Fraction" type="float" value="1.0" help="(-f)"/>
        <param name="seed" label="Random seed" type="integer" value="11" help="(-s)"/>
    </when>
    <when value="false"></when>
</conditional>
```

In our command block, we can again use an `if` statement to include these parameters.

```bash
#if $sample.sample_selector
-f $sample.fraction -s $sample.seed
#endif
```

Notice we must reference the parameters using the `sample` prefix since they are defined within the `sample` conditional block.

The newest version of this tool is now

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
    <requirements>
        <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
    </requirements>
    <command detect_errors="exit_code">
        <![CDATA[
seqtk seq
    $shift_quality
    -q $quality_min
    -X $quality_max
    #if $mask_regions
    -M '$mask_regions'
    #end if
    #if $sample.sample
    -f $sample.fraction
    -s $sample.seed
    #end if
    -a '$input1' > '$output1'
]]>
    </command>
    <inputs>
        <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq"/>
        <param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"/>
    </inputs>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
  help="shift quality by '(-Q) - 33' (-V)" />
<param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than"
  value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
<param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than"
  value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
<param name="mask_regions" type="data" label="Mask regions in BED" format="bed" help="(-M)" optional="true" />
<conditional name="sample">
  <param name="sample" type="boolean" label="Sample fraction of sequences" />
  <when value="true">
    <param name="fraction" label="Fraction" type="float" value="1.0" help="(-f)" />
    <param name="seed" label="Random seed" type="integer" value="11" help="(-s)" />
  </when>
  <when value="false">
  </when>
</conditional>
</inputs>
<outputs>
  <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
</outputs>
<tests>
  <test>
    <param name="input1" value="2.fastq" />
    <output name="output1" file="2.fasta" />
  </test>
</tests>
</help>

Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: 
-q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0] 
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255] 
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0] 
-l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0] 
-Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33] 
-s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11] 
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1] 
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null] 
-L INT  drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0] 
-c mask complement region (effective with -M) 
-r reverse complement 
-A force FASTA output (discard quality) 
-C drop comments at the header lines 
-N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases 
-1 output the 2n-1 reads only 
-2 output the 2n reads only 
-V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33' 
-U convert all bases to uppercases
For tools like this where there are many options but in the most uses the defaults are preferred - a common idiom is to break the parameters into simple and advanced sections using a conditional.

Updating this tool to use that idiom might look as follows.

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![[CDATA[
      seqtk seq
      #if $settings.advanced == "advanced"
      $settings.shift_quality
      -q $settings.quality_min
      -X $settings.quality_max
      #if $settings.mask_regions
      -M '"$settings.mask_regions'"
      #end if
      #if $settings.sample.sample
      -f $settings.sample.fraction
      -s $settings.sample.seed
      #end if
    #end if
    -a '"$input1' > '"$output1'
    ]]></command>
  </inputs>
  <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  <conditional name="settings">
    <param name="advanced" type="select" label="Specify advanced parameters" selected="true">
      <option value="simple" selected="true">No, use program defaults.</option>
      <option value="advanced">Yes, see full parameter list.</option>
    </param>
    <when value="simple">
      <param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality" truevalue="-V" falsevalue="" help="shift quality by '-Q - 33' (-V)" />
      <param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than" value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
      <param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than" />
    </when>
  </conditional>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-\nINT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c mask complement region (effective with -M)
-r reverse complement
-A force FASTA output (discard quality)
-C drop comments at the header lines
-N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
-1 output the 2n-1 reads only
-2 output the 2n reads only
-V shift quality by ‘(-Q) - 33’
-U convert all bases to uppercases
5.1.4 Wrapping a Script

Many common bioinformatics applications are available on the Tool Shed already and so a common development task is to integrate scripts of various complexity into Galaxy.

Consider the following small Perl script.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w

# usage: perl toolExample.pl <FASTA file> <output file>

open (IN, "<$ARGV[0]");
open (OUT, ">$ARGV[1]");
while (<IN>) {
    chop;
    if (m/^>/) {
        s/^>//;
        if ($_. > 1) {
            print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
        }
        $gc = 0;
        $length = 0;
    } else {
        ++$gc while m/[gc]/ig;
        $length += length $_;
    }
}
print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
close(IN);
close(OUT);
```

One can build a tool for this script as follows and place the script in the same directory as the tool XML file itself. The special value $__tool_directory__ here refers to the directory your tool lives in.

```
<tool id="gc_content" name="Compute GC content">
   <description>for each sequence in a file</description>
   <command>perl '$__tool_directory__/gc_content.pl' '$input' output.tsv</command>
   <inputs>
      <param name="input" type="data" format="fasta" label="Source file"/>
   </inputs>
   <outputs>
      <data name="output" format="tabular" from_work_dir="output.tsv" />
   </outputs>
   <help>
      This tool computes GC content from a FASTA file.
   </help>
</tool>
```
5.1.5 Macros

If your desire is to write a tool for a single relatively simple application or script - this section should be skipped. If you hope to maintain a collection of related tools - experience suggests you will realize there is a lot of duplicated XML to do this well. Galaxy tool XML macros can help reduce this duplication.

Planemo’s tool_init command can be used to generate a macro file appropriate for suites of tools by using the --macros flag. Consider the following variant of the previous tool_init command (the only difference is now we are adding the --macros flag).

```
$ planemo tool_init --force \
  --macros \ 
  --id 'seqtk_seq' \ 
  --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' \ 
  --requirement seqtk@1.2 \ 
  --example_command 'seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta' \ 
  --example_input 2.fastq \ 
  --example_output 2.fasta \ 
  --test_case \ 
  --help_from_command 'seqtk seq'
```

This will produce the two files in your current directory instead of just one - seqtk_seq.xml and macros.xml.

```
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <macros>
    <import>macros.xml</import>
  </macros>
  <expand macro="requirements"/>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
      seqtk seq -A '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]></command>
  </command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq"/>
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta"/>
  </outputs>
  <tests>
    <test>
      <param name="input1" value="2.fastq"/>
      <output name="output1" file="2.fasta"/>
    </test>
  </tests>
  <help><![CDATA[
Usage:  seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options:  -q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
          -X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
          -n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
          -l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
          -Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
          ]]>]]>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
As you can see in the above code macros are reusable chunks of XML that make it easier to avoid duplication and keep your XML concise.

Further reading:
- Macros syntax on the Galaxy Wiki.
- GATK tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- gemini tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- bedtools tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- Macros implementation details - Pull Request #129 and Pull Request #140

### 5.1.6 More Information

- Galaxy’s Tool XML Syntax
- Big List of Tool Development Resources
- Cheetah templating
5.2 Building Galaxy Tools (Using the Planemo Appliance)

This tutorial is a gentle introduction to writing Galaxy tools using the Planemo virtual appliance (available as OVA, Docker and Vagrant). Check out these instructions for obtaining the virtual appliance if you have not done so already.

**Note:** Please note that you can leverage the clipboard for sharing text between the virtual image environment and your host system. To copy in the VM terminal use `ctrl + shift + C` and to paste use `ctrl + shift + V`. To copy in the VM Firefox browser use `ctrl + C`. Use the corresponding commands on your host system (e.g. Command + C on MacOS).

5.2.1 The Basics

This guide is going to demonstrate building up tools for commands from Heng Li’s Seqtk package - a package for processing sequence data in FASTA and FASTQ files.

To get started let’s install Seqtk. Here we are going to use `conda` to install Seqtk - but however you obtain it should be fine.

```
$ conda install --force --yes -c conda-forge -c bioconda seqtk=1.2
... seqtk installation ...
$ seqtk seq
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c mask complement region (effective with -M)
-r reverse complement
-A force FASTA output (discard quality)
-C drop comments at the header lines
-N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
-1 output the 2n-1 reads only
-2 output the 2n reads only
-V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
```

Next we will download an example FASTQ file and test out the a simple Seqtk command - `seq` which converts FASTQ files into FASTA.

```
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/galaxy-test-data/master/2.fastq
$ seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta
$ cat 2.fasta
>EAS54_6_R1_2_1_413_324
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC
>EAS54_6_R1_2_1_540_792
TTGGCAGGCCAAGGCCGATGGATCA
>EAS54_6_R1_2_1_443_348
GTTGCTTCTGGCGTGGGTGGGGGG
```

For fully featured Seqtk wrappers check out Helena Rasche’s wrappers on GitHub.
Galaxy tool files are just XML files, so at this point one could open a text editor and start writing the tool. Planemo has a command `tool_init` to quickly generate some of the boilerplate XML, so let’s start by doing that.

```
$ planemo tool_init --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)'
```

The `tool_init` command can take various complex arguments - but the two most basic ones are shown above --id and --name. Every Galaxy tool needs an id (this is a short identifier used by Galaxy itself to identify the tool) and a name (this is displayed to the Galaxy user and should be a short description of the tool). A tool’s name can have whitespace but its id must not.

The above command will generate the file `seqtk_seq.xml` - which looks like this.

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
      TODO: Fill in command template.
    ]]>\</command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
</tool>
```

This tool file has the common sections required for a Galaxy tool but you will still need to open up the editor and fill out the command template, describe input parameters, tool outputs, write a help section, etc.

The `tool_init` command can do a little bit better than this as well. We can use the test command we tried above `seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta` as an example to generate a command block by specifying the inputs and the outputs as follows.

```
$ planemo tool_init --force --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' --requirement seqtk@1.2 --example_command 'seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta' --example_input 2.fastq --example_output 2.fasta
```

This will generate the following XML file - which now has correct definitions for the input and output as well as an actual command template.

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
      TODO: Fill in command template.
    ]]>\</command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
As shown at the beginning of this section, the command `seqtk seq` generates a help message for the `seq` command. `tool_init` can take that help message and stick it right in the generated tool file using the `help_from_command` option.

Generally command help messages aren’t exactly appropriate for tools since they mention argument names and similar details that are abstracted away by the tool - but they can be an excellent place to start.

The following Planemo’s `tool_init` call has been enhanced to use `--help_from_command`.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --force \
  --id 'seqtk_seq' \
  --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' \
  --requirement seqtk@1.2 \
  --example_command 'seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta' \
  --example_input 2.fastq \
  --example_output 2.fasta \
  --test_case \
  --cite_url 'https://github.com/lh3/seqtk' \
  --help_from_command 'seqtk seq'
```

In addition to demonstrating `--help_from_command`, this demonstrates generating a test case from our example with `--test_case` and adding a citation for the underlying tool. The resulting tool XML file is:

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
        seqtk seq -a '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]> </command>
  </inputs>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
  <tests>
    <test>
      <param name="input1" value="2.fastq"/>
      <output name="output1" file="2.fasta"/>
    </test>
  </tests>
  <help><![CDATA[
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -g INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11]
]]]>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
At this point we have a fairly a functional Galaxy tool with test and help. This was a pretty simple example - usually you will need to put more work into the tool to get to this point - tool_init is really just designed to get you started.

Now lets lint and test the tool we have developed. The Planemo's lint (or just l) command will review tool for XML validity, obvious mistakes, and compliance with IUC best practices.

```
$ planemo l
Linting tool /opt/galaxy/tools/seqtk_seq.xml
Applying linter tests... CHECK
.. CHECK: 1 test(s) found.
Applying linter output... CHECK
.. INFO: 1 outputs found.
Applying linter inputs... CHECK
.. INFO: Found 1 input parameters.
Applying linter help... CHECK
.. CHECK: Tool contains help section.
.. CHECK: Help contains valid reStructuredText.
Applying linter general... CHECK
.. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.1.0].
.. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
.. CHECK: Tool defines an id [seqtk_seq].
Applying linter command... CHECK
.. INFO: Tool contains a command.
Applying linter citations... CHECK
.. CHECK: Found 1 likely valid citations.
```

By default lint will find all the tools in your current working directory, but we could have specified a particular tool with planemo lint seqtk_seq.xml.
Next we can run our tool’s functional test with the `test` (or just `t`) command. This will print a lot of output (as it starts a Galaxy instance) but should ultimately reveal our one test passed.

```
$ planemo t
... Galaxy starts and runs the test ...
All 1 test(s) executed passed.
seqtk_seq[0]: passed
```

You can use the following command to open up the test results in your browser.

```
$ firefox /opt/galaxy/tools/tool_test_output.html
```

Normally `planemo` requires an existing Galaxy instance to point at to run the `t` (or `test` command) - but the virtual appliance has a Galaxy instance preconfigured and registered with `planemo`.

### 5.2.2 Simple Parameters

We have built a tool wrapper for the `seqtk seq` command - but this tool actually has additional options that we may wish to expose the Galaxy user.

Let’s take a few of the parameters from the help command and build Galaxy `param` blocks to stick in the tool’s `inputs` block.

```
-V: shift quality by `(-Q) - 33`
```

In the previous section we saw `param` block of type `data` for input files, but there are many different kinds of parameters one can use. Flag parameters such as the above `-V` parameter are frequently represented by `boolean` parameters in Galaxy tool XML.

```
<param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"
        truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
        help="shift quality by `(-Q) - 33'`" />
```

We can then stick `$shift_quality` in our `command` block and if the user has selected this option it will be expanded as `-V` (since we have defined this as the `truevalue`). If the user hasn’t selected this option `$shift_quality` will just expand as an empty string and not affect the generated command line.

Now consider the following `seqtk seq` parameters:

```
-q INT: mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT: mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
```

These can be translated into Galaxy parameters as:

```
<param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than"
        value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
<param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than"
        value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
```

These can be add to the command tag as `–q $quality_min –X $quality_max`.

At this point the tool would look like:

```
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
    <requirements>
        <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
    </requirements>
</tool>
```
```xml
<command detect_errors="exit_code">
  $shift_quality
  -q $quality_min
  -X $quality_max
  -a '$input1' > '$output1'
</command>

<inputs>
  <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  <param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"
        truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
        help="shift quality by '(-Q) - 33' (-V)" />
  <param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower
        than"
        value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
  <param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality
        higher than"
        value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
</inputs>

<outputs>
  <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
</outputs>

<tests>
  <test>
    <param name="input1" value="2.fastq"/>
    <output name="output1" file="2.fasta"/>
  </test>
</tests>

<help><![CDATA[
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c mask complement region (effective with -M)
-r reverse complement
-A force FASTA output (discard quality)
-C drop comments at the header lines
-N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
-1 output the 2n-1 reads only
-2 output the 2n reads only
-V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
-U convert all bases to uppercases
]]></CDATA>

</help>

<citations>
  <citation type="bibtex">
    @misc{githubseqtk,
      author = {LastTODO, FirstTODO},
    }
  </citation>
</citations>
```
5.2.3 Conditional Parameters

The previous parameters were simple because they always appeared, now consider.

```
-M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
```

We can mark this data type param as optional by adding the attribute optional="true".

```
<param name="mask_regions" type="data" label="Mask regions in BED"
        format="bed" help="(-M)" optional="true" />
```

Then instead of just using $mask_regions directly in the command block, one can wrap it in an if statement (because tool XML files support Cheetah).

```
#if $mask_regions
-M '$maskRegions'
#end if
```

Next consider the parameters:

```
-s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
```

In this case, the -s random seed parameter should only be seen or used if the sample parameter is set. We can express this using a conditional block.

```
<conditional name="sample">
  <param name="sample_selector" type="boolean" label="Sample fraction of sequences">
  </param>
  <when value="true">
    <param name="fraction" label="Fraction" type="float" value="1.0"
           help="(-f)" />
    <param name="seed" label="Random seed" type="integer" value="11"
            help="(-s)" />
  </when>
  <when value="false">
  </when>
</conditional>
```

In our command block, we can again use an if statement to include these parameters.

```
#if $sample.sample_selector
-f $sample.fraction -s $sample.seed
#end if
```
Notice we must reference the parameters using the `sample` prefix since they are defined within the `sample` conditional block.

The newest version of this tool is now

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
      seqtk seq
      $shift_quality
      -q $quality_min
      -X $quality_max
      #if $mask_regions
      -M '$mask_regions'
      #end if
      #if $sample.sample
      -f $sample.fraction
      -s $sample.seed
      #end if
      -a '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]>"
  </command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
    <param name="shift_quality" type="boolean" label="Shift quality"
      truevalue="-V" falsevalue=""
      help="shift quality by '(-Q) - 33 (-V)'" />
    <param name="quality_min" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality lower than"
      value="0" min="0" max="255" help="(-q)" />
    <param name="quality_max" type="integer" label="Mask bases with quality higher than"
      value="255" min="0" max="255" help="(-X)" />
    <param name="mask_regions" type="data" label="Mask regions in BED"
      format="bed" help="(-M)" optional="true" />
    <conditional name="sample">
      <param name="sample" type="boolean" label="Sample fraction of sequences" />
      <when value="true">
        <param name="fraction" label="Fraction" type="float" value="1.0"
          help="(-f)" />
        <param name="seed" label="Random seed" type="integer" value="11"
          help="(-s)" />
      </when>
      <when value="false">
        <conditional />
      </when>
    </conditional>
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
  <tests>
    <test>
      <param name="input1" value="2.fastq" />
      <output name="output1" file="2.fasta" />
    </test>
  </tests>
</tool>
```
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: 
-q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0] 
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255] 
-n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0] 
-l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0] 
-O INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33] 
-s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11] 
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1] 
-M FILE  mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null] 
-L INT  drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0] 
-c  mask complement region (effective with -M) 
-r  reverse complement 
-A  force FASTA output (discard quality) 
-C  drop comments at the header lines 
-N  drop sequences containing ambiguous bases 
-1  output the 2n-1 reads only 
-2  output the 2n reads only 
-V  shift quality by ‘(-Q) - 33’ 
-U  convert all bases to uppercases

For tools like this where there are many options but in the most uses the defaults are preferred - a common idiom is to break the parameters into simple and advanced sections using a conditional.

Updating this tool to use that idiom might look as follows.

```bash
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code"> <![CDATA[
    seqtk seq
    #if $settings.advanced == "advanced"
    $settings.shift_quality
    -q $settings.quality_min
    -X $settings.quality_max
    #if $settings.mask_regions
    -M '$settings.mask_regions'
    #end if
    #if $settings.sample.sample
  ]]></command>
</tool>
```
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT  sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE  mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT  drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c  mask complement region (effective with -M)
-r  reverse complement
-A  force FASTA output (discard quality)
-c  drop comments at the header lines
-N  drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
-i  output the 2n-1 reads only
-2  output the 2n reads only
-V  shift quality by `(-Q) - 33`
-U  convert all bases to uppercases

5.2.4 Publishing to the Tool Shed

Now that the tool is working and useful - it is time to publish it to the Tool Shed. The Galaxy Tool Shed (referred to colloquially in Planemo as the “shed”) can store Galaxy tools, dependency definitions, and workflows among other Galaxy artifacts. Shed’s goal is to make it easy for any Galaxy to install these.

Configuring a Tool Shed Account

The planemo appliance comes pre-configured with a local Tool Shed and Planemo is configured to talk to it via ~/ .planemo.yml configuration file. Check out the publishing docs for information on setting up this file on your development environment.

Creating a Repository

Planemo can be used to publish “repositories” to the Tool Shed. A single GitHub repository or locally managed directory of tools may correspond to any number of Tool Shed repositories. Planemo maps files to Tool Shed repositories using a special file called .shed.yml.
From a directory containing tools the `shed_init` command can be used to bootstrap a new `.shed.yml` file.

```
$ planemo shed_init --name=seqtk_seq \
  --owner=planemo \
  --description=seqtk_seq \
  --long_description="Tool that converts FASTQ to FASTA files using seqtk" \
  --category="Fastq Manipulation"
```

The resulting `.shed.yml` file will look something like this:

```
categories: [Fastq Manipulation]
description: seqtk_seq
long_description: Tool that converts FASTQ to FASTA files using seqtk
name: seqtk_seq
owner: planemo
```

There is not a lot of magic happening here, this file could easily be created directly with a text editor - but the command has a `--help` to assist you and does some very basic validation. More information on `.shed.yml` can be found as part of the IUC’s best practice documentation.

This configuration file and shed artifacts can be quickly linted using the following command.

```
$ planemo shed_lint --tools
```

Once the details in the `.shed.yml` are set and it is time to create the remote repository and upload artifacts to it - the following two commands can be used - the first only needs to be run once and creates the repository based on the metadata in `.shed.yml` and the second uploads your actual artifacts to it.

```
$ planemo shed_create --shed_target local
Repository created
cd '/opt/galaxy/tools' && git rev-parse HEAD
Repository seqtk_seq updated successfully.
```

You can now navigate to the local shed (likely at http://localhost:9009/) and see the repository there. Optionally you can login with username `planemo@test.com` and password `planemo` but it is not necessary.

**Updating a Repository**

In order to push further changes in your local tool development directory to the shed you would run the `shed_update` command as follows.

```
$ planemo shed_update --shed_target local
```

**Serving a Tool from Shed**

Once tools (and possible required dependency files) have been published, the whole thing can be automatically installed and the tool served in local Galaxy using this command.

```
$ planemo shed_serve --shed_target local
```
Note: During this tutorial we did not “teach” Galaxy how to obtain the seqtk software so our tool (and thus Galaxy) just expects the command seqtk to be available. The seqtk software here is a so called dependency of our tool and in order for our tool to be fully installable we need to create a “recipe” for Galaxy so it knows how to obtain it. This is covered in other sections of this documentation as well as on the wiki.

**Main Tool Shed**

Once your artifacts are ready for publication to the Main Tool Shed, the following command creates a repository there and populates it with your contents.

```bash
$ planemo shed_create --shed_target toolshed
```

The planemo machine isn’t preconfigured to allow publishing to the Main Tool Shed so this command will not work here. See the more complete publishing docs for full details about how to setup Planemo to publish to the Main and Test Tool Shed - the process is very similar.
## 5.2.5 Wrapping a Script

Many common bioinformatics applications are available on the Tool Shed already and so a common development task is to integrate scripts of various complexity into Galaxy.

Consider the following small Perl script.

```perl
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
# usage : perl toolExample.pl <FASTA file> <output file>
open (IN, "<$ARGV[0]"); open (OUT, ">$ARGV[1]";
while (<IN>) {
  chop;
  if (m/^>/) {
    s/^>//;
    if ($. > 1) {
      print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
    }
    $gc = 0;
    $length = 0;
  } else {
    ++$gc while m/[gc]/ig;
    $length += length $_;
  }
}
print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
close( IN );
close( OUT );
```

One can build a tool for this script as follows and place the script in the same directory as the tool XML file itself. The special value `__tool_directory__` here refers to the directory your tool lives in.

```xml
<tool id="gc_content" name="Compute GC content">
  <description>for each sequence in a file</description>
  <command>perl '$__tool_directory__/gc_content.pl' '$input' output.tsv</command>
  <inputs>
    <param name="input" type="data" format="fasta" label="Source file"/>
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output" format="tabular" from_work_dir="output.tsv"/>
  </outputs>
  <help>
    This tool computes GC content from a FASTA file.
  </help>
</tool>
```

## 5.2.6 Macros

If your desire is to write a tool for a single relatively simple application or script - this section should be skipped. If you hope to maintain a collection of related tools - experience suggests you will realize there is a lot of duplicated XML to do this well. Galaxy tool XML macros can help reduce this duplication.

Planemo’s `tool_init` command can be used to generate a macro file appropriate for suites of tools by using the `--macros` flag. Consider the following variant of the previous `tool_init` command (the only difference is now we are adding the `--macros` flag).
This will produce the two files in your current directory instead of just one - seqtk_seq.xml and macros.xml.

```xml
<tool id="seqtk_seq" name="Convert to FASTA (seqtk)" version="0.1.0">
  <macros>
    <import>macros.xml</import>
  </macros>
  <expand macro="requirements" />
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
      seqtk seq -a '$input1' > '$output1'
    ]]></command>
  <inputs>
    <param type="data" name="input1" format="fastq" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data name="output1" format="fasta" />
  </outputs>
  <tests>
    <test>
      <param name="input1" value="2.fastq"/>
      <output name="output1" file="2.fasta"/>
    </test>
  </tests>
  <help>
    <![CDATA[
      Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
      Options: -q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
      -X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
      -n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
      -l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
      -Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
      -s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11]
      -f FLOAT  sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
      -M FILE  mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
      -L INT  drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
      -c mask complement region (effective with -M)
      -r reverse complement
      -A force FASTA output (discard quality)
      -C drop comments at the header lines
      -N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
      -1 output the 2n-1 reads only
      -2 output the 2n reads only
      -V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
    ]]>}
  </help>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
As you can see in the above code macros are reusable chunks of XML that make it easier to avoid duplication and keep your XML concise.

Further reading:

- Macros syntax on the Galaxy Wiki.
- GATK tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- gemini tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- bedtools tools (example tools making extensive use of macros)
- Macros implementation details - Pull Request #129 and Pull Request #140

5.2.7 More Information

- Galaxy’s Tool XML Syntax
- Big List of Tool Development Resources
- Cheetah templating

Additional tutorials include

5.3 Advanced Tool Development Topics

This tutorial covers some more advanced tool development topics - such as testing and collections. It assumes some basic knowledge about wrapping Galaxy tools and that you have an environment with Planemo available - check out tutorial if you have never developed a Galaxy tool.

5.3.1 Test-Driven Development

An Example Tool - BWA

To get started let’s install BWA. Here we are going to use conda to install BWA - but however you obtain it should be fine.
$ conda install --force -c conda-forge -c bioconda bwa
... bwa installation ...

$ bwa
Program: bwa (alignment via Burrows-Wheeler transformation)
Version: 0.7.13-r1126
Contact: Heng Li <lh3@sanger.ac.uk>

Usage: bwa <command> [options]

Command:
- index: index sequences in the FASTA format
- mem: BWA-MEM algorithm
- fastmap: identify super-maximal exact matches
- pemerge: merge overlapping paired ends (EXPERIMENTAL)
- aln: gapped/ungapped alignment
- samse: generate alignment (single ended)
- sampe: generate alignment (paired ended)
- bwasw: BWA-SW for long queries
- shm: manage indices in shared memory
- fa2pac: convert FASTA to PAC format
- pac2bwt: generate BWT from PAC
- pac2bwtgen: alternative algorithm for generating BWT
- bwtupdate: update .bwt to the new format
- bwtsa: generate SA from BWT and Occ

Note: To use BWA, you need to first index the genome with `bwa index'.

Alternatively you can use Homebrew/linuxbrew to install it:

$ brew install homebrew/science/bwa

Lets start with a simple wrapper for the BWA application (bwa mem in particular). You can create a new mini-project with a minimal bwa-mem tool using Planemo’s project_init command.

$ planemo project_init --template bwa bwa
$ cd bwa

This will create a folder with a bwa-mem.xml as follows:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<tool id="bwa_mem_test" name="Map with BWA-MEM" version="0.0.1">
  <description>- map medium and long reads</description>
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="0.7.15">bwa</requirement>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.3">samtools</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    ## Build reference
    #set $reference_fasta_filename = "localref.fa"
    ln -s "$ref_file" "$reference_fasta_filename" &&
    bwa index -a is "$reference_fasta_filename" &&

    ## Begin BWA-MEM command line
    bwa mem
  </command>
</tool>
```

(continues on next page)
-t "$\{GALAXY_SLOTS:-4\}"
-v 1

Verbosity is set to 1 (errors only)

"$\{reference_fasta_filename\}"
"$\{fastq_input1\}"

| samtools view -Sb -> temporary_bam_file.bam &&
samtools sort -o $\{bam_output\} temporary_bam_file.bam
}

<command>

<inputs>

<param name="ref_file" type="data" format="fasta" label="Use the following dataset as the reference sequence" help="You can upload a FASTA sequence to the history and use it as reference" />
<param name="fastq_input1" type="data" format="fastqsanger" label="Select fastq dataset" help="Specify dataset with single reads"/>

</inputs>

<outputs>

<data format="bam" name="bam_output" label="\${tool.name} on \${on_string}(mapped reads in BAM format)"/>

</outputs>

<tests>

<!-- header describing command-line will always be different - hence lines_diff="2" on output tag. -->

<test>
<param name="fastq_input1" value="bwa-mem-fastq1.fq"/>
<param name="ref_file" value="bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa"/>
<output name="bam_output" file="bwa-aln-test1.bam" ftype="bam" lines_diff="2"/>

</test>

</tests>

<help>

**BWA MEM options**

Algorithm options::

- k INT minimum seed length [19]
- w INT band width for banded alignment [100]
- d INT off-diagonal X-dropoff [100]
- r FLOAT look for internal seeds inside a seed longer than {-k} * FLOAT [1.5]
- y INT find MEMs longer than {-k} * {-r} with size less than INT [0]
- c INT skip seeds with more than INT occurrences [500]
- D FLOAT drop chains shorter than FLOAT fraction of the longest overlapping chain [0.50]
- W INT discard a chain if seeded bases shorter than INT [0]
- m INT perform at most INT rounds of mate rescues for each read [50]
- S skip mate rescue
- P skip pairing; mate rescue performed unless -S also in use
- e discard full-length exact matches

Scoring options::
-A INT score for a sequence match, which scales options -TdBOELU unless overridden [1]
-B INT penalty for a mismatch [4]
-O INT[,INT] gap open penalties for deletions and insertions [6,6]
-E INT[,INT] gap extension penalty; a gap of size k cost '{-O} + {-E}*k' [1,1]
-L INT[,INT] penalty for 5'– and 3'–end clipping [5,5]
-U INT penalty for an unpaired read pair [17]

Input/output options:

-p first query file consists of interleaved paired-end sequences
-R STR read group header line such as '@RG\tID:foo\tSM:bar' [null]
-v INT verbose level: 1=error, 2=warning, 3=message, 4+=debugging [3]
-T INT minimum score to output [30]
-h INT if there are &lt;INT hits with score &gt;80% of the max score, output all in XA [5]
-a output all alignments for SE or unpaired PE
-C append FASTA/FASTQ comment to SAM output
-V output the reference FASTA header in the XR tag
-Y use soft clipping for supplementary alignments
-M mark shorter split hits as secondary

-I FLOAT[,FLOAT[,INT[,INT]]] specify the mean, standard deviation (10% of the mean if absent), max
specify the mean, standard deviation (10% of the mean if absent), and min of the insert size distribution.

Improved Input Handling via Test-Driven Development

In this form, the tool only accepts a single input. The first thing we will do is to expand the tool to also allow paired datasets.

Note: Two big ideas behind test-driven development are:

- Write a failing test first.
- Run the test before you implement the feature. Seeing the initial test failing ensures that your feature is actually being tested.

So let’s start by generating a test output for the two input files (the bootstrapped example includes two fastq input
files to work with `bwa-mem-fastq1.fq` and `bwa-mem-fastq2.fq`). The following commands will create a `bwa` index on the fly, map two input files against it, and build and sort a `bam` output from the result - all following the pattern from the command block in the tool.

```bash
$ cd test-data
$ bwa index -a is bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa
$ bwa mem bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa bwa-mem-fastq1.fq bwa-mem-fastq2.fq | \
  samtools view -Sb - > temporary_bam_file.bam && \
  (samtools sort -f temporary_bam_file.bam bwa-aln-test2.bam || samtools sort -o bwa-\n   --aln-test2.bam temporary_bam_file.bam)
```

**Warning:** In many ways this magic is the hardest part of wrapping Galaxy tools and is something this tutorial cannot really teach. The command line magic required for each tool is going to be different. Developing a Galaxy wrapper requires a lot of knowledge of the underlying applications.

**Note:** Sort appears twice in this odd command because two different versions of `samtools` with conflicting syntaxes may happen to be on your machine when running this command. Galaxy manages versioned dependencies and so the tool itself does not reflect this complexity.

The primary result of this is the file `test-data/bwa-aln-test2.bam`. We will now copy and paste the existing test case to add a new test case that specifies both `fastq` inputs as a collection and expects this new output.

```xml
<test>
  <param name="fastq_input">
    <collection type="paired">
      <element name="forward" value="bwa-mem-fastq1.fq" />
      <element name="reverse" value="bwa-mem-fastq2.fq" />
    </collection>
  </param>
  <param name="ref_file" value="bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa" />
  <param name="input_type" value="paired_collection" />
  <output name="bam_output" file="bwa-aln-test2.bam" ftype="bam" lines_diff="2" />
</test>
```

We want to specify the input datasets as a paired collection (see the collections documentation in this document for more information) and we need to have a way to allow the user to specify they are submitting a paired collection instead of a single input. This is where the `fastq_input` and `input_type` variables above came from.

Next run `planemo t` to verify the tool doesn’t have any obvious defects. Once the XML is valid - use `planemo t` to verify the new test is failing.

```bash
$ planemo t
... bunch of output ...
bwa_mem_test[0]: passed
bwa_mem_test[1]: failed
```

**Note:** You can run `$ firefox tool_test_output.html` to see full details of all executed tests.

Here you can see this second new test is failing - that is good! The fix is to create a conditional allowing the user to specify an input type. When modifying the tool and retesting - try passing the `--failed` flag to `planemo t` - it will speed things up by only rerunning tests that have already failed.
$ planemo t --failed

If you are comfortable with Galaxy tool development - try modifying the tool to make the failing test pass.

**Hint:**

- You will need to use the `data_collection` param type. It accepts many of the same attributes as `data` parameters (e.g. see `input_fastq`) but you will need to specify a `collection_type` of `paired`.
- To access the `data_collection` parameter parts in the command block - use `$collection_param.forward` and `$collection_param.reverse`.

Once you get the new test case passing with the `--failed` parameter - try running all the tests again to ensure you didn’t break the original test.

$ planemo t
... bunch of output ...

bwa_mem_test[0]: passed
bwa_mem_test[1]: passed

One possible implementation for tests is as follows (sections with changes highlighted).

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<tool id="bwa_mem_test" name="Map with BWA-MEM" version="0.0.1">
  <description>- map medium and long reads</description>
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="0.7.15">bwa</requirement>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.3">samtools</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
## Build reference
#set $reference_fasta_filename = "localref.fa"
ln -s "${ref_file}" "${reference_fasta_filename}"
&&
bwa index -a is "${reference_fasta_filename}" 

## Begin BWA-MEM command line
bwa mem 
  -t "\$(GALAXY_SLOTS:-4)"
  -v 1
  "${reference_fasta_filename}"
-> Verbosity is set to 1 (errors only)

#set $input_type = $input_type_conditional.input_type
#if $input_type == "single"
  "${input_type_conditional.fastq_input1}"
#elif $input_type == "paired_collection"
  "${input_type_conditional.fastq_input.forward} ${input_type_conditional.fastq_input.reverse}"
#end if

| samtools view -Sb > temporary_bam_file.bam 
| samtools sort -o "${bam_output}" temporary_bam_file.bam
]]>
</command>

<inputs>
  <param name="ref_file" type="data" format="fasta" label="Use the following dataset as the reference sequence" help="You can upload a FASTA sequence to the history and use it as reference"/>
</inputs>
```

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**BWA MEM options**

Algorithm options::

- **k** INT  minimum seed length [19]
- **w** INT  band width for banded alignment [100]
- **d** INT  off-diagonal X-dropoff [100]
- **r** FLOAT look for internal seeds inside a seed longer than \(-k \times r\) [1.5]
- **y** INT  find MEMs longer than \(-k \times r\) with size less than INT [0]
- **c** INT  skip seeds with more than INT occurrences [500]
Planemo Documentation, Release 0.73.0.dev0

-D FLOAT  drop chains shorter than FLOAT fraction of the longest overlapping chain [0.50]
-W INT  discard a chain if seeded bases shorter than INT [0]
-m INT  perform at most INT rounds of mate rescues for each read [50]
-S  skip mate rescue
-P  skip pairing; mate rescue performed unless -S also in use
-e  discard full-length exact matches

Scoring options::

-A INT  score for a sequence match, which scales options -TdBOELU unless overridden [1]
-B INT  penalty for a mismatch [4]
-O INT[,INT]  gap open penalties for deletions and insertions [6,6]
-E INT[,INT]  gap extension penalty; a gap of size k cost \(-O\) + \(-E\)\(\times\)k [1,1]
-L INT[,INT]  penalty for 5' - and 3'-end clipping [5,5]
-U INT  penalty for an unpaired read pair [17]

Input/output options::

-p first query file consists of interleaved paired-end sequences
-R STR  read group header line such as '@RG\tID:foo\tSM:bar' [null]
-v INT  verbose level: 1=error, 2=warning, 3=message, 4+=debugging [3]
-T INT  minimum score to output [30]
-h INT  if there are \(<\) INT hits with score \(\geq\) 80\% of the max score, output all in XA [5]
-a  output all alignments for SE or unpaired PE
-C  append FASTA/FASTQ comment to SAM output
-V  output the reference FASTA header in the XR tag
-Y  use soft clipping for supplementary alignments
-M  mark shorter split hits as secondary
-I FLOAT[,FLOAT[,INT[,INT]]]  specify the mean, standard deviation (10\% of the mean if absent), max distribution.

FR orientation only. [inferred]

Note: Exercise: The devteam mappers allow users to specify both a paired collection or individual datasets (i.e. using two data parameters). Extend the above conditional to allow that. Remember to write your test case first and make sure it fails.

Hint: You should not require additional inputs or outputs to do this.

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Adding More Parameters

Next up, let’s add some of BWA’s optional parameters to our tool - these parameters are outlined in the example tool’s help section. To speed this up and demonstrate another feature of Galaxy - the next test will test the command-line generated by Galaxy instead of the exact outputs. Not requiring a complete set of outputs for each test case is convenient because it can speed development and allows testing more parameter combinations. There are certain tools and certain parameters where exact outputs are impossible to pre-determine though.

Let’s start with algorithm parameter ‘‘-k INT minimum seed length [19]’’. Again, let’s do a test first!

```xml
<test>
  <param name="fastq_input1" value="bwa-mem-fastq1.fq" />
  <param name="ref_file" value="bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa" />
  <param name="set_algorithm_params" value="true" />
  <param name="k" value="20" />
  <assert_command>
    <has_text text="-k 20" />
  </assert_command>
</test>
```

Continuing our pattern - let’s ensure this new test fails before implementing the k parameter.

```bash
$ planemo t
... bunch of output ...
bwa_mem_test[0]: passed
bwa_mem_test[1]: passed
bwa_mem_test[2]: failed
```

Reviewing the output - indeed this new test failed as expected (did not contain expected text ‘‘-k 20’’). Now let’s implement the k parameter and use planemo t --failed to ensure our implementation is correct.

An example tool with this test and passing.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<tool id="bwa_mem_test" name="Map with BWA-MEM" version="0.0.1">
  <description>- map medium and long reads</description>
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="0.7.15">bwa</requirement>
    <requirement type="package" version="1.3">samtools</requirement>
  </requirements>
  <command detect_errors="exit_code">
    <![CDATA[
    ## Build reference
    #set $reference_fasta_filename = "localref.fa"
    ln -s "$ref_file" "$reference_fasta_filename" &&
    bwa index -a is "$reference_fasta_filename" &&

    ## Begin BWA-MEM command line
    bwa mem
    -t "$GALAXY_SLOTS:-4"
    -v 1
    ## Verbosity is set to 1 (errors only)

    #if $algorithm.set_algorithm_params
    -k $algorithm.k
    #end if

    "$reference_fasta_filename"
    #set $input_type = $input_type_conditional.input_type
    ]]>
  </command>
</tool>
```
`#if $input_type == "single"
"${input_type_conditional.fastq_input1}"
#elif $input_type == "paired_collection"
"${input_type_conditional.fastq_input.forward} " ${input_type_conditional.fastq_input.reverse}"
#end if`

```bash
| samtools view -Sb - > temporary_bam_file.bam &&
samtools sort -o ${bam_output} temporary_bam_file.bam
```

```xml
<inputs>
  <param name="ref_file" type="data" format="fasta" label="Use the following dataset as the reference sequence" help="You can upload a FASTA sequence to the history and use it as reference" />
  <conditional name="input_type_conditional">
    <param name="input_type" type="select" label="Input Type">
      <option value="single" selected="true">Single Dataset</option>
      <option value="paired_collection">Paired Collection</option>
    </param>
    <when value="single">
      <param name="fastq_input1" type="data" format="fastqsanger" label="Select fastq dataset" help="Specify dataset with single reads" />
    </when>
    <when value="paired_collection">
      <param name="fastq_input" format="fastqsanger" type="data_collection collection_type="paired" label="Select a paired collection" help="Specify paired dataset collection containing paired reads" />
    </when>
  </conditional>
  <conditional name="algorithm">
    <param name="set_algorithm_params" type="boolean" label="Set Algorithm Parameters" />
    <when value="true">
      <param argument="-k" label="minimum seed length" type="integer" value="19" />
    </when>
    <when value="false">
    </when>
  </conditional>
</inputs>

<outputs>
  <data format="bam" name="bam_output" label="${tool.name} on ${on_string} (mapped reads in BAM format)" />
</outputs>

<tests>
  <!-- header describing command-line will always be different - hence lines_diff="2" on output tag. -->
  <test>
    <param name="fastq_input1" value="bwa-mem-fastq1.fq" />
    <param name="ref_file" value="bwa-mem-mt-genome.fa" />
    <output name="bam_output" file="bwa-aln-test1.bam" ftype="bam" lines_diff="2" />
  </test>
  <test>
</tests>
Algorithm options::

- **k** INT minimum seed length [19]
- **w** INT band width for banded alignment [100]
- **d** INT off-diagonal X-dropoff [100]
- **r** FLOAT look for internal seeds inside a seed longer than {-k} * FLOAT [1.5]
- **y** INT find MEMs longer than {-k} * {-r} with size less than INT [0]
- **c** INT skip seeds with more than INT occurrences [500]
- **D** FLOAT drop chains shorter than FLOAT fraction of the longest overlapping chain [0.50]
- **W** INT discard a chain if seeded bases shorter than INT [0]
- **m** INT perform at most INT rounds of mate rescues for each read [50]
- **S** skip mate rescue
- **P** skip pairing; mate rescue performed unless -S also in use
- **e** discard full-length exact matches

Scoring options::

- **A** INT score for a sequence match, which scales options -TdBOELU unless overridden [1]
- **B** INT penalty for a mismatch [4]
- **O** INT[,INT] gap open penalties for deletions and insertions [6,6]
- **E** INT[,INT] gap extension penalty; a gap of size k cost '{-O} + {-E} * k' [1,1]
- **L** INT[,INT] penalty for 5'- and 3'-end clipping [5,5]
- **U** INT penalty for an unpaired read pair [17]

Input/output options::

- **p** first query file consists of interleaved paired-end sequences
- **R** STR read group header line such as '@RG\tID:foo\tSM:bar' [null]
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(continued from previous page)

-v INT verbose level: 1=error, 2=warning, 3=message, 4+=debugging [3]
-T INT minimum score to output [30]
-h INT if there are &lt;INT hits with score &gt;80% of the max score,
→output all in XA [5]
-a output all alignments for SE or unpaired PE
-C append FASTA/FASTQ comment to SAM output
-V output the reference FASTA header in the XR tag
-Y use soft clipping for supplementary alignments
-M mark shorter split hits as secondary
-I FLOAT[,FLOAT[,INT[,INT]]] specify the mean, standard deviation (10% of the mean if absent),
→max (4 sigma from the mean if absent) and min of the insert size
→distribution. FR orientation only. [inferred]

</help>
<citations>
  <citation type="doi">10.1093/bioinformatics/btp698</citation>
</citations>
</tool>

The tool also demonstrates the new argument option on param tag. These work a lot like specifying a parameter name argument - but Galaxy will describe the underlying application argument in the GUI and API - which may be helpful for power users and external applications.

Exercise 1: Implement a few more algorithm parameters and start another Scoring section. Extend the above test case as you go.

Exercise 2: Extend the first test case to verify by default none of these parameters are present in the command. Use the not_has_text tag to do this (e.g. &lt;not_has_text text="-k 20">).

Exercise 3: Publish the bwa-mem to the local Tool Shed following the procedure described in the tutorial. (Don’t forget to alter the commands from the used seqtk example to bwa-mem.)

Hint:

```bash
$ planemo shed_init --name=bwa-bwa \
  --owner=planemo \
  --description=bwa-mem \
  --long_description="BWA MEM: Long and medium read mapper" \
  --category="Next Gen Mappers"
```

Note: A full list of the current assertion elements like these that are allowed can be found on the tool syntax page.

In addition to the assertion-based testing of the command, the jobs standard output and standard error can be checked using assert_stdout and assert_stderr respectively - paralleling the assert_command tag.

See the sample tool job_properties.xml for an example of this.

5.3.2 Multiple Output Files

Tools which create more than one output file are common. There are several different methods to accommodate this need. Each one of these has their advantages and weaknesses; careful thought should be employed to determine the best method for a particular tool.
Static Multiple Outputs

Handling cases when tools create a static number of outputs is simple. Simply include an `<output>` tag for each output desired within the tool XML file:

```xml
<tool id="example_tool" name="Multiple output" description="example">
  <command>example_tool.sh '$input1' $tool_option1 '$output1' '$output2'</command>
  <inputs>
    ...
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data format="interval" name="output1" metadata_source="input1"/>
    <data format="pdf" name="output2" />
  </outputs>
</tool>
```

Static Outputs Determinable from Inputs

In cases when the number of output files varies, but can be determined based upon a user’s parameter selection, the `<filter>` tag can be used. The text contents of the `<filter>` tag are `eval`ed and if the expression is `True` a dataset will be created as normal. If the expression is `False`, the output dataset will not be created; instead a NoneDataset object will be created and made available. When used on the command line the text `None` will appear instead of a file path. The local namespace of the filter has been populated with the tool parameters.

```xml
<tool id="example_tool" name="Multiple output" description="example">
  <command>example_tool.sh '$input1' $tool_option1 '$output1' '$output2'</command>
  <inputs>
    ...
    <param name="tool_option1" type="select" label="Type of output">
      <option value="1">Single File</option>
      <option value="2">Two Files</option>
    </param>
    <conditional name="condition1">
      <param name="tool_option2" type="select" label="Conditional output">
        <option value="yes">Yes</option>
        <option value="no">No</option>
      </param>
      ...
    </conditional>
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data format="interval" name="output1" metadata_source="input1" />
    <data format="pdf" name="output2">
      <filter>tool_option1 == "2"</filter>
    </data>
    <data format="txt" name="output3">
      <filter>condition1[tool_option2] == "yes"</filter>
    </data>
  </outputs>
</tool>
```

The command line generated when `tool_option1` is set to Single File is:
The command line generated when `tool_option1` is set to Two Files is:

```
example_tool.sh input1_FILE_PATH 2 output1_FILE_PATH output2_FILE_PATH
```

The datatype of an output can be determined by conditional parameter settings as in `tools/filter/pasteWrapper.xml`.

```xml
<outputs>
  <data format="input" name="out_file1" metadata_source="input1">
    <change_format>
      <when input_dataset="input1" attribute="ext" value="bed" format="interval">
        ...
      </when>
    </change_format>
  </data>
</outputs>
```

**Single HTML Output**

There are times when a single history item is desired, but this history item is composed of multiple files which are only useful when considered together. This is done by having a single (primary) output and storing additional files in a directory (single-level) associated with the primary dataset.

A common usage of this strategy is to have the primary dataset be an HTML file and then store additional content (reports, pdfs, images, etc) in the dataset extra files directory. The content of this directory can be referenced using relative links within the primary (HTML) file, clicking on the eye icon to view the dataset will display the HTML page.

If you want to wrap or create a tool that generates an HTML history item that shows the user links to a number of related output objects (files, images..), you need to know where to write the objects and how to reference them when your tool generates HTML which gets written to the HTML file. Galaxy will not write that HTML for you at present.

The fastqc wrapper is an existing tool example where the Java application generates HTML and image outputs but these need to be massaged to make them Galaxy friendly. In other cases, the application or your wrapper must take care of all the fiddly detailed work of writing valid html to display to the user. In either situation, the html datatype offers a flexible way to display very complex collections of related outputs inside a single history item or to present a complex html page generated by an application. There are some things you need to take care of for this to work:

The following example demonstrates declaring an output of type html.

```xml
<outputs>
  <data format="html" name="html_file" label="myToolOutput_${tool_name}.html">
  </data>
</outputs>
```

The application or script must be set up to write all the output files and/or images to a new special subdirectory passed as a command line parameter from Galaxy every time the tool is run. The paths for images and other files will end up looking something like `$GALAXY_ROOT/database/files/000/dataset_56/img1.jpg` when you prepend the Galaxy provided path to the filenames you want to use. The command line must pass that path to your script and it is specified using the `extra_files_path` property of the HTML file output.

For example:

```bash
<command>myscript.pl '$input1' '$html_file' '$html_file.extra_files_path' </command>
```

The application must create and write valid html to setup the page `$html_file` seen by the user when they view (eye icon) the file. It must create and write that new file at the path passed by Galaxy as the `$html_file` command line parameter. All application outputs that will be included as links in that html code should be placed in the specific directory.
output directory $html_file.extra_files_path passed on the command line. The external application is responsible for creating that directory before writing images and files into it. When generating the html, the files written by the application to $html_file.extra_files_path are referenced in links directly by their name, without any other path decoration - eg:

```html
<a href="file1.xls">Some special output</a>
<br/>
<img src="image1.jpg" >
```

The (now unmaintained) Galaxy Tool Factory includes code to gather all output files and create a page with links and clickable PDF thumbnail images which may be useful as a starting point (e.g. see rgToolFactory2.py.

galaxy.datatypes.text.Html (the html datatype) is a subclass of composite datasets so new subclasses of composite can be used to implement even more specific structured outputs but this requires adding the new definition to Galaxy - whereas Html files require no extension of the core framework. For more information visit Composite Datatypes.

**Dynamic Numbers of Outputs**

This section discusses the case where the number of output datasets cannot be determined until the tool run is complete. If the outputs can be broken into groups or collections of similar/homogenous datasets - this is possibly a case for using dataset collections. If instead the outputs should be treated individually and Galaxy’s concept of dataset collections doesn’t map cleanly to the outputs - Galaxy can “discover” individual output datasets dynamically after the job is complete.

**Collections**

See the Planemo documentation on creating collections for more details on this topic.

A blog post on generating dataset collections from tools can be found [here](#).

**Individual Datasets**

There are times when the number of output datasets varies entirely based upon the content of an input dataset and the user needs to see all of these outputs as new individual history items rather than as a collection of datasets or a group of related files linked in a single new HTML page in the history. Tools can optionally describe how to “discover” an arbitrary number of files that will be added after the job’s completion to the user’s history as new datasets. Whenever possible, one of the above strategies should be used instead since these discovered datasets cannot be used with workflows and require the user to refresh their history before they are shown.

Discovering datasets (arbitrarily) requires a fixed “parent” output dataset to key on - this dataset will act as the reference for our additional datasets. Sometimes the parent dataset that should be used makes sense from context but in instances where one does not readily make sense tool authors can just create an arbitrary text output (like a report of the dataset generation).

Each discovered dataset requires a unique “designation” (used to describe functional tests, the default output name, etc...) and should be located in the job’s working directory or a sub-directory thereof. Regular expressions are used to describe how to discover the datasets and (though not required) a unique such pattern should be specified for each homogeneous group of such files.
Examples

Consider a tool that creates a bunch of text files or bam files and writes them (with extension that matches the Galaxy datatype - e.g. *txt* or *bam*) to the *split* sub-directory of the working directory. Such outputs can be discovered by adding the following block of XML to your tool description:

```xml
<outputs>
  <data name="report" format="txt">
    <discover_datasets pattern="__designation_and_ext__" directory="split" visible="true" />
  </data>
</outputs>
```

So for instance, if the tool creates 4 files (in addition to the report) such as *split/samp1.bam*, *split/samp2.bam*, *split/samp3.bam*, and *split/samp4.bam* - then 4 discovered datasets will be created of type *bam* with designations of *samp1*, *samp2*, *samp3*, and *samp4*.

If the tool doesn’t create the files in *split* with extensions or does but with extensions that do not match Galaxy’s datatypes - a slightly different pattern can be used and the extension/format can be statically specified (here either *ext* or *format* may be used as the attribute name):

```xml
<outputs>
  <data name="report" format="txt">
    <discover_datasets pattern="__designation__" format="tabular" directory="tables" visible="true" />
  </data>
</outputs>
```

So in this example, if the tool creates 3 tabular files such as *tables/part1.tsv*, *tables/part2.tsv*, and *tables/part3.tsv* - then 3 discovered datasets will be created of type *tabular* with designations of *part1.tsv*, *part2.tsv*, and *part3.tsv*.

It may not be desirable for the extension/format (*.tsv*) to appear in the designation this way. These patterns __designation__ and __designation_and_ext__ are replaced with regular expressions that capture metadata from the file name using named groups. A tool author can explicitly define these regular expressions instead of using these shortcuts - for instance __designation__ is just (?P<designation>.*), __designation_and_ext__ is (?P<designation>.*).\.(?P<extension>[^\._]+)?). So the above example can be modified as:

```xml
<outputs>
  <data name="report" format="txt">
    <discover_datasets pattern="(?P&lt;designation&gt;.+).tsv" format="tabular" directory="tables" visible="true" />
  </data>
</outputs>
```

As a result - three datasets are still be captured - but this time with designations of *part1*, *part2*, and *part3*.

Notice here the `< and >` in the tool pattern had to be replaced with `\&lt;` and `\&gt;` to be properly embedded in XML (this is very ugly - apologies).

The metadata elements that can be captured via regular expression named groups this way include *ext*, *designation*, *name*, *dbkey*, and *visible*. Each pattern must declare at least either a designation or a name - the other metadata parts *ext*, *dbkey*, and *visible* are all optional and may also be declared explicitly in via attributes on the `discover_datasets` element (as shown in the above examples).

For tools which do not define a profile version or define one before 16.04, if no `discover_datasets` element is nested with a tool output - Galaxy will still look for datasets using the named pattern __default__
which expands to `primary_DATASET_ID_(?:<designation>[^_]+)+(?:<visible>[^_]+)+(?:<ext>[^_]+)+(?:<dbkey>[^_]+))?`. Many tools use this mechanism as it traditionally was the only way to discover datasets and has the nice advantage of not requiring an explicit declaration and encoding everything (including the output to map to) right in the name of the file itself.

For instance consider the following output declaration:

```xml
<outputs>
  <data format="interval" name="output1" metadata_source="input1" />
</outputs>
```

If `$output1.id` (accessible in the tool command block) is 546 and the tool (likely a wrapper) produces the files `primary_546_output2_visible_bed` and `primary_546_output3_visible_pdf` in the job's working directory - then after execution is complete these two additional datasets (a bed file and a pdf file) are added to the user's history.

Newer tool profile versions disable this and require the tool author to be more explicit about what files are discovered.

**More information**

- Example tools which demonstrate discovered datasets:
  - `multi_output.xml`
  - `multi_output_assign_primary.xml`
  - `multi_output_configured.xml`
- Original pull request for discovered dataset enhancements with implementation details
- Implementation of output collection code in galaxy

**Legacy information**

In the past, it would be necessary to set the attribute `force_history_refresh` to `True` to force the user’s history to fully refresh after the tool run has completed. This functionality is now broken and `force_history_refresh` is ignored by Galaxy. Users now MUST manually refresh their history to see these files. A Trello card used to track the progress on fixing this and eliminating the need to refresh histories in this manner can be found [https://trello.com/c/f5Ddv4CS/1993-history-api-determine-history-state-running-from-join-on-running-jobs|here]]).

Discovered datasets are available via post job hooks (a deprecated feature) by using the designation - e.g. `__collected_datasets__["primary"]`[designation].

In the past these datasets were typically written to `$__new_file_path__` instead of the working directory. This is not very scalable and `$__new_file_path__` should generally not be used. If you set the option `collect_outputs_from` in `galaxy.ini` ensure `job_working_directory` is listed as an option (if not the only option).

### 5.3.3 Collections

Galaxy has a concept of dataset collections to group together datasets and operate over them as a single unit.

Galaxy collections are hierarchical and composed from two collection types - `list` and `paired`.

- A list is a collection of datasets (or other collections) where each element has an identifier. Unlike Galaxy dataset names which are transformed throughout complex analyses - the identifier is generally preserved
and can be used for concepts such as sample name that one wants to preserve in the earlier mapping steps of a workflow and use it during reduction steps and reporting later.

- The paired collection type is much simpler and more specific to sequencing applications. Each paired collection consists of a forward and reverse dataset.

**Note:** Read more about creating and managing collections.

Composite types include for instance the list:paired collection type - which represents a list of dataset pairs. In this case, instead of each dataset having a list identifier, each pair of datasets does.

### Consuming Collections

Many Galaxy tools can be used without modification in conjunction with collections. Galaxy users can take a collection and map over any tool that consumes individual datasets. For instance, early in typical bioinformatics workflows you may have steps that filter raw data, convert to standard formats, perform QC on individual files - users can take lists, pairs, or lists of paired datasets and map over such tools that consume individual dataset (files). Galaxy will then run the tool once for each dataset in the collection and for each output of that tool Galaxy will rebuild a new collection.

Collection elements have the concept an identifier and an index when the collection is created. Both of these are preserved during these mapping steps. As Galaxy builds output collections from these mapping steps, the identifier and index for the output entries match those of the supplied input.

If a tool’s functionality can be applied to individual files in isolation, the implicit mapping described above should be sufficient and no knowledge of collections by tools should be needed. However, tools may need to process multiple files at once - in this case explicit collection consumption is required. This document outlines three cases:

- consuming pairs of datasets
- consuming lists
- consuming arbitrary collections.

**Note:** If you find yourself consuming a collection of files and calling the underlying application multiple times within the tool command block, you are likely doing something wrong. Just process a pair or a single dataset and allow the user to map over the collection.

### Processing Pairs

Dataset collections are not extensively used by typical Galaxy users yet - so for tools which process paired datasets the recommended best practice is to allow users to either supply paired collections or two individual datasets. Furthermore, many tools which process pairs of datasets can also process single datasets. The following conditional captures this idiom.

```xml
<conditional name="fastq_input">
  <param name="fastq_input_selector" type="select" label="Single or Paired-end reads" help="Select between paired and single end data">
    <option value="paired">Paired</option>
    <option value="single">Single</option>
    <option value="paired_collection">Paired Collection</option>
    <option value="paired_iv">Paired Interleaved</option>
  </param>
</conditional>
```

(continues on next page)
This introduces a new param type - data_collection. The optional attribute collection_type can specify which kinds of collections are appropriate for this input. Additional data attributes such as format can further restrict valid collections. Here we defined that both items of the paired collection must be of datatype fastqsanger.

In Galaxy’s command block, the individual datasets can be accessed using $fastq_input1.forward and $fastq_input1.reverse. If processing arbitrary collection types an array syntax can also be used (e.g. $fastq_input['forward']).

Note: Mirroring the ability of Galaxy users to map tools that consume individual datasets over lists (and other collection types), users may also map lists of pairs over tools which explicitly consume dataset pair. If the output of the tool is datasets, the output of this mapping operation (sometimes referred to as subcollection mapping) will be lists. The element identifier and index of the top level of the list will be preserved.

Some example tools which consume paired datasets include:

- collection_paired_test (minimal test tool in Galaxy test suite)
- Bowtie 2
- BWA MEM
- Tophat

Processing Lists (Reductions)

The data_collection parameter type can specify a collection_type or list but whenever possible, it is recommended to not explicitly consume lists as a tool author. Parameters of type data can include a multiple="True" attribute to allow many datasets to be selected simultaneously. While the default UI will then have Galaxy users pick individual datasets, they can choose a collections as the tool can process both. This has the benefit of allowing tools to process either individual datasets or collections. A noteworthy difference is that if a parameter of type data with multiple="true" is used, the elements of the collection are passed to the tool as a (Python) list, i.e. it is not possible:

- to find out if a collection was passed,
- to access properties of the collection (name,...), or
• to write tests that pass a collection to the parameter (which would allow to name the elements explicitly).

Another drawback is that the \$on_string\ of the label contains the list of data sets in the collection (which can be confusing, since these data sets are in most cases hidden) and not the name of the collection.

```xml
<param type="data" name="inputs" label="Input BAM(s)" format="bam" multiple="true" />
```

The `command` tag can use `for` loops to build command lines using these parameters.

For instance:

```python
#for $input in $inputs
  --input "$input"
#end for
```

or using the single-line form of this expression:

```python
#for $input in $inputs# $input #end for#
```

Will produce command strings with an argument for each input (e.g. `--input /path/to/input1 --input /path/to/input2`). Other programs may require all inputs to be supplied in a single parameter. This can be accomplished using the idiom:

```python
--input \${"",".join(map(str, $inputs))}"
```

Some example tools which consume multiple datasets (including lists) include:

• `multi_data_param` (small test tool in Galaxy test suite)
• `cuffmerge`
• `unionBedGraphs`

Also see the tools-devteam repository Pull Request #20 modifying the cufflinks suite of tools for collection compatible reductions.

### Processing Identifiers

Collection elements have identifiers that can be used for various kinds of sample tracking. These identifiers are set when the collection is first created - either explicitly in the UI (or API), through mapping over collections that preserves input identifiers, or as the `identifier` when dynamically discovering collection outputs described below.

During reduction steps one may likely want to use these - for reporting, comparisons, etc. When using these multiple data parameters the dataset objects expose a field called `element_identifier`. When these parameters are used with individual datasets - this will just default to being the dataset’s name, but when used with collections this parameter will be the `element_identifier` (i.e. the preserved sample name).

For instance, imagine merging a collection of tabular datasets into a single table with a new column indicating the sample name the corresponding rows were derived from using a little fictitious program called `merge_rows`.

```python
# import re
# for $input in $inputs
merge_rows --name "${re.sub('[^\w\-_]','_', $input.element_identifier)}" --file "--$input" --to $output;
#end for
```
Note: Here we are rewriting the element identifiers to assure everything is safe to put on the command-line. In the future, collections will not be able to contain keys that are potentially harmful and this won’t be necessary.

Some example tools which utilize `element_identifier` include:

- `identifier_multiple`
- `identifier_single`
- `vcftools_merge`
- `jbrowse`
- `kraken-mpa-report`

More on `data_collection` parameters

The above three cases (users mapping over single tools, consuming pairs, and consuming lists using `multiple data parameters`) are hopefully the most common ways to consume collections for a tool author - but the `data_collection` parameter type allows one to handle more cases than just these.

We have already seen that in command blocks `data_collection` parameters can be accessed as arrays by element identifier (e.g. `$input_collection["left"]`). This applies for lists and higher-order structures as well as pairs. The valid element identifiers can be iterated over using the `keys` method.

```
# for $key in $input_collection.keys()
    --input_name $key
    --input $input_collection[$key]
# end for
```

```
# for $input in $input_collection
    --input $input
# end for
```

Importantly, the `keys` method and direct iteration are both strongly ordered. If you take a list of files, do a bunch of processing on them to produce another list, and then consume both collections in a tool - the elements will match up if iterated over simultaneously.

Finally, if processing arbitrarily nested collections - one can access the `is_collection` attribute to determine if a given element is another collection or just a dataset.

```
# for $input in $input_collection
    --nested ${input.is_collection}
# end for
```

Some example tools which consume nested collections include:

- `collection_nested_test` (small test tool demonstrating consumption of nested collections)

Creating Collections

Whenever possible simpler operations that produce datasets should be implicitly “mapped over” to produce collections as described above - but there are a variety of situations for which this idiom is insufficient.

Progressively more complex syntax elements exist for the increasingly complex scenarios. Broadly speaking - the three scenarios covered are when the tool produces...
1. a collection with a static number of elements (mostly for paired collections, but if a tool has fixed binding it might make sense to create a list this way as well)

2. a list with the same number of elements as an input list (this would be a common pattern for normalization applications for instance).

3. a list where the number of elements is not knowable until the job is complete.

### 1. Static Element Count

For this first case - the tool can declare standard data elements below an output collection element in the outputs tag of the tool definition.

```xml
<collection name="paired_output" type="paired" label="Split Pair">
  <data name="forward" format="txt" />
  <data name="reverse" format_source="input1" from_work_dir="reverse.txt" />
</collection>
```

Templates (e.g. the command tag) can then reference `$forward` and `$reverse` or whatever name the corresponding data elements are given as demonstrated in `test/functional/tools/collection_creates_pair.xml`.

The tool should describe the collection type via the type attribute on the collection element. Data elements can define format, format_source, metadata_source, from_work_dir, and name.

The above syntax would also work for the corner case of static lists. For paired collections specifically however, the type plugin system now knows how to prototype a pair so the following even easier (though less configurable) syntax works.

```xml
<collection name="paired_output" type="paired" label="Split Pair" format_source="input1">
</collection>
```

In this case the command template could then just reference `${paired_output.forward}` and `${paired_output.reverse}` as demonstrated in `test/functional/tools/collectionCreatesPairFromType.xml`.

### 2. Computable Element Count

For the second case - where the structure of the output is based on the structure of an input - a structured_like attribute can be defined on the collection tag.

```xml
<collection name="list_output" type="list" label="Duplicate List" structured_like="input1" inherit_format="true" />
```

Templates can then loop over `input1` or `list_output` when building up command-line expressions. See `test/functional/tools/collection_creates_list.xml` for an example.

format, format_source, and metadata_source can be defined for such collections if the format and metadata are fixed or based on a single input dataset. If instead the format or metadata depends on the formats of the collection it is structured like - `inherit_format="true"` and/or `inherit_metadata="true"` should be used instead - which will handle corner cases where there are for instance subtle format or metadata differences between the elements of the incoming list.
3. Dynamic Element Count

The third and most general case is when the number of elements in a list cannot be determined until runtime. For instance, when splitting up files by various dynamic criteria.

In this case a collection may define one of more discover_dataset elements. As an example of one such tool that splits a tabular file out into multiple tabular files based on the first column see test/functional/tools/collection_split_on_column.xml - which includes the following output definition:

```xml
<collection name="split_output" type="list" label="Table split on first column">
  <discover_datasets pattern="__name_and_ext__" directory="outputs" />
</collection>
```

5.3.4 Macros - Reusable Elements

Frequently, tools may require the same XML fragments be repeated in a file (for instance similar conditional branches, repeated options, etc…) or between tools in the same repository (for instance, nearly all of the GATK tools contain the same standard options). Galaxy tools have a macroing system to address this problem.

Direct XML Macros

The following examples are taken from Pull Request 129 the initial implementation of macros. Prior to to the inclusion of macros, the tophat2 wrapper defined several outputs each which had the following identical actions block associated with them:

```xml
<actions>
  <conditional name="refGenomeSource.genomeSource">
    <when value="indexed">
      <action type="metadata" name="dbkey">
        <option type="from_data_table" name="tophat2_indexes" column="1" offset="0">
          <filter type="param_value" column="0" value="#" compare="startswith" keep="False" />
          <filter type="param_value" ref="refGenomeSource.index" column="0" />
        </option>
      </action>
    </when>
    <when value="history">
      <action type="metadata" name="dbkey">
```

(continues on next page)
To reuse this action definition, first a macros section has been defined in the tophat2_wrapper.xml file.

```xml
<tool>
  ...
  <macros>
    <xml name="dbKeyActions">
      <action><!-- Whole big example above. -->
      ...
    </xml>
  </macros>
</tool>
```

With this in place, each output data element can include this block using the expand XML element as follows:

```xml
<outputs>
  <data format="bed" name="insertions" label="${tool.name} on ${on_string}: insertions" from_work_dir="tophat_out/insertions.bed">
    <expand macro="dbKeyActions" />
  </data>
  <data format="bed" name="deletions" label="${tool.name} on ${on_string}: deletions" from_work_dir="tophat_out/deletions.bed">
    <expand macro="dbKeyActions" />
  </data>
  <data format="bed" name="junctions" label="${tool.name} on ${on_string}: splice junctions" from_work_dir="tophat_out/junctions.bed">
    <expand macro="dbKeyActions" />
  </data>
  <data format="bam" name="accepted_hits" label="${tool.name} on ${on_string}: accepted_hits" from_work_dir="tophat_out/accepted_hits.bam">
    <expand macro="dbKeyActions" />
  </data>
</outputs>
```

This has reduced the size of the XML file by dozens of lines and reduces the long term maintenance associated with copied and pasted code.

**Imported Macros**

The `macros` element described above, can also contain any number of `import` elements. This allows a directory/repository of tool XML files to contain shared macro definitions that can be used by any number of actual tool files in that directory/repository.

Revisiting the tophat example, all three tophat wrappers (tophat_wrapper.xml, tophat_color_wrapper.xml, and tophat2_wrapper.xml) shared some common functionality. To reuse XML elements between these files, a tophat_macros.xml file was added to that directory.

The following block is a simplified version of that macros file’s contents:
Any tool definition in that directory can use the macros contained therein once imported as shown below.
This example also demonstrates that macros may themselves expand macros.

**Parameterizing XML Macros (with yield)**

In some cases, tools may contain similar though not exact same definitions. Some parameterization can be performed by declaring expand elements with child elements and expanding them in the macro definition with a yield element.

For instance, previously the tophat wrapper contained the following definition:

```xml
<conditional name="refGenomeSource">
  <param name="genomeSource" type="select" label="Will you select a reference genome from your history or use a built-in index?" help="Built-ins were indexed using default options">
    <option value="indexed">Use a built-in index</option>
    <option value="history">Use one from the history</option>
  </param>
  <when value="indexed">
    <param name="index" type="select" label="Select a reference genome" help="If your genome of interest is not listed, contact the Galaxy team">
      <options from_data_table="tophat_indexes_color">
        <filter type="sort_by" column="2"/>
        <validator type="no_options" message="No indexes are available for the selected input dataset"/>
      </options>
    </param>
  </when>
  <when value="history">
    <param name="ownFile" type="data" format="fasta" metadata_name="dbkey" label="Select the reference genome"/>
  </when>
</conditional> <!-- refGenomeSource -->
```

and the tophat2 wrapper contained the highly analogous definition:

```xml
<conditional name="refGenomeSource">
  <param name="genomeSource" type="select" label="Will you select a reference genome from your history or use a built-in index?" help="Built-ins were indexed using default options">
    <option value="indexed">Use a built-in index</option>
    <option value="history">Use one from the history</option>
  </param>
  <when value="indexed">
    <param name="index" type="select" label="Select a reference genome" help="If your genome of interest is not listed, contact the Galaxy team">
      <options from_data_table="tophat_indexes_color">
        <filter type="sort_by" column="2"/>
        <validator type="no_options" message="No indexes are available for the selected input dataset"/>
      </options>
    </param>
  </when>
  <when value="history">
    <param name="ownFile" type="data" format="fasta" metadata_name="dbkey" label="Select the reference genome"/>
  </when>
</conditional> <!-- refGenomeSource -->
```
These blocks differ only in the from_data_table attribute on the options element. To capture this pattern, tophat_macros.xml contains the following macro definition:

```xml
<xml name="refGenomeSourceConditional">
  <conditional name="refGenomeSource">
    <param name="genomeSource" type="select" label="Use a built in reference genome or own from your history" help="Built-ins genomes were created using default options">
      <option value="indexed" selected="True">Use a built-in genome</option>
      <option value="history">Use a genome from history</option>
    </param>
    <when value="indexed">
      <yield />
    </when>
    <when value="history">
      <param name="ownFile" type="data" format="fasta" metadata_name="dbkey" label="Select the reference genome" />
    </when>
  </conditional>
</xml>
```

Notice the yield statement in lieu of an options declaration. This allows the nested options element to be declared when expanding the macro:

The following expand declarations have replaced the original conditional elements.

```xml
<expand macro="refGenomeSourceConditional">
  <options from_data_table="tophat_indexes">
    <filter type="sort_by" column="2"/>
    <validator type="no_options" message="No genomes are available for the selected input dataset"/>
  </options>
</expand>

<expand macro="refGenomeSourceConditional">
  <options from_data_table="tophat2_indexes">
    <filter type="sort_by" column="2"/>
    <validator type="no_options" message="No genomes are available for the selected input dataset"/>
  </options>
</expand>
```
Parameterizing XML Macros (with tokens)

In addition to using `yield` blocks, there is another way to parameterize macros through the use of specifying `token_xyz` attributes on the macro definition, and then using `${XYZ}` anywhere within the XML.

```
<macros>
  <xml name="color" token_varname="myvar" token_default_color="#00ff00" token_label="Pick a color">
    <param name="@VARNAME@" type="color" label="@LABEL@" value="@DEFAULT_COLOR@" />
  </xml>
</macros>
```

When invoking this macro, you can pass those values and produce varying results.

```
<inputs>
  <expand macro="color" default_color="#ff0000" />
  <expand macro="color" default_color="#0000ff" varname="c2" label="Choose a different color" />
</inputs>
```

The attributes passed to the macro definition will be filled in (or defaults used when not provided).

```
<inputs>
  <param name="myvar" type="color" label="Pick a color" value="#ff0000" />
  <param name="c2" type="color" label="Choose a different color" value="#0000ff" />
</inputs>
```

Macro Tokens

You can use

```
<token name="@IS_PART_OF_VCFLIB@">is a part of VCFlib toolkit developed by Erik Garrison (https://github.com/ekg/vcflib).</token>
```

and then call the token within any element of the file like this:

```
Vcallelicprimitives @IS_PART_OF_VCFLIB@
```

### 5.3.5 Tool Provided Metadata

This stub of a section provides some initial documentation on tool provided metadata. Galaxy allows datasets to be discovered after a tool has been executed and allows tools to specify metadata for these datasets. Whenever possible, Galaxy’s datatypes and more structured outputs should be used to collect metadata.

If an arbitrary number of outputs is needed but no special metadata must be set, file name patterns can be used to allow Galaxy to discover these datasets. More information on this can be found in the dedicated section.

The file name patterns described in the above link are nice because they don’t need special instrumenting in the tool wrapper to adapt to Galaxy in general and can adapt to many existing application’s output. When more metadata must be supplied or when implementing a custom tool wrapper anyway - it may be beneficial to build a manifest file.

A tool may also produce a file called `galaxy.json` during execution. If upon a job’s completion this file is populated, Galaxy will expect to find metadata about outputs in it.

The format of this file is a bit quirky - each line of this file should be a JSON dictionary. Each such dictionary should contain a `type` attribute - this type may be either `new_primary_dataset` or `dataset`.
If the type is `new_primary_dataset`, the dictionary should contain a `filename` entry with a path to a “discovered dataset”. In this case the dictionary may contain any of the following entries: `name`, `dbkey`, `info`, `ext`, `metadata`.

- `name` will be used as the output dataset’s name
- `ext` allows specification of the format of the output (e.g. `txt`, `tabular`, `fastqsanger`, etc...)
- `dbkey` allows specifying a genome build for the discovered dataset
- `info` is a short text description for each dataset that appears in the history panel
- `metadata` this should be a dictionary of key-value pairs for metadata registered with the datatype for this output

Examples of tools using `new_primary_dataset` entries:

- `tool_provided_metadata_2.xml` demonstrating using the simpler attributes described here.
- `tool_provided_metadata_3.xml` demonstrates overriding datatype specified metadata.

The type of an entry may also be `dataset`. In this case the metadata descriptions describe an explicit output (one with its own corresponding output element definition). In this case, an entry called `dataset` should appear in the dictionary (in lieu of `filename` above) and should be the database id of the output dataset. Such entries may contain all of the other fields described above except `metadata`.

Example tool using a `dataset` entry:

- `tool_provided_metadata_1.xml`

5.3.6 Cluster Usage

**Developing for Clusters - GALAXY_SLOTS, GALAXY_MEMORY_MB, and GALAXY_MEMORY_MB_PER_SLOT**

`GALAXY_SLOTS` is a special environment variable that is set in a Galaxy tool’s runtime environment. If the tool you are working on allows configuring the number of processes or threads that should be spawned, this variable should be used.

For example, the StringTie (tool available here) binary `stringtie` can take an argument `-p` that allows specification of the number of threads to be used. The Galaxy tool sets this up as follows:

```
stringtie "$input_bam" -o "$output_gtf" -p "\$(GALAXY_SLOTS:-1)" ...
```

Here we use `\$(GALAXY_SLOTS:-2)` instead of a fixed value (Z being an integer representing a default value in non-Galaxy contexts). The backslash here is because this value is interpreted at runtime as environment variable - not during command building time as a templated value. Now server administrators can configure how many processes the tool should be allowed to use.

For information on how server administrators can configure this value for a particular tool, check out the Galaxy admin documentation.

Analogously `GALAXY_MEMORY_MB` and `GALAXY_MEMORY_MB_PER_SLOT` are special environment variables in a Galaxy tool’s runtime environment that can be used to specify the amount of memory that a tool can use overall and per slot, respectively.

For an example see the `samtools sort` tool (here) which allows to specify the total memory with the `-m` parameter.
Test Against Clusters: --job_config_file

The various commands that start Galaxy servers (serve, test, shed_serve, shed_test, etc...) allow specification of a Galaxy job configuration XML file (e.g. job_conf.xml).

For instance, Slurm is a popular distributed resource manager (DRM) in the Galaxy community. The following job_conf.xml tells Galaxy to run all jobs using Slurm and allocate 2 cores for each job.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<job_conf>
  <plugins>
    <plugin id="drmaa" type="runner" load="galaxy.jobs.runners.drmaa:DRMAAJobRunner"/>
  </plugins>
  <handlers>
    <handler id="main"/>
  </handlers>
  <destinations default="drmaa">
    <destination id="drmaa" runner="drmaa">
      <param id="nativeSpecification">--time=00:05:00 --nodes=1 --ntasks=2</param>
    </destination>
  </destinations>
</job_conf>
```

If this file is named planemo_job_conf.xml and resides in one’s home directory (~), Planemo can test or serve using this configuration with the following commands.

```
$ planemo test --job_config_file ~/planemo_job_conf.xml.
$ planemo serve --job_config_file ~/planemo_job_conf.xml.
```

For general information on configuring Galaxy to communicate with clusters check out this page on the Galaxy wiki and for information regarding configuring job configuration XML files in particular check out the example distributed with Galaxy.

5.3.7 Dependencies and Conda

Specifying and Using Tool Requirements

**Note:** This document discusses using Conda to satisfy tool dependencies from a tool developer perspective. An in depth discussion of using Conda to satisfy dependencies from an administrator’s perspective can be found here. That document also serves as good background for this discussion.

**Note:** Planemo requires a Conda installation to target with its various Conda related commands. A properly configured Conda installation can be initialized with the conda_init command. This should only need to be executed once per development machine.

```
$ planemo conda_init
```

(continues on next page)
PREFIX=/Users/john/miniconda3
installing: python-3.6.3-h47c878a_7 ...
Python 3.6.3 :: Anaconda, Inc.
installing: ca-certificates-2017.08.26-ha1e5d58_0 ...
installing: conda-env-2.6.0-h36134e3_0 ...
installing: libcxnabi-4.0.1-hebd6815_0 ...
installing: tk-8.6.7-h35a86e2_3 ...
installing: xz-5.2.3-h0278029_2 ...
installing: yam1-0.1.7-hc33f04_2 ...
installing: zlib-1.2.11-hf33bc9b_2 ...
installing: libcxn-4.0.1-h579ed51_0 ...
installing: openssl1-1.0.2n-hd6bc3d79_0 ...
installing: libffi-3.2.1-h475c297_4 ...
installing: ncrunsp-6.0-hd04f020_2 ...
installing: libedit-3.1-hb4e282d_0 ...
installing: readline-7.0-hc1231fa_4 ...
installing: sqlite-3.20.1-h7e4c145_2 ...
installing: as1crypto-0.23.0-py36h782d450_0 ...
installing: certifi-2017.11.5-py36ha569be9_0 ...
installing: charDET-3.0.4-py36h96c241c_1 ...
installing: idna-2.6-py36h8628d0a_1 ...
installing: pycosat-0.6.3-py36h0eb92d8f_0 ...
installing: pycparser-2.18-py36h724b2fc_1 ...
installing: pysocks-1.6.7-py36h0eb92d8f_0 ...
installing: python.app-2-py36h754569d5_7 ...
installing: ruamel_yaml-0.11.14-py36h9d7ade0_2 ...
installing: six-1.11.0-py36h0e22d5e_1 ...
installing: cffi-1.11.2-py36h3e6348_0 ...
installing: setuptools-36.5.0-py36h2134326_0 ...
installing: cryptography-2.1.4-py36h842514c_0 ...
installing: wheel-0.30.0-py36h5eb2c7f_1 ...
installing: pip-9.0.1-py36h1555ced_4 ...
installing: pyopenssl-17.5.0-py36h51e4350_0 ...
installing: urllib3-1.22-py36h8b9469_0 ...
installing: requests-2.18.4-py36h4516966_1 ...
installing: conda=4.3.31-py36_0 ...
installation finished.

/Users/john/miniconda3/bin/conda install -y --override-channels --channel iuc --channel conda-forge --channel bioconda --channel defaults conda=4.3.33 conda-build=2.1.18

Fetching package metadata ...................
Solving package specifications: .
The following packages will be INSTALLED:

beautifu1soup4: 4.6.0-py36_0 conda-forge
conda-build: 2.1.18-py36_0 conda-forge
conda-verify: 2.0.0-py36_0 conda-forge
filelock: 3.0.4-py36_0 conda-forge
jinja2: 2.10-py36_0 conda-forge
markupsafe: 1.0-py36_0 conda-forge
pkginfo: 1.4.2-py36_0 conda-forge
pycrypto: 2.6.1-py36_1 conda-forge
pyyaml: 3.12-py36_0 conda-forge
The following packages will be UPDATED:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conda: 4.3.31-py36_0 --&gt; 4.3.33-py36_0 conda-forge</td>
<td>782.08 kB/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautifulsoup4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filelock-3.0.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>markupsafe-1.0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkginfo-1.4.2-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pycrypto-2.6.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pycryptodjgpy-3.12-py</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-verify-2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jinja2-2.10-py</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-4.3.33-p</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-build-2.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conda installation succeeded - Conda is available at '/Users/john/miniconda3/bin/conda'.

While Galaxy can be configured to resolve dependencies various ways, Planemo is configured with opinionated defaults geared at making building tools that target Conda as easy as possible.

During the introductory tool development tutorial, we called `planemo tool_init` with the argument `--requirement seqtk@1.2` and the resulting tool contained the XML:

```xml
<requirements>
  <requirement type="package" version="1.2">seqtk</requirement>
</requirements>
```

As configured by Planemo, when Galaxy encounters these requirement tags it will attempt to install Conda, check for referenced packages (such as `seqtk`), and install them as needed for tool testing.

**Note:** Why Conda?

Many different package managers could potentially be targeted here, but we focus on Conda for a few key reasons.

- No compilation at install time - binaries with their dependencies and libraries
- Support for all operating systems
- Easy to manage multiple versions of the same recipe
- HPC-ready: no root privileges needed
- Easy-to-write YAML recipes
- Vibrant communities
Fig. 1: Galaxy’s dependency resolution maps tool requirement tags to concrete applications and libraries setup by the Galaxy deployer (or Planemo). As the above diagram indicates the same requirements may be used by multiple Galaxy tools and a single Galaxy tool may depend on multiple requirements. The document describes working with Conda dependencies from a developer perspective but other dependency resolution techniques are covered in the Galaxy docs.
**Note: Conda Terminology**

Conda recipes build packages that are published to channels.

Planemo is setup to target a few channels by default, these include iuc, bioconda, conda_forge, defaults - the whole dependency management scheme outlined here works a lot better if packages can be found in one of these “best practice” channels.

We can check if the requirements on a tool are available in best practice Conda channels using an extended form of the planemo lint command. Passing --conda_requirements flag will ensure all listed requirements are found.

```bash
$ planemo lint --conda_requirements seqtk_seq.xml
Linting tool /Users/john/workspace/planemo/docs/writing/seqtk_seq.xml
... Applying linter requirements_in_conda... CHECK
.. INFO: Requirement [seqtk@1.2] matches target in best practice Conda channel →[bioconda].
```

**Note:** You can download the final version of the seqtk seq wrapper from the Planemo tutorial using the command:

```bash
$ planemo project_init --template=seqtk_complete seqtk_example
$ cd seqtk_example
```

We can verify these tool requirements install with the conda_install command. With its default parameters conda_install processes tools and creates isolated environments for their declared requirements.
$ planemo conda_install seqtk_seq.xml
Install conda target CondaTarget[seqtk,version=1.2]
/home/john/miniconda2/bin/conda create -y --name __seqtk@1.2 seqtk=1.2
Fetching package metadata ..............
Solving package specifications: ...........

Package plan for installation in environment /home/john/miniconda2/envs/__seqtk@1.2:
The following packages will be downloaded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>package</th>
<th>build</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seqtk-1.2</td>
<td>0 29 KB bioconda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

seqtk: 1.2-0    bioconda
zlib: 1.2.8-3

Fetching packages ...
seqtk-1.2-0.ta 100% |
→ Time: 0:00:00 444.71 kB/s
Extracting packages ...
[ COMPLETE ]| 100%
Linking packages ...
[ COMPLETE ]| 100%
#
# To activate this environment, use:
# > source activate __seqtk@1.2
# To deactivate this environment, use:
# > source deactivate __seqtk@1.2
# $ which seqtk
seqtk not found
$

The above install worked properly, but seqtk is not on your PATH because this merely created an environment within the Conda directory for the seqtk installation. Planemo will configure Galaxy to exploit this installation. If you wish to interactively explore the resulting environment to explore the installed tool or produce test data the output of the conda_env command can be sourced.

$ . <(planemo conda_env seqtk_seq.xml)
Deactivate environment with conda_env_deactivate
(seqtk_seq) $ which seqtk
/home/planemo/miniconda2/envs/jobdepsiJClEUfecd6d406196737781ff4456ec60975c137e04884e4f4b05dc68192f7ce4656/bin/
(seqtk_seq) $ seqtk seq
Usage:   seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]

(continues on next page)
As shown above the `conda_env_deactivate` will be created in this environment and can be used to restore your initial shell configuration.

Confident the underlying application works, we can now use `planemo test` or `planemo serve` and it will reuse this environment and find our dependency (in this case `seqtk` as needed).

Here is a portion of the output from the testing command `planemo test seqtk_seq.xml` demonstrating using this tool.

```
$ planemo test seqtk_seq.xml
...
2017-02-22 10:13:28,902 INFO [galaxy.tools.actions] Handled output named output1 for...
2017-02-22 10:13:28,914 INFO [galaxy.tools.actions] Added output datasets to history...
2017-02-22 10:13:28,935 INFO [galaxy.tools.actions] Verified access to datasets for...
2017-02-22 10:13:28,962 INFO [galaxy.tools.actions] Flushed transaction for job...
```

(continues on next page)
Finding Existing Conda Packages

How did we know what software name and software version to use? We found the existing packages available for Conda and referenced them. To do this yourself, you can simply use the planemo command `conda_search`. If we do a search for `seqtk` it will show all the software and all the versions available matching that search term - including `seqtk`.

```bash
$ planemo conda_search seqtk
/Users/john/miniconda3/bin/conda search --override-channels --channel iuc --channel conda-forge --channel bioconda --channel defaults '*seqtk*'
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>bioconductor-HTseqtools</td>
<td>1.26.0</td>
<td>r3.4.1_0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bioconductor-seqtools</td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
<td>r3.3.2_0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>bioconductor-seqtools</td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
<td>r3.4.1_0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>bioconductor-seqtools</td>
<td>1.12.0</td>
<td>r3.4.1_0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>r75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>r82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>r82</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>r93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>seqtk</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bioconda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Planemo command `conda_search` is a light wrapper around the underlying `conda search` command but configured to use the same channels and other options as Planemo and Galaxy. The following Conda command would also work to search:

```bash
$ $HOME/miniconda3/bin/conda -c iuc -c conda-forge -c bioconda '*seqtk*
```

For Conda versions 4.3.X or less, the search invocation would be something a bit different:
Alternatively the Anaconda website can be used to search for packages. Typing `seqtk` into the search form on that page and clicking the top result will bring on to this page with information about the Bioconda package.

When using the website to search though, you need to aware of what channel you are using. By default, Planemo and Galaxy will search a few different Conda channels. While it is possible to configure a local Planemo or Galaxy to target different channels - the current best practice is to add tools to the existing channels.

The existing channels include:

- Bioconda ([github](https://github.com/bioconda/bioconda-recipes) | [conda](https://bioconda.github.io/)) - best practice channel for various bioinformatics packages.
- Conda-Forge ([github](https://github.com/conda-forge/conda-forge) | [conda](https://conda.anaconda.org/conda-forge)) - best practice channel for general purpose and widely useful computing packages and libraries.
- iuc ([github](https://github.com/iuc/iuc-recipes) | [conda](https://conda.anaconda.org/iuc)) - best practice channel for other more Galaxy specific packages.

### Exercise - Leveraging Bioconda

Use the `project_init` command to download this exercise.

```
$ planemo project_init --template conda_exercises conda_exercises
$ cd conda_exercises/exercise_1
$ ls
pear.xml       test-data
```

This project template contains a few exercises. The first uses an adapted version of an IUC tool for PEAR - Paired-End reAd mergeR. This tool however has no requirement tags and so will not work properly.

1. Run `planemo test pear.xml` to verify the tool does not function without dependencies defined.
2. Use `--conda_requirements` flag with `planemo lint` to verify it does indeed lack requirements.
3. Use `planemo conda_search` or the Anaconda website to search for the correct package and version in a best practice channel.
4. Update `pear.xml` with the correct requirement tags.
5. Re-run the `lint` command from above to verify the tool now has the correct dependency definition.
6. Re-run the `test` command from above to verify the tool test now works properly.

### Building New Conda Packages

Frequently packages your tool will require are not found in Bioconda or conda-forge yet. In these cases, it is likely best to contribute your package to one of these projects. Unless the tool is exceedingly general Bioconda is usually the correct starting point.

**Note:** Many things that are not strictly or even remotely “bio” have been accepted into Bioconda - including tools for image analysis, natural language processing, and cheminformatics.

To get quickly learn to write Conda recipes for typical Galaxy tools, please read the following pieces of external documentation.

- Contributing to Bioconda in particular focusing on
One time setup

Contributing a recipe (through “Write a Recipe”)

• Building conda packages in particular
  – Building conda packages with conda skeleton (the best approach for common scripting languages such as R and Python)
  – Building conda packages from scratch
  – Building conda packages for general code projects
  – Using conda build

• Then return to the Bioconda documentation and read
  – The rest of “Contributing a recipe” continuing from Testing locally
  – And finally Guidelines for bioconda recipes

These guidelines in particular can be skimmed depending on your recipe type, for instance that document provides specific advice for:

• Python
• R (CRAN)
• R (Bioconductor)
• Perl
• C/C++

To go a little deeper, you may want to read:

• Specification for meta.yaml
• Environment variables
• Custom channels

And finally to debug problems the Bioconda troubleshooting documentation may prove useful.

Exercise - Build a Recipe

If you have just completed the exercise above - this exercise can be found in parent folder. Get there with cd ../exercise_2. If not, the exercise can be downloaded with

```
$ planemo project_init --template conda_exercises conda_exercises
$ cd conda_exercises/exercise_2
$ ls
fleeqtk_seq.xml test-data
```

This is the skeleton of a tool wrapping the parody bioinformatics software package fleeqtk. fleeqtk is a fork of the project seqtk that many Planemo tutorials are built around and the example tool should hopefully be fairly familiar. fleeqtk version 1.3 can be downloaded from here and built using make. The result of make includes a single executable fleeqtk.

1. Clone and branch Bioconda.

2. Build a recipe for fleeqtk version 1.3. You may wish to start from scratch (conda skeleton is not available for C programs like fleeqtk), or copy the recipe of seqtk and modify it for fleeqtk.

3. Use conda build or Bioconda tooling to build the recipe.
4. Run `planemo test --conda_use_local fleeqtk_seq.xml` to verify the resulting package works as expected.

Congratulations on writing a Conda recipe and building a package! Upon successfully building and testing such a Bioconda package, you would normally push your branch to Github and open a pull request. This step is skipped here as to not pollute Bioconda with unneeded software packages.

### 5.3.8 Dependencies and Containers

For years Galaxy has supported running tools inside containers. The details of how to run Galaxy tools inside of containers varies depending on the Galaxy job runner but details can be found in Galaxy’s job_conf.xml sample file.

This document doesn’t describe how to run the containers, it describes how Galaxy figures out which container to run for a given tool. There are currently two strategies for finding containers for a tool - and they are each discussed in detail in this document. The newer approach is a bit more experimental but should be considered the best practice approach - it is to allow Galaxy to find or build a BioContainers container using `requirement` tags that resolve to best-practice Conda channels. The older approach is to explicitly declare a container identifier in the tool XML.

While not as flexible as resolving arbitrary image IDs from URLs, the newer approach has a few key advantages that make them a best practice:

- They provide superior reproducibility across Galaxy instances because the same binary Conda packages will automatically be used for both bare metal dependencies and inside containers.
- They are constructed automatically from existing Conda packages so tool developers shouldn’t need to write `Dockerfile` s or register projects on Docker Hub.
- They are produced using `mulled` which produce very small containers that make deployment easy.
- Annotating `requirement` tags reduces the opaqueness of the Docker process. With this method it is entirely traceable how the container was constructed from what sources were fetched, which exact build of every dependency was used, to how packages in the container were built. Beyond that metadata about the packages can be fetched from Bioconda (e.g. this).

Read more about this reproducibility stack in our preprint Practical computational reproducibility in the life sciences.

**BioContainers**

---

**Note:** This section is a continuation of *Dependencies and Conda*, please review that section for background information on resolving requirements with Conda.

---

### Finding BioContainers

If a tool contains requirements in best practice Conda channels, a BioContainers-style container can be found or built for it.

As reminder, `planemo lint --conda_requirements <tool.xml>` can be used to check if a tool contains only best-practice `requirement` tags. The `lint` command can also be fed the `--biocontainers` flag to check if a BioContainers container has been registered that is compatible with that tool.

Below is an example of using this with the completed `seqtk_seq.xml` tool from the introductory tutorial.
$$\texttt{planemo lint --biocontainers seqtk_seq.xml}$$

Linting tool /home/planemo/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete/seqtk_seq.xml

Applying linter tests... CHECK
.. CHECK: 1 test(s) found.
Applying linter output... CHECK
.. INFO: 1 outputs found.
Applying linter inputs... CHECK
.. INFO: Found 9 input parameters.
Applying linter help... CHECK
.. CHECK: Tool contains help section.
.. CHECK: Help contains valid reStructuredText.
Applying linter general... CHECK
.. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.1.0].
.. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
.. CHECK: Tool targets 16.01 Galaxy profile.
Applying linter command... CHECK
.. INFO: Tool contains a command.
Applying linter citations... CHECK
.. CHECK: Found 1 likely valid citations.
Applying linter tool_xsd... CHECK
.. INFO: File validates against XML schema.
Applying linter biocontainer_registered... CHECK
.. INFO: BioContainer best-practice container found [quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1].

This last linter indicates that indeed a container has been registered that is compatible with this tool – quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1. We didn’t do any extra work to build this container for this tool, all Bioconda recipes are packaged into containers and registered on quay.io as part of the BioContainers project.

This tool can be tested using planemo test in its BioContainer Docker container using the flag --biocontainers as shown below.

$$\texttt{planemo test --biocontainers seqtk_seq.xml}$$

...
A very important line here is:

```
2017-03-01 08:18:20,881 INFO [galaxy.tools.deps.containers] Checking with container resolver [MulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found description [ContainerDescription[identifier=quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--0,type=docker]]
```

This line indicates that Galaxy was able to find a container for this tool and executed the tool in that container.

For interactive testing, the `planemo serve` command also implements the `--biocontainers` flag.

### Building BioContainers

In this seqtk example the relevant BioContainer already existed on quay.io, this won’t always be the case. For tools that contain multiple `requirement` tags an existing container likely won’t exist. The mulled toolkit (distributed with planemo or available standalone) can be used to build containers for such tools. For such tools, if Galaxy is configured to use BioContainers it will attempt to build these containers on the fly by default (though this behavior can be disabled).

You can try it directly using the `mull` command in Planemo. The `conda_testing` Planemo project template has a toy example tool with two requirements for demonstrating this - `bwa_and_samtools.xml`.

```
$ planemo project_init --template=conda_testing conda_testing
$ cd conda_testing/
$ planemo mull bwa_and_samtools.xml
/Users/john/.planemo/involucro -v=3 -f /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/lib/--python2.7/site-packages/galaxy_lib-17.9.0-py2.7.egg/galaxy/tools/deps/mulled/--invfile.lua -set CHANNELS='iuc,conda-forge,bioconda,defaults' -set TEST='true' -set TARGETS='samtools=1.3.1,bwa=0.7.15' -set REPO='quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8fa35dbf86dc5a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc12818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820' -set BINDS='build/dist:/usr/local/ --quiet --yes' --conda=4.3 build
```

(continues on next page)
  └──python2.7/site-packages/galaxy_lib-17.9.0-py2.7.egg/galaxy/tools/deps/mulled/
      └──invfile.lua -set CHANNELS='iuc,conda-forge,bioconda,defaults' -set TEST='true' -set_
          TARGETS='samtools=1.3.1,bwa=0.7.15' -set REPO='quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-
          -fe8faa35dfb6dc65a0f7f5d4ea2e31a79f73e40:03dcd1d2818d9de56938078b8b82d967c1f820' -
          -set BINDS='build/dist:/usr/local/local/' -set PREINSTALL='conda install --quiet --yes_
          --conda=4.3' build
  └──site-packages/galaxy_lib-17.9.0-py2.7.egg/galaxy/tools/deps/mulled/invfile.lua]
  └→/data/dist]]
[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Creating container [step-730a02d79e]
[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Created container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e], starting it
[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] started, waiting for_
  └→completion
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] completed with exit_
  └→code [0] as expected
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] removed
  └→sh -c conda install --quiet --yes conda=4.3 & conda install -c iuc -c conda-forge_
          -c bioconda -c defaults samtools=1.3.1 bwa=0.7.15 -p /usr/local --copy --yes --
          --quiet]]
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Creating container [step-e95bf001c8]
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Created container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8], starting it
[Jun 19 11:28:37] DEBU Container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8] started, waiting for_
  └→completion
[Jun 19 11:28:46] SOUT Fetching package metadata ............
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT Package plan for installation in environment /opt/conda:
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT The following packages will be UPDATED:
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT conda: 4.3.11-py27_0 --> 4.3.22-py27_0
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:04] SOUT Fetching package metadata ...............
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT Package plan for installation in environment /usr/local:
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT conda: 4.3.11-py27_0 --> 4.3.22-py27_0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:57] SOUT DEBU Container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8] completed with exit_
  └→code [0] as expected
As the output indicates, this command built the container named quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35db6d6c65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9e56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0. This is the same namespace / URL that would be used if or when published by the BioContainers project.

Note: The first part of this mulled-v2 hash is a hash of the package names that went into it, the second the packages used and build number. Check out the Multi-package Containers web application to explore best practice channels and build such hashes.

We can see this new container when running the Docker command `images` and explore the new container interactively with `docker run`.

```
$ docker images
REPOSITORY                     TAG       IMAGE ID             CREATED              SIZE
quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35db6d6c65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40 03dc1d2818d9e56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0 a740fe1e6a9e 16 hours ago 104 MB
quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk 1.2--0 10bc359ebd30 2 days ago 7.34 MB
continuumio/miniconda latest 6965a4889098 3 weeks ago 437 MB
bgruening/busybox-bash 0.1 3d974f51245c 9 months ago 6.73 MB
```

$ docker run -i -t quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35db6d6c65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9e56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0 /bin/bash
bash-4.2# which samtools
/usr/local/bin/samtools
bash-4.2# which bwa
/usr/local/bin/bwa

As before, we can test running the tool inside its container in Galaxy using the `--biocontainers` flag.

```
$ planemo test --biocontainers bwa_and_samtools.xml
...
```

5.3. Advanced Tool Development Topics
In particular take note of the line:

```
2017-03-01 10:20:59,142 INFO [galaxy.tools.deps.containers] Checking with container
    
    resolver [CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]]
    found description [ContainerDescription[identifier=quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-
    fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b82d967c1f820-0,
    type=docker]]
```

Here we can see the container ID (quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b82d967c1f820-0) from earlier has been cached on our Docker host is picked up by Galaxy. This is used to run the simple tool tests and indeed they pass.

In our initial seqtk example, the container resolver that matched was of type MulledDockerContainerResolver indicating that the Docker image would be downloaded from the BioContainer repository and this time the resolve that matched was of type CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver meaning that Galaxy would just use the locally cached version from the Docker host (i.e. the one we built with planemo mull above).

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**Note:** Planemo doesn’t yet expose options that make it possible to build mulled containers for local packages that have yet to be published to anaconda.org but the mulled toolkit allows this. See mulled documentation for more information. However, once a container for a local package is built with `mulled-build-tool` the `--biocontainers` command should work to test it.

---

**Publishing BioContainers**

Building unpublished BioContainers on the fly is great for testing but for production use and to increase reproducibility such containers should ideally be published as well.

BioContainers maintains a registry of package combinations to be published using these long mulled hashes. This registry is represented as a Github repository named multi-package-containers. The Planemo command `container_register` will inspect a tool and open a Github pull request to add the tool’s combination of packages to the registry. Once merged, this pull request will result in the corresponding BioContainers image to be published (with the correct mulled has as its name) - these can be subsequently be picked up by Galaxy.

Various Github related settings need to be configured in order for Planemo to be able to open pull requests on your behalf as part of the `container_register` command. To simplify all of this - the Planemo community maintains a list of Github repositories containing Galaxy and/or CWL tools that are scanned daily by Travis. For each such repository, the Travis job will run `container_register` across the repository on all tools resulting in new registry pull requests for all new combinations of tools. This list is maintained in a script named `monitor.sh` in the planemo-monitor repository. The easiest way to ensure new containers are built for your tools is simply to open a pull request to add your tool repositories to this list.

---

**Explicit Annotation**

This section of documentation needs to be filled out but a detailed example is worked through this documentation from Aaron Petkau (@apetkau) built at the 2014 Galaxy Community Conference Hackathon.

---

**5.4 How do I...**

This section contains a number of smaller topics with links and examples meant to provide relatively concrete answers for specific tool development scenarios.

---

**5.4.1 ... deal with index/reference data?**

Galaxy’s concept of data tables are meant to provide tools with access reference datasets or index data not tied to particular histories or users. A common example would be FASTA files for various genomes or mapper-specific indices of those files (e.g. a BWA index for the hg19 genome).

Galaxy data managers are specialized tools designed to populate tool data tables.

---

**5.4.2 ... cite tools without an obvious DOI?**

In the absence of an obvious DOI, tools may contain embedded BibTeX directly.

Futher reading:

- `bibtex.xml` (test tool with a bunch of random examples)
5.4.3 ... declare a Docker container for my tool?

Galaxy tools can be decorated with container tags indicated Docker container ids that the tools can run inside of.

The longer term plan for the Tool Shed ecosystem is to be able to automatically build Docker containers for tool dependency descriptions and thereby obtain this Docker functionality for free and in a way that is completely backward compatible with non-Docker deployments.

Further reading:
- Complete tutorial on Github by Aaron Petkau. Covers installing Docker, building a Dockerfile, publishing to Docker Hub, annotating tools and configuring Galaxy.
- Another tutorial from the Galaxy User Group Grand Ouest.
- Landing page on the Galaxy Wiki
- Implementation details on Pull Request #401

5.4.4 ... do extra validation of parameters?

Tool parameters support a validator element (syntax) to perform validation of a single parameter. More complex validation across parameters can be performed using arbitrary Python functions using the code file syntax but this feature should be used sparingly.

Further reading:
- validator XML tag syntax on the Galaxy wiki.
- fastq_filter.xml (a FASTQ filtering tool demonstrating validator constructs)
- gffread.xml (a tool by Jim Johnson demonstrating using regular expressions with validator tags)
- code_file.xml, code_file.py (test files demonstrating defining a simple constraint in Python across two parameters)
- deseq2 tool by Björn Grüning demonstrating advanced code file validation.

5.4.5 ... check input type in command blocks?

Input data parameters may specify multiple formats. For example

```xml
<param name="input" type="data" format="fastq,fasta" label="Input" />
```

If the command-line under construction doesn’t require changes based on the input type - this may just be referenced as $input. However, if the command-line under construction uses different argument names depending on type for instance - it becomes important to dispatch on the underlying type.

In this example $input.ext - would return the short code for the actual datatype of the input supplied - for instance the string fasta or fastqsanger would be valid responses for inputs to this parameter for the above definition.

While .ext may sometimes be useful - there are many cases where it is inappropriate because of subtypes - checking if .ext is equal to fastq in the above example would not catch fastqsanger inputs for instance. To check if an input matches a type or any subtype thereof - the is_of_type method can be used. For instance
$input.is_of_type('fastq')

would check if the input is of type fastq or any derivative types such as fastqsanger.

- Pull Request 457

### 5.4.6 ... handle arbitrary output data formats?

If the output format of a tool’s output cannot be known ahead of time, Galaxy can be instructed to “sniff” the output and determine the data type using the same method used for uploads. Adding the auto_format="true" attribute to a tool’s output enables this.

```xml
<output name="out1" auto_format="true" label="Auto Output"/>
```

- output_auto_format.xml

### 5.4.7 ... determine the user submitting a job?

The variable $__user_email__ (as well as $__user_name__ and $__user_id__) is available when building up your command in the tool’s <command> block. The following tool demonstrates the use of this and a few other special parameters available to all tools.

- special_params.xml

### 5.4.8 ... test with multiple value inputs?

To write tests that supply multiple values to a multiple="true" select or data parameter - simply specify the multiple values as a comma separated list.

Here are examples of each:

- multi_data_param.xml
- muti_select.xml

### 5.4.9 ... test dataset collections?

Here are some examples of testing tools that consume collections with type="data_collection" parameters.

- collection_paired_test.xml
- collection_mixed_param.xml
- collection_nested_param.xml

Here are some examples of testing tools that produce collections with output_collection elements.

- collection_creates_list.xml
- collection_creates_list_2.xml
- collection_creates_pair.xml
- collection_creates_pair_from_type.xml
5.4.10 ... test discovered datasets?

Tools which dynamically discover datasets after the job is complete, either using the `<discovered_datasets>` element, the older default pattern approach (e.g. finding files with names like `primary_DATASET_ID_sample1_true_bam_hg18`), or the undocumented `galaxy.json` approach can be tested by placing discovered_dataset elements beneath the corresponding output element with the designation corresponding to the file to test.

```xml
<test>
  <param name="input" value="7" />
  <output name="report" file="example_output.html">
    <discovered_dataset designation="world1" file="world1.txt" />
    <discovered_dataset designation="world2">
      <assert_contents>
        <has_line line="World Contents" />
      </assert_contents>
    </discovered_dataset>
  </output>
</test>
```

The test examples distributed with Galaxy demonstrating dynamic discovery and the testing thereof include:

- multi_output.xml
- multi_output_assign_primary.xml
- multi_output_configured.xml

5.4.11 ... test composite dataset contents?

Tools which consume Galaxy composite datatypes can generate test inputs using the composite_data element demonstrated by the following tool.

- composite.xml

Tools which produce Galaxy composite datatypes can specify tests for the individual output files using the extra_files element demonstrated by the following tool.

- composite_output.xml
- macs_wrapper.xml

5.4.12 ... test index (.loc) data?

There is an idiom to supply test data for index during tests using Planemo.

To create this kind of test, one needs to provide a `tool_data_table_conf.xml.test` beside your tool’s `tool_data_table_conf.xml.sample` file that specifies paths to test .loc files which in turn define paths to the test index data. Both the .loc files and the `tool_data_table_conf.xml.test` can use the value `$(__HERE__)` which will be replaced with the path to the directory the file lives in. This allows using relative-like paths in these files which is needed for portable tests.

An example commit demonstrating the application of this approach to a Picard tool can be found here.

These tests can then be run with the Planemo test command.
5.4.13 ... test exit codes?

A test element can check the exit code of the underlying job using the `check_exit_code="n"` attribute.

- `job_properties.xml`

5.4.14 ... test failure states?

Normally, all tool test cases described by a `test` element are expected to pass - but on can assert a job should fail by adding `expect_failure="true"` to the `test` element.

- `job_properties.xml`

5.4.15 ... test output filters work?

If your tool contains `filter` elements, you can’t verify properties of outputs that are filtered out and do not exist. The `test` element may contain an `expect_num_outputs` attribute to specify the expected number of outputs, this can be used to verify that outputs not listed are expected to be filtered out during tool execution.

- `output_filter.xml`

5.4.16 ... test metadata?

Output metadata can be checked using `metadata` elements in the XML description of the output.

- `metadata.xml`

5.4.17 ... test tools installed in an existing Galaxy instance?

Do not use planemo, Galaxy should be used to test its tools directly. The following two commands can be used to test Galaxy tools in an existing instance.

```bash
$ sh run_tests.sh --report_file tool_tests_shed.html --installed
```

This above command specifies the `--installed` flag when calling `run_tests.sh`, this tells the test framework to test Tool Shed installed tools and only those tools.

```bash
$ GALAXY_TEST_TOOL_CONF=config/tool_conf.xml sh run_tests.sh --report_file tool_tests_--tool_conf.html functional.test_toolbox
```

The second command sets `GALAXY_TEST_TOOL_CONF` environment variable, which will restrict the testing framework to considering a single tool conf file (such as the default tools that ship with Galaxy `config/tool_conf.xml.sample` and which must have their dependencies setup manually). The last argument to `run_tests.sh`, `functional.test_toolbox` tells the test framework to run all the tool tests in the configured tool conf file.

**Note:** Tip: To speed up tests you can use a pre-migrated database file the way Planemo does by setting the following environment variable before running `run_tests.sh`.

```bash
$ export GALAXY_TEST_DB_TEMPLATE="https://github.com/jmchilton/galaxy-downloads/raw/˓master/db_gx_rev_0127.sqlite"
```
5.4.18 ... test tools against a package or container in a bioconda pull request?

First, obtain the artifacts of the PR by adding this comment: @BiocondaBot please fetch artifacts. In the reply one finds the links to the built package and docker image.

In order to test the tool with the package add the following to the planemo call:

```
$ planemo test ... --conda_channels LINK_TO_PACKAGE,conda-forge,bioconda,defaults ...
```

For containerized testing the docker image needs to be loaded:

```
$ curl -L "LINK_TO_DOCKER_IMAGE.tar.gz" | gzip -dc | docker load
```

A planemo test will then simply use this image:

```
$ planemo test ... --biocontainers --no_conda_auto_init ...
```

5.4.19 ... interactively debug tool tests?

It can be desirable to interactively debug a tool test. In order to do so, start planemo test with the option --no_cleanup. Inspect the output: After Galaxy starts up, the tests commence. At the start of each test one finds a message: ( <TOOL_ID> ) > Test-N. After some upload jobs, the actual tool job is started (it is the last before the next test is executed). There you will find a message like Built script [/tmp/tmp1zixgse3/job_working_directory/000/3/tool_script.sh]

In this case /tmp/tmp1zixgse3/job_working_directory/000/3/ is the job dir. It contains some files and directories of interest:

- `tool_script.sh`: the bash script generated from the tool’s command and version_command tags plus some boiler plate code
- `galaxy_3.sh` (note that the number may be different): a shell script setting up the environment (e.g. paths and environment variables), starting the `tool_script.sh`, and postprocessing (e.g. error handling and setting metadata)
- `working`: the job working directory
- `outputs`: a directory containing the job stderr and stdout

For a tool test that uses a conda environment to resolve the requirements one can simply change into `working` and execute `../tool_script.sh` (works as long as no special environment variables are used; in this case `../galaxy_3.sh` needs to be executed after cleaning the job dir). By editing the tool script one may understand/fix problems in the command block faster than by rerunning planemo test over and over again.

Alternatively one can change into the working dir and load the conda environment (the code to do so can be found in `tool_script.sh`: . PATH_TO_CONDA_ENV activate). Afterwards one can execute individual commands, e.g. those found in `tool_script.sh` or variants.

For a tool test that uses Docker to to resolve the requirements one needs to execute `../galaxy_3.sh`, because it executes docker run ... `tool_script.sh` in order to rerun the job (with a possible edited version of the tool script). In order to run the docker container interactively execute the docker run .... /bin/bash that you find in `../galaxy_3.sh` (i.e. ommitting the call of the `tool_script.sh`) with added parameter -it.
The following links are for the same tutorial describing the basics of how to build Common Workflow Language tools. The first variant is tailored to local development environments (e.g. if Planemo has been installed with brew or pip) and the second is for developers using a dedicated Planemo virtual appliance (available for Docker, Vagrant, etc...).

6.1 Building Common Workflow Language Tools Using Planemo

This tutorial is a gentle introduction to writing Common Workflow Language tools using Planemo. Please read the installation instructions for Planemo if you have not already installed it.

6.1.1 The Basics

This guide is going to demonstrate building up tools for commands from Heng Li’s Seqtk package - a package for processing sequence data in FASTA and FASTQ files.

To get started let’s install Seqtk. Here we are going to use conda to install Seqtk - but however you obtain it should be fine.

```bash
$ conda install --force --yes -c conda-forge -c bioconda seqtk=1.2
... seqtk installation ...
$ seqtk seq
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
Options: -q INT  mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT  mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR  masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT  number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT  quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
-s INT  random seed (effective with -f) [11]
-f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
-M FILE  mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
-L INT  drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
-c  mask complement region (effective with -M)
```

(continues on next page)
Next we will download an example FASTQ file and test out the a simple Seqtk command - `seq` which converts FASTQ files into FASTA.

![Example FASTQ file](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/galaxy-test-data/master/2.fastq)

```bash
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/galaxy-test-data/master/2.fastq
$ seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta
$ cat 2.fasta
>1
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC
>2
TTGGCAGGCCAAGGCCGATGGATCA
>3
GTTGCTTCTGGCGTGGGTGGGGGG
```

Common Workflow Language tool files are just simple YAML files, so at this point one could just open a text editor and start implementing the tool. Planemo has a command `tool_init` to quickly generate a skeleton to work from, so let's start by doing that.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --cwl --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)'
```

The `tool_init` command can take various complex arguments - but three two most basic ones are shown above `--cwl`, `--id` and `--name`. The `--cwl` flag tells Planemo to generate a Common Workflow Language tool. `--id` is a short identifier for this tool and it should be unique across all tools. `--name` is a short, human-readable name for the tool - it corresponds to the `label` attribute in the CWL tool document.

The above command will generate the file `seqtk_seq.cwl` - which should look like this.

```yaml
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner

cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
inputs: [] # TODO
outputs: [] # TODO
baseCommand: []
arguments: []
doc: |
    # TODO: Fill in description.
```

This tool file has the common fields required for a CWL tool with TODO notes, but you will still need to open up the editor and fill out the command, describe input parameters, tool outputs, writeup usage documentation (`doc`), etc..

The `tool_init` command can do a little bit better than this as well. We can use the test command we tried above `seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta` as an example to generate a command block by specifying the inputs and the outputs as follows.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --force \
    --cwl \n    --id 'seqtk_seq' \
```

(continues on next page)
This will generate the following CWL tool definition - which now has correct definitions for the input, output, and command specified. These represent a best guess by planemo, and in most cases will need to be tweaked manually after the tool is generated.

```
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner

cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
inputs:
  input1:
    type: File
    doc: |
      TODO
    inputBinding:
      position: 1
      prefix: "-a"
outputs:
  output1:
    type: File
    outputBinding:
      glob: out
baseCommand:
  - "seqtk"
  - "seq"
arguments: []
stdout: out
doc: |
  TODO: Fill in description.
```

As shown at the beginning of this section, the command `seqtk seq` generates a help message for the `seq` command. `tool_init` can take that help message and stick it right in the generated tool file using the `--help_from_command` option.

Generally command help messages aren’t exactly appropriate for tools since they mention argument names and simillar details that are abstracted away by the tool - but they can be an excellent place to start.

The following Planemo’s `tool_init` call has been enhanced to use `--help_from_command`.

```
$ planemo tool_init --force \
  --cwl \ 
  --id 'seqtk_seq' \ 
  --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' \ 
  --example_command 'seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta' \ 
  --example_input 2.fastq \ 
  --example_output 2.fasta \ 
  --requirement seqtk@1.2 \ 
  --container 'quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--0' \ 
  --test_case \ 
  --help_from_command 'seqtk seq'
```

This command generates the following CWL YAML file.
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner

cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
hints:
  DockerRequirement:
    dockerPull: quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1
  SoftwareRequirement:
    packages:
    - package: seqtk
      version: "1.2"
inputs:
  input1:
    type: File
doc: |
    TODO
    inputBinding:
      position: 1
      prefix: "-a"
outputs:
  output1:
    type: File
    outputBinding:
      glob: out
baseCommand:
  - "seqtk"
  - "seq"
arguments: []
stdout: out
doc: |

Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
  -X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
  -n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
  -l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
  -Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
  -s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
  -f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
  -M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
  -L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
  -c mask complement region (effective with -M)
  -r reverse complement
  -A force FASTA output (discard quality)
  -C drop comments at the header lines
  -N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
  -1 output the 2n-1 reads only
  -2 output the 2n reads only
  -V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
  -U convert all bases to uppercases
  -S strip of white spaces in sequences

In addition to generating a CWL tool adding the --test_case flag generates from more files that are useful including seqtk_seq_job.yml as shown below:
This is a CWL job input document and should allow you to run the example command using any CWL implementation. For instance if you have `cwltool` (cwltool) or `Toil` (cwltoil) on your PATH the following examples should work.

```bash
$ cwltool seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
[job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt$ docker \
  run \n  -i \n  --volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt:/private/var/spool/cwl:rw \n  --volume=/private/var/folders/78/zxz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpGlthW/:
  --tmp:rw \n  --volume=/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/test-data/2.fastq:/private/var/lib/cwl/ 
  --workdir=/private/var/spool/cwl \n  --read-only=true \n  --log-driver=none \n  --user=502:20 \n  --rm \n  --env=TMPDIR=/tmp \n  --env=HOME=/private/var/spool/cwl 
  seqtk \n  seq \n  -A 
  /private/var/lib/cwl/stg7db12d3a-2375-42ed-ba60-8a0ef69ffe80/2.fastq > /private/
  →tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt/out
[job seqtk_seq.cwl] completed success

```
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jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,800 MainThread INFO toil.common: Created the workflow directory at /var/folders/78/zxx5mz4doj53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/toil-
55a08d91-1852-4069-97a9-741abd2ea04e-132281828025877
--singleMachine: Limiting maxDisk to physically available disk (20692089984).
--ModuleDescriptor(dirPath='/Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/lib/python2.7/site-
--packages', name='toil.cwl.cwltoil', fromVirtualEnv=True) belongs to Toil. No need
--to auto-deploy it.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,809 MainThread INFO toil.common: No user script
--to auto-deploy.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,809 MainThread INFO toil.common: Written the
--environment for the jobs to the environment file
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,809 MainThread INFO toil.common: Caching all jobs
--in job store
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,809 MainThread INFO toil.common: 0 jobs
--downloaded.
--15.0-0e3a87e73f8f5e0e7cf64bfdaad37d592bd92704.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,825 MainThread INFO toil.realtimeLogger: Real-
time logging disabled
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.toilState: (Re)building
--internal scheduler state
--state
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Found 1 jobs to
--start and 0 jobs with successors to run
2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 - toil.leader - INFO - Found 1 jobs to start and 0 jobs with
--successors to run
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Checked batch
--system has no running jobs and no updated jobs
2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 - toil.leader - INFO - Checked batch system has no running
--jobs and no updated jobs
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Starting the
--main loop
2018-05-21 15:25:31,833 - toil.leader - INFO - Starting the main loop
--'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk seq u/c/jobzYKQ3V with
--job batch system ID: 0 and cores: 1, disk: 3.0 G, and memory: 2.0 G
--init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk seq u/c/jobzYKQ3V with job batch system ID: 0,
--and cores: 1, disk: 3.0 G, and memory: 2.0 G
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:33,953 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Job ended
--successfully: 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk seq u/c/
--jobzYKQ3V
--john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk seq u/c/jobzYKQ3V
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Finished the
--main loop: no jobs left to run
2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 - toil.leader - INFO - Finished the main loop: no jobs left
--to run
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 MainThread INFO toil.serviceManager: Waiting
--for service manager thread to finish ...
2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 - toil.serviceManager - INFO - Waiting for service manager
--thread to finish ...
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:34,841 MainThread INFO toil.serviceManager: ...
--finished shutting down the service manager. Took 0.885795116425 seconds

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At this point we have a fairly functional CWL tool with test and usage documentation. This was a pretty simple example - usually you will need to put more work into the tool to get to this point - tool_init is really just designed to get you started.

Now let's lint and test the tool we have developed. The Planemo's lint (or just l) command will review tool for validity, obvious mistakes, and Planemo “best practices”.

```
$ planemo l seqtk_seq.cwl
Linting tool /Users/john/workspace/planemo/docs/writing/seqtk_seq.cwl
Applying linter general... CHECK
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.0.1].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines an id [seqtk_seq_v3].
  .. CHECK: Tool specifies profile version [16.04].
Applying linter cwl_validation... CHECK
  .. INFO: CWL appears to be valid.
Applying linter docker_image... CHECK
  .. INFO: Tool will run in Docker image [quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1].
Applying linter new_draft... CHECK
  .. INFO: Modern CWL version [v1.0]
```

In addition to the actual tool and job files, --test_case caused a test file to be generated using the example command and provided test data. The file contents are as follows:

```
- doc: test generated from example command
  job: seqtk_seq_job.yml
  outputs:
```

output1:
  path: test-data/2.fasta

Unlike the job file, this file is a Planemo-specific artifact. This file may contain 1 or more tests - each test is an element of the top-level list. `tool_init` will use the example command to build just one test.

Each test consists of a few parts:

- **doc** - this attribute provides a short description for the test.
- **job** - this can be the path to a CWL job description or a job description embedded right in the test (`tool_init` builds the latter).
- **outputs** - this section describes the expected output for a test. Each output ID of the tool or workflow under test can appear as a key. The example above just describes expected specific output file contents exactly but many more expectations can be described.

For more information on the test file format check out the Test Format docs.

The tests described in this file can be run using the `planemo` test command on the original file.

```bash
$ planemo test --no-container seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpvLE9SS$ seqtk 
  seq 
  -A 
  /private/var/folders/78/xxz5mz4d0jn5xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpGM22d_/stg0c0cad75-7ca0-4f3a-9d77-63e9c49f5353/2.fastq > /private/tmp/docker_tmpvLE9SS/out
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] completed success
cwltool INFO: Final process status is success
All 1 test(s) executed passed.
seqtk_seq_0: passed
```

This is a bit a different than running the job. For one thing, we don’t need to specify an input job - instead Planemo will automatically find the test file and run all the jobs described inside that file. Additionally, Planemo will check the outputs to ensure the match the test expectations.

In addition to the in console display of test results as red (failing) or green (passing), Planemo also creates an HTML report for the test results by default. Many more test report options are available such as `--test_output_xunit` which is useful in certain continuous integration environments. See `planemo test --help` for more options, as well as the `test_reports` command.

The above test example used cwltool to run our test and disabled containerization. By dropping the `--no-container` argument we can run the tool in a Docker container. By passing an engine argument as `--engine toil` we can run our test in Toil, an alternative CWL implementation.

```bash
$ planemo test seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpUeIpXJ$ docker 
  run 
  -i 
  --volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpUeIpXJ:/private/var/spool/cwl:rw 
```
For more information on the Common Workflow Language check out the Draft 3 User Guide and Specification.

6.2 Building Common Workflow Language Tools (Using the Planemo Appliance)

This tutorial is a gentle introduction to writing Common Workflow Language tools using the Planemo virtual appliance (available for Docker and Vagrant). Check out these instructions [https://planemo.readthedocs.org/en/latest/appliance.html](https://planemo.readthedocs.org/en/latest/appliance.html) for obtaining the virtual appliance if you have not done so already.

6.2.1 The Basics

This guide is going to demonstrate building up tools for commands from Heng Li’s Seqtk package - a package for processing sequence data in FASTA and FASTQ files.

To get started let’s install Seqtk. Here we are going to use conda to install Seqtk - but however you obtain it should be fine.

```bash
$ conda install --force --yes -c conda-forge -c bioconda seqtk=1.2
```

```
... seqtk installation ...
$ seqtk seq
```

Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
-X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
-n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
-l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
-Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]

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Next we will download an example FASTQ file and test out the a simple Seqtk command - seq which converts FASTQ files into FASTA.

```bash
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/galaxy-test-data/master/2.fastq
$ seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta
$ cat 2.fasta
>chr1:24066784,0-24066784
ATATCACCGAGCAGTGCCTTCC

>chr1:25281776,0-25281776
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC

>chr1:25281787,0-25281787
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC

>chr1:25281797,0-25281797
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC

>chr1:25281808,0-25281808
CCCTTCTTGTCTTCAGCGTTTCTCC
```

Common Workflow Language tool files are just simple YAML files, so at this point one could just open a text editor and start implementing the tool. Planemo has a command tool_init to quickly generate a skeleton to work from, so let’s start by doing that.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --cwl --id 'seqtk_seq' --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)'
```

The tool_init command can take various complex arguments - but three two most basic ones are shown above --cwl, --id and --name. The --cwl flag tells Planemo to generate a Common Workflow Language tool. --id is a short identifier for this tool and it should be unique across all tools. --name is a short, human-readable name for the tool - it corresponds to the label attribute in the CWL tool document.

The above command will generate the file seqtk_seq.cwl - which should look like this.

```yaml
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner
cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
inputs: [] # TODO
outputs: [] # TODO
baseCommand: []
arguments: []
doc: |
    TODO: Fill in description.
```

This tool file has the common fields required for a CWL tool with TODO notes, but you will still need to open up the editor and fill out the command, describe input parameters, tool outputs, writeup usage documentation (doc), etc..

The tool_init command can do a little bit better than this as well. We can use the test command we tried above seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta as an example to generate a command block by specifying the inputs and the outputs as follows.
This will generate the following CWL tool definition - which now has correct definitions for the input, output, and command specified. These represent a best guess by planemo, and in most cases will need to be tweaked manually after the tool is generated.

```bash
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner
cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
inputs:
  input1:
    type: File
doc: |
    TODO
  inputBinding:
    position: 1
    prefix: "-a"
outputs:
  output1:
    type: File
    outputBinding:
      glob: out
baseCommand:
  - "seqtk"
  - "seq"
arguments: []
stdout: out
doc: |
    TODO: Fill in description.
```

As shown at the beginning of this section, the command `seqtk seq` generates a help message for the `seq` command. `tool_init` can take that help message and stick it right in the generated tool file using the `help_from_command` option.

Generally command help messages aren’t exactly appropriate for tools since they mention argument names and simillar details that are abstracted away by the tool - but they can be an excellent place to start.

The following Planemo’s `tool_init` call has been enhanced to use `--help_from_command`.

```bash
$ planemo tool_init --force \
  --cwl \
  --id 'seqtk_seq' \
  --name 'Convert to FASTA (seqtk)' \
  --example_command 'seqtk seq -A 2.fastq > 2.fasta' \
  --example_input 2.fastq \ 
  --example_output 2.fasta \
  --requirement seqtk@1.2 \
  --container 'quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--0' \
  --test_case \
  --help_from_command 'seqtk seq'
```
This command generates the following CWL YAML file.

```yaml
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner
cwlVersion: 'v1.0'
class: CommandLineTool
id: "seqtk_seq"
label: "Convert to FASTA (seqtk)"
hints:
  DockerRequirement:
    dockerPull: quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1
  SoftwareRequirement:
    packages:
      - package: seqtk
        version: "1.2"
inputs:
  input1:
    type: File
doc: |
    TODO
    inputBinding:
      position: 1
      prefix: "-a"
outputs:
  output1:
    type: File
    outputBinding:
      glob: out
baseCommand:
  - "seqtk"
  - "seq"
arguments: []
stdout: out
doc: |
  Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>

Options: 
  -q INT mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
  -X INT mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
  -n CHAR masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
  -l INT number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
  -Q INT quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
  -s INT random seed (effective with -f) [11]
  -f FLOAT sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
  -M FILE mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
  -L INT drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
  -c mask complement region (effective with -M)
  -r reverse complement
  -A force FASTA output (discard quality)
  -C drop comments at the header lines
  -N drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
  -1 output the 2n-1 reads only
  -2 output the 2n reads only
  -V shift quality by '(-Q) - 33'
  -U convert all bases to uppercases
  -S strip of white spaces in sequences
```

In addition to generating a CWL tool adding the --test_case flag generates from more files that are useful including seqtk_seq_job.yml as shown below:
input1:
  class: File
  path: test-data/2.fastq

This is a CWL job input document and should allow you to run the example command using any CWL implementation. For instance if you have cwltool (cwltool) or Toil (cwltoil) on your PATH the following examples should work.

```
$ cwltool seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
/Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/cwltool 1.0.20180508202931
Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
[job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt$ docker \
  run \n  -i \n  --volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt:/private/var/spool/cwl:rw \n  --volume=/private/var/folders/78/zxz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpGGlthW:/ 
  --tmp:rw \n  --volume/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/test-data/2.fastq:/private/var/lib/cwl/ 
  --stg7db12d3a-2375-42ed-ba60-8a0ef69ffe80/2.fastq:ro \n  --workdir=/private/var/spool/cwl \n  --read-only=true \n  --log-driver=None \n  --user=502:20 \n  --rm \n  --env=TMPDIR=/tmp 
  --env=HOME=/private/var/spool/cwl 
  quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1 
  seqtk 
  seq 
  -A 
  /private/var/lib/cwl/stg7db12d3a-2375-42ed-ba60-8a0ef69ffe80/2.fastq > /private/ 
  /tmp/docker_tmpXgtSLt/out
[job seqtk_seq.cwl] completed success
```

```
$ cwltoil seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:30,630 MainThread INFO toil.lib.bioio: Root logget\n
  is at level 'INFO', 'toil' logger at level 'INFO'.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:30,648 MainThread INFO toil.jobStores.\n  abstractJobStore: The workflow ID is: '55a08d91-1852-4069-97a9-741abd2ea04e'\nResolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
ljaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:30,650 MainThread INFO cwltool: Resolved 'seqtk_seq.\n  cw' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
ljaptop17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,793 MainThread INFO toil.common: Using the single\n  --machine batch system
```

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jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,800 MainThread INFO toil.common: Created the workflow directory at /var/folders/78/zxx5mz4d0j53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/toil-55a08d91-1852-4069-97a9-741abd2ea04e-132281828025877


jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,825 MainThread INFO toil: Running Toil version 3.15.0-0e3a87e738f5e0e7cff64bf7aad337d592bd92704.


jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Found 1 jobs to start and 0 jobs with successors to run.

jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 - toil.leader - INFO - Found 1 jobs to start and 0 jobs with successors to run.

jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:31,832 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Checked batch system has no running jobs and no updated jobs.


jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Finished the main loop: no jobs left to run.


jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 MainThread INFO toil.serviceManager: Waiting for service manager thread to finish ...

2018-05-21 15:25:33,955 - toil.serviceManager - INFO - Waiting for service manager thread to finish ...

jlapto17.local 2018-05-21 15:25:34,841 MainThread INFO toil.serviceManager: ... finished shutting down the service manager. Took 0.885795116425 seconds.

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At this point we have a fairly a functional CWL tool with test and usage documentation. This was a pretty simple example - usually you will need to put more work into the tool to get to this point - tool_init is really just designed to get you started.

Now lets lint and test the tool we have developed. The Planemo’s `lint` (or just `l`) command will review tool for validity, obvious mistakes, and Planemo “best practices”.

```bash
$ planemo l seqtk_seq.cwl
Linting tool /Users/john/workspace/planemo/docs/writing/seqtk_seq.cwl
Applying linter general... CHECK
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.0.1].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines an id [seqtk_seq_v3].
  .. CHECK: Tool specifies profile version [16.04].
Applying linter cwl_validation... CHECK
  .. INFO: CWL appears to be valid.
Applying linter docker_image... CHECK
  .. INFO: Tool will run in Docker image [quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1].
Applying linter new_draft... CHECK
  .. INFO: Modern CWL version [v1.0]
```

In addition to the actual tool and job files, `--test_case` caused a test file to be generated using the example command and provided test data. The file contents are as follows:

```
doc: test generated from example command
job: seqtk_seq_job.yml
outputs:
```

At this point we have a fairly a functional CWL tool with test and usage documentation. This was a pretty simple example - usually you will need to put more work into the tool to get to this point - tool_init is really just designed to get you started.

Now lets lint and test the tool we have developed. The Planemo’s `lint` (or just `l`) command will review tool for validity, obvious mistakes, and Planemo “best practices”.

```bash
$ planemo l seqtk_seq.cwl
Linting tool /Users/john/workspace/planemo/docs/writing/seqtk_seq.cwl
Applying linter general... CHECK
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.0.1].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines an id [seqtk_seq_v3].
  .. CHECK: Tool specifies profile version [16.04].
Applying linter cwl_validation... CHECK
  .. INFO: CWL appears to be valid.
Applying linter docker_image... CHECK
  .. INFO: Tool will run in Docker image [quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1].
Applying linter new_draft... CHECK
  .. INFO: Modern CWL version [v1.0]
```

In addition to the actual tool and job files, `--test_case` caused a test file to be generated using the example command and provided test data. The file contents are as follows:

```
doc: test generated from example command
job: seqtk_seq_job.yml
outputs:
```
Unlike the job file, this file is a Planemo-specific artifact. This file may contain 1 or more tests - each test is an element of the top-level list. tool_init will use the example command to build just one test.

Each test consists of a few parts:

- **doc** - this attribute provides a short description for the test.
- **job** - this can be the path to a CWL job description or a job description embedded right in the test (tool_init builds the latter).
- **outputs** - this section describes the expected output for a test. Each output ID of the tool or workflow under test can appear as a key. The example above just describes expected specific output file contents exactly but many more expectations can be described.

For more information on the test file format check out the Test Format docs.

The tests described in this file can be run using the planemo test command on the original file.

$ planemo test --no-container seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpvLE9SS$ seqtk \ seq \ -A \\ /private/var/folders/78/zxz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpGM22d_/stg0c0cad75-7ca0-4f3a-9d77-63e9c49f5353/2.fastq > /private/tmp/docker_tmpvLE9SS/out
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] completed success
cwltool INFO: Final process status is success
All 1 test(s) executed passed.
seqtk_seq_0: passed

This is a bit a different than running the job. For one thing, we don’t need to specify an input job - instead Planemo will automatically find the test file and run all the jobs described inside that file. Additionally, Planemo will check the outputs to ensure the match the test expectations.

In addition to the in console display of test results as red (failing) or green (passing), Planemo also creates an HTML report for the test results by default. Many more test report options are available such --test_output_xunit which is useful in certain continuous integration environments. See planemo test --help for more options, as well as the test_reports command.

The above test example used cwltool to run our test and disabled containerization. By dropping the --no-container argument we can run the tool in a Docker container. By passing an engine argument as --engine toil we can run our test in Toil, an alternative CWL implementation.

$ planemo test seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/tool_init_exercise/seqtk_seq.cwl'
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpUeIpXJ$ docker \ run \ -i \ --volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpUeIpXJ:/private/var/spool/cwl:rw \ (continues on next page)
For more information on the Common Workflow Language check out the Draft 3 User Guide and Specification.

Additional tutorials include

### 6.3 Advanced Tool Development Topics

This tutorial covers some more advanced tool development topics. It assumes some basic knowledge about developing CWL tools and that you have an environment with Planemo available - check out the CWL User Guide CWL and the Planemo CWL intro tutorial if you have never developed a CWL tool.

#### 6.3.1 Dependencies and Conda

**Specifying and Using Software Requirements**

**Note:** Planemo requires a Conda installation to target with its various Conda related commands. A properly configured Conda installation can be initialized with the conda_init command. This should only need to be executed once per development machine.

```bash
$ planemo conda_init
galaxy.tools.deps.conda_util INFO: Installing conda, this may take several minutes.
wget -q --recursive -O /var/folders/78/zzz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/conda__installLW5zn1.sh https://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/Miniconda3-4.3.31-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
bash /var/folders/78/zzz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/conda_installLW5zn1.sh -b -p /Users/john/miniconda3
```


```
installing: python-3.6.3-h47c878a_7
Python 3.6.3 :: Anaconda, Inc.
installing: ca-certificates-2017.08.26-ha1e5d58_0
installing: conda-env-2.6.0-h36134e3_0
installing: libcrypto-4.0.1-hebd6815_0
installing: tk-8.6.7-h35a86e2_3
installing: xz-5.2.3-h0278029_2
installing: yaml-0.1.7-hc338f04_2
installing: zlib-1.2.11-hf3cbc9b_2
installing: libcxx-4.0.1-h579ed51_0
installing: openssl-1.0.2n-ha569be9_0
installing: libedit-3.1-hb4e282d_0
installing: readline-7.0-hc1231fa_4
installing: sqlite-3.20.1-h7e4c145_2
installing: asn1crypto-0.23.0-py36h782d450_0
installing: certifi-2017.11.5-py36ha569be9_0
installing: charset-3.0.4-py36h96c241c_1
installing: idna-2.6-py36h8628d0a_1
installing: pycosat-0.6.3-py36hee92d8f_0
installing: pycparser-2.18-py36h724b2fc_1
installing: pyopenssl-17.5.0-py36h51e4350_0
installing: urllib3-1.22-py36h68b9469_0
installing: requests-2.18.4-py36h4516966_1
installing: conda-4.3.31-py36_0
installation finished.
/Users/john/miniconda3/bin/conda install --override-channels --channel iuc --channel conda-forge --channel bioconda --channel defaults conda=4.3.33 conda-build=2.1.18
Fetching package metadata ...................
Solving package specifications: ...
```

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

- **beautifulsoup4**: 4.6.0-py36_0 conda-forge
- **conda**: 2.1.18-py36_0 conda-forge
- **conda-verify**: 2.0.0-py36_0 conda-forge
- **cffi**: 1.11.2-py36h3e36348_0
- **setuptools**: 36.5.0-py36h2134326_0
- **cryptography**: 2.1.4-py36h842514c_0
- **wheel**: 0.30.0-py36h5eb2c71_1
- **pip**: 9.0.1-py36h1555ced_4
- **pyopenssl**: 17.5.0-py36h51e4350_0
- **urllib3**: 1.22-py36h8b9469_0
- **requests**: 2.18.4-py36h4516966_1
- **conda**: 4.3.31-py36_0

Installation finished.

```
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```
### Planemo Documentation, Release 0.73.0.dev0

(continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>conda:</th>
<th>4.3.31-py36_0</th>
<th>--&gt; 4.3.33-py36_0 conda-forge</th>
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<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filelock-3.0.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>markupsafe-1.0</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkginfo-1.4.2-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pycrypto-3.12-py</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-forge-2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jinja2-2.10-py</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-3.3-p</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-build-2.100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Why not just use containers?

Containers are great, use containers (be it Docker, Singularity, etc.) whenever possible to increase reproducibility and portability of your tools and workflow. Building ad hoc containers to support CWL tools (e.g. custom Dockerfile definitions) has serious limitations, in the next tutorial on containers we will argue that using Biocontainers built or discovered from your tool’s Software Requirements is a superior approach.

Besides leading to better containers, there are other reasons to describe Software Requirements also - it will allow your tool to be used in environments without container runtimes available and provides valuable and actionable metadata about the computation described by the tool.

Read more about this whole dependency stack in our preprint Practical computational reproducibility in the life sciences.

The Common Workflow Language specification loosely describes Software Requirements - a way to map CWL hints to packages, environment modules, or any other mechanism to describe dependencies for running a tool outside of a container. The large and active Galaxy tool development community has built an open source library and set of best practices for describing dependencies for Galaxy that should work just as well for CWL. The library has been integrated with cwltool and Toil to enable CWL tool authors and users to leverage the power and flexibility of the Galaxy dependency management and best practices.

While Software Requirements can be configured to resolve dependencies various ways, Planemo is configured with opinionated defaults geared at making building CWL tools that target Conda as easy as possible and build tools with requirements compatible with cwltool and Toil when running outside containers.

During the tool development introductory tutorial, we called planemo tool_init with the argument --requirement seqtk@1.2 and the resulting tool contained such a SoftwareRequirement in the form the following the YAML fragment:

---

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Planemo (and cwltool and Toil) can interpret these `SoftwareRequirement` annotations in various ways including as Conda packages. When interpreting these as Conda packages these runtimes can setup isolated, reproducible Conda environments for tool execution with the correct packages installed (e.g. `seqtk` in the above example).

**Note:** *Why Conda?*

Many different package managers could potentially be targeted here, but we focus on Conda for a few key reasons.

- No compilation at install time - binaries with their dependencies and libraries
- Support for all operating systems
- Easy to manage multiple versions of the same recipe
- HPC-ready: no root privileges needed
- Easy-to-write YAML recipes
- Viberant communities

**Note:** *Conda Terminology*
Conda recipes build packages that are published to channels.

Planemo is setup to target a few channels by default, these include iuc, bioconda, conda_forge, defaults - the whole dependency management scheme outlined here works a lot better if packages can be found in one of these “best practice” channels.

We can check if the requirements on a tool are available in best practice Conda channels using an extended form of the planemo lint command (planemo lint was introduced in the introductory tutorial). Passing --conda_requirements flag will ensure all listed requirements are found.

```sh
$ planemo lint --conda_requirements seqtk_seq.cwl
Linting tool /Users/john/workspace/planemo/docs/writing/seqtk_seq.cwl
    ...
Applying linter requirements_in_conda... CHECK
  .. INFO: Requirement [seqtk@1.2] matches target in best practice Conda channel
      →[https://conda.anaconda.org/bioconda/osx-64].

Note: You can download a more complete version of the CWL seqtk seq from the Planemo tutorial using the command:

```sh
$ planemo project_init --template=seqtk_complete_cwl seqtk_example
$ cd seqtk_example
```

We can verify these tool requirements install with the conda_install command. With its default parameters conda_install processes tools and creates isolated environments for their declared Software Requirements (mirroring what can be done in production with cwltool and Toil).

```sh
$ planeme conda_install seqtk_seq.cwl
Install conda target CondaTarget[seqtk,version=1.2]
/home/john/miniconda3/bin/conda create -y --name __seqtk@1.2 seqtk=1.2
Fetching package metadata ............
Solving package specifications: .........

Package plan for installation in environment /home/john/miniconda2/envs/__seqtk@1.2:

The following packages will be downloaded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>package</th>
<th>build</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seqtk-1.2</td>
<td>0 29 KB bioconda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

- seqtk: 1.2-0 bioconda
- zlib: 1.2.8-3

Fetching packages ...
seqtk-1.2-0.ta 100% |#########################################################################| ✦
- Time: 0:00:00 444.71 kB/s
Extracting packages ...
[ COMPLETE ]|#########################################################################|
- seqtk-1.2-0.ta 100%
Linking packages ...
[ COMPLETE ]|#########################################################################| 100%
To activate this environment, use:

```
> source activate __seqtk@1.2
```

to deactivate this environment, use:

```
> source deactivate __seqtk@1.2
```

The above install worked properly, but seqtk is not on your PATH because this merely created an environment within the Conda directory for the seqtk installation. Planemo will configure cwltool during testing to reuse this environment.

If you wish to interactively explore the resulting environment to explore the installed tool or produce test data the output of the conda_env command can be sourced.

```
$ . <(planemo conda_env seqtk_seq.cwl)
Deactivate environment with conda_env_deactivate
(seqtk_seq) $ which seqtk
/home/planemo/miniconda3/envs/jobdepsijC1EUfecc6d406196737781ff4456ec60975c137e04884e4f4b05dc68192f7cee456/bin/seqtk
(seqtk_seq) $ seqtk seq
Usage: seqtk seq [options] <in.fq>|<in.fa>
```

Options:
- `-q INT` mask bases with quality lower than INT [0]
- `-X INT` mask bases with quality higher than INT [255]
- `-n CHAR` masked bases converted to CHAR; 0 for lowercase [0]
- `-1 INT` number of residues per line; 0 for 2^32-1 [0]
- `-Q INT` quality shift: ASCII-INT gives base quality [33]
- `-s INT` random seed (effective with -f) [11]
- `-f FLOAT` sample FLOAT fraction of sequences [1]
- `-M FILE` mask regions in BED or name list FILE [null]
- `-L INT` drop sequences with length shorter than INT [0]
- `-c` mask complement region (effective with -M)
- `r` reverse complement
- `-A` force FASTA output (discard quality)
- `-C` drop comments at the header lines
- `-N` drop sequences containing ambiguous bases
- `-l` output the 2n-1 reads only
- `-2` output the 2n reads only
- `-V` shift quality by ‘(-Q) - 33’
- `-U` convert all bases to uppercases
- `-S` strip of white spaces in sequences

As shown above the conda_env_deactivate will be created in this environment and can be used to restore your initial shell configuration.

Here is a portion of the output from the testing command planemo test seqtk_seq.cwl demonstrating using this tool.

```
$ planemo test --no-container seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
```
cwltool INFO: Resolved 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl'

Since seqtk isn't on the path and we did not use a container, we can see the SoftwareRequirement resolution was successful and it found the environment we previously installed with conda_install.

This can be used outside of Planemo testing as well, the following invocation shows running a job with cwltool using an environment like the one created above:

```
$ cwltool --no-container --beta-conda-dependencies seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
```

This can be used outside of Planemo testing as well, the following invocation shows running a job with cwltool using an environment like the one created above:

```
$ cwltool --no-container --beta-conda-dependencies seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl'
```

No handlers could be found for logger "rdfflib.term"

```
[job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpDQYeqC$ seqtk \
   seq \ 
   -a \ 
   /private/var/folders/78/zzx5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpQwBqPo/stg8cf2282a-d807-4f90-b9ad-feeda004cad2/2.fastq > /private/tmp/docker_tmpDQYeqC/out
```

EXECUTION_PATH=/Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/cwltool_deps/_conda

installing: python-3.6.3-h47c878a_7 ...
Python 3.6.3 :: Anaconda, Inc.
installing: ca-certificates-2017.08.26-ha5ed58_0 ...
installing: conda-env-2.6.0-h36134e3_0 ...
installing: libcxxabi-4.0.1-hebd6815_0 ...
installing: tk-8.6.7-h35a86e2_3 ...
installing: xz-5.2.3-h0278029_2 ...
installing: yaml-0.1.7-hc338fd4_2 ...
installing: zlib-1.2.11-hf3cfc9b_2 ...
installing: openssl-1.0.2n-ha5ed58_0 ...
installing: libedit-3.1-hb4e282d_0 ...
installing: readline-7.0-hc1231fa_4 ...
installing: sqlite-3.20.1-h7e4c145_2 ...
installing: asn1crypto-0.23.0-py36h782d450_0 ...
installing: certifi-2017.11.5-py36ha596be9_0 ...
installing: charset-3.0.4-py36h96c241c_1 ...
installing: idna-2.6-py36h8628d0a_1 ...
installing: pycosat-0.6.3-py36h92d8f_0 ...

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This demonstrates that cwltool will install the packages needed on the first run, if we rerun cwltool it will reuse that previous environment.
And the same thing is possible with Toil.

```
$ cwltoil --no-container --beta-conda-dependencies seqtk_seq.cwl seqtk_seq_job.yml
Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/ seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl'
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:25,754 MainThread INFO toil.lib.bioio: Root logger is at level 'INFO', 'toil' logger at level 'INFO'.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:25,785 MainThread INFO toil.jobStores.abstractJobStore: The workflow ID is: '92328fb2-33b7-44cd-879f-41d8cbf94555'
Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/ seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl'
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:25,785 MainThread INFO cwltool: Resolved 'seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl'
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:27,396 MainThread INFO rdflib.plugins.parsers.pyRdfa: Current options:
    preserve space: True
    output processor graph: True
    output default graph: True
    host language: RDFa Core
    accept embedded RDF: False
    check rdfa lite: False
    cache vocabulary graphs: False
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,797 MainThread INFO toil.common: Using the single-machine batch system
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,808 MainThread INFO toil.common: Created the workflow directory at /var/folders/78/zzx5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/toil-
```

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--singleMachine: Limiting maxDisk to physically available disk (202669449216).
--ModuleDescriptor(dirPath='/Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/lib/python2.7/site-
--packages', name='toil.cwl.cwltoil', fromVirtualEnv=True) belongs to Toil. No need
--to auto-deploy it.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,816 MainThread INFO toil.common: Written the
--environment for the jobs to the environment file
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,816 MainThread INFO toil.common: Caching all jobs
--in job store
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,816 MainThread INFO toil.common: 0 jobs
--downloaded.
--15.0-0e3a87e738f5e0e7cff64b1f8ad337d592bd92704.
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,937 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Starting the
--main loop
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Found 1 jobs to
--start and 0 jobs with successors to run
2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 - toil.leader - INFO - Found 1 jobs to start and 0 jobs with
--successors to run
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Checked batch
--system has no running jobs and no updated jobs
2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 - toil.leader - INFO - Checked batch system has no running
--jobs and no updated jobs
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Starting the
--main loop
2018-05-23 15:27:29,938 - toil.leader - INFO - Starting the main loop
--'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_
--seq.cwl' seqtk seq e/V/jobsxUpTU with job batch system ID: 0 and cores: 1, disk: 3.
--0 G, and memory: 2.0 G
--workspace/planemo/project_template/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk seq e/V/
--jobsxUpTU with job batch system ID: 0 and cores: 1, disk: 3.0 G, and memory: 2.0 G
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:31,409 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Job ended
--successfully: 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_
--complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl' seq tk seq e/V/jobsxUpTU
--john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/seqtk_complete_cwl/seqtk_seq.cwl' seqtk_
--seq e/V/jobsxUpTU
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:31,411 MainThread INFO toil.leader: Finished the
--main loop: no jobs left to run
--to run
--for service manager thread to finish ...
--thread to finish ...
jlaptop17.local 2018-05-23 15:27:31,946 MainThread INFO toil.serviceManager: ... finished shutting down the service manager. Took 0.535056114197 seconds
2018-05-23 15:27:31,946 - toil.serviceManager - INFO - ... finished shutting down the
--service manager. Took 0.535056114197 seconds
(continues on next page)
Finding Existing Conda Packages

How did we know what software name and software version to use? We found the existing packages available for Conda and referenced them. To do this yourself, you can simply use the planemo command `conda_search`. If we do a search for `seqtk` it will show all the software and all the versions available matching that search term - including `seqtk`.

```
$ planemo conda_search seqtk
/Users/john/miniconda3/bin/conda search --override-channels --channel iuc --channel conda-forge --channel bioconda --channel defaults "*seqtk*"
Loading channels: done
# Name Version Build Channel
biocontext-htseqtools 1.26.0 r3.4.1_0 bioconda
biocontext-seqtools 1.10.0 r3.4.1_0 bioconda
biocontext-seqtools 1.12.0 r3.4.1_0 bioconda
seqtk r75 0 bioconda
seqtk r82 0 bioconda
seqtk r82 1 bioconda
seqtk r93 0 bioconda
seqtk 1.2 0 bioconda
seqtk 1.2 1 bioconda
```

Note: The Planemo command `conda_search` is a light wrapper around the underlying `conda search` command but configured to use the same channels and other options as Planemo and Galaxy. The following Conda
command would also work to search:

```
$ $HOME/miniconda3/bin/conda -c iuc -c conda-forge -c bioconda '*seqt*' 
```

For Conda versions 4.3.X or less, the search invocation would be something a bit different:

```
$ $HOME/miniconda3/bin/conda -c iuc -c conda-forge -c bioconda seqt 
```

Alternatively the Anaconda website can be used to search for packages. Typing `seqtk` into the search form on that page and clicking the top result will bring on to this page with information about the Bioconda package.

When using the website to search though, you need to aware of what channel you are using. By default, Planemo and Galaxy will search a few different Conda channels. While it is possible to configure a local Planemo or Galaxy to target different channels - the current best practice is to add tools to the existing channels.

The existing channels include:

- Bioconda (github | conda) - best practice channel for various bioinformatics packages.
- Conda-Forge (github | conda) - best practice channel for general purpose and widely useful computing packages and libraries.
- iuc (github | conda) - best practice channel for other more Galaxy specific packages.

**Exercise - Leveraging Bioconda**

Use the `project_init` command to download this exercise.

```
$ planemo project_init --template conda_exercises_cwl conda_exercises
$ cd conda_exercises/exercise_1
$ ls
pear.cwl     test-data
```

This project template contains a few exercises. The first uses a CWL tool for PEAR - Paired-End reAd mergeR. This tool however has no `SoftwareRequirement` or container annotations and so will not work properly without modification.

1. Run `planemo test pear.cwl` to verify the tool does not function without dependencies defined.
2. Use `--conda_requirements` flag with `planemo lint` to verify it does indeed lack requirements.
3. Use `planemo conda_search` or the Anaconda website to search for the correct package and version in a best practice channel.
4. Update `pear.cwl` with the correct `SoftwareRequirement` hints.
5. Re-run the `lint` command from above to verify the tool now has the correct dependency definition.
6. Re-run the `test` command from above to verify the tool test now works properly.

**Building New Conda Packages**

Frequently packages your tool will require are not found in Bioconda or conda-forge yet. In these cases, it is likely best to contribute your package to one of these projects. Unless the tool is exceedingly general Bioconda is usually the correct starting point.
Note: Many things that are not strictly or even remotely “bio” have been accepted into Bioconda - including tools for image analysis, natural language processing, and cheminformatics.

To get quickly learn to write Conda recipes for typical Galaxy tools, please read the following pieces of external documentation.

- Contributing to Bioconda in particular focusing on
  - One time setup
  - Contributing a recipe (through “Write a Recipe”)
- Building conda packages in particular
  - Building conda packages with conda skeleton (the best approach for common scripting languages such as R and Python)
  - Building conda packages from scratch
  - Building conda packages for general code projects
  - Using conda build
- Then return to the Bioconda documentation and read
  - The rest of “Contributing a recipe” continuing from Testing locally
  - And finally Guidelines for bioconda recipes

These guidelines in particular can be skimmed depending on your recipe type, for instance that document provides specific advice for:

- Python
- R (CRAN)
- R (Bioconductor)
- Perl
- C/C++

To go a little deeper, you may want to read:

- Specification for meta.yaml
- Environment variables
- Custom channels

And finally to debug problems the Bioconda troubleshooting documentation may prove useful.

**Exercise - Build a Recipe**

If you have just completed the exercise above - this exercise can be found in parent folder. Get there with cd ../exercise_2. If not, the exercise can be downloaded with

```bash
$ planemo project_init --template conda_exercises_cwl conda_exercises
cd conda_exercises/exercise_2
ls
fleeqtk_seq.cwl fleeqtk_seq_tests.yml test-data
```
This is the skeleton of a tool wrapping the parody bioinformatics software package **fleeqtk**. fledgqtk is a fork of the project **seqtk** that many Planemo tutorials are built around and the example tool should hopefully be fairly familiar. fledgqtk version 1.3 can be downloaded from [here](#) and built using `make`. The result of `make` includes a single executable **fleeqtk**.

1. Clone and branch Bioconda.
2. Build a recipe for fleeqtk version 1.3. You may wish to start from scratch (conda skeleton is not available for C programs like fleeqtk), or copy the recipe of seqtk and modify it for fleeqtk.
3. Use `conda build` or Bioconda tooling to build the recipe.
4. Run `planemo test --conda_use_local fleeqtk_seq.cwl` to verify the resulting package works as expected.

Congratulations on writing a Conda recipe and building a package! Upon successfully building and testing such a Bioconda package, you would normally push your branch to Github and open a pull request. This step is skipped here as to not pollute Bioconda with unneeded software packages.

### 6.3.2 Dependencies and Containers

**Note:** This section is a continuation of *Dependencies and Conda*, please review that section for background information on resolving **Software Requirements** with Conda.

Common Workflow Language tools can be annotated with arbitrary Docker requirements, see the **CWL User Guide** for a discussion about how to do this in general.

This document will discuss some techniques to find containers automatically from the **SoftwareRequirement** annotations when using Planemo, cwltool, or Toil. You will ultimately want to explicitly annotate your tools with the containers we describe here so that other CWL implementations will be able to find containers for your tool, but there are real advantages to using these containers instead of ad-hoc things you may build with a **Dockerfile**.

- They provide superior reproducibility because the same binary Conda packages will automatically be used for both bare metal dependencies and inside containers.
- They are constructed automatically from existing Conda packages so you as a tool developer won’t need to write **Dockerfile**s or register projects on Docker Hub.
- They are produced using **mulled** which produce very small containers that make deployment easier regardless of the CWL implementation you are using.
- **Annotating Software Requirements** reduces the opaqueness of the Docker process. With this method it is entirely traceable how the container was constructed from what sources were fetched, which exact build of every dependency was used, to how packages in the container were built. Beyond that metadata about the packages can be fetched from Bioconda (e.g. this).

Read more about this reproducibility stack in our preprint *Practical computational reproducibility in the life sciences*.

**BioContainers**

**Note:** This section is a continuation of *Dependencies and Conda*, please review that section for background information on resolving **Software Requirements** with Conda.
Finding BioContainers

If a tool contains Software Requirements in best practice Conda channels, a BioContainers-style container can be found or built for it.

As reminder, `planemo lint --conda_requirements <tool.cwl>` can be used to check if a tool contains only best-practice requirement tags. The lint command can also be fed the `--biocontainers` flag to check if a BioContainers container has been registered that is compatible with that tool.

This last linter indicates that indeed a container has been registered that is compatible with this tool – `quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1`. We didn’t do any extra work to build this container for this tool, all Bioconda recipes are packaged into containers and registered on quay.io as part of the BioContainers project.

This tool can be tested using `planemo test` in its BioContainer Docker container using the flag `--biocontainers` as shown below.

The Conda exercises project template has an example tool (exercise3) that we can use to demonstrate `--biocontainers`. If you are continuing from the Conda tutorial, simply move to `../exercise3` otherwise using `planemo project_init` to grab the exercise as shown below.

```
$ planemo project_init --template conda_exercises_cwl conda_exercises
$ cd conda_exercises/exercise3
$ planemo lint --biocontainers seqtk_seq.cwl
Linting tool /home/planemo/conda_exercises_cwl/exercise_3/seqtk_seq.cwl
Applying linter general... CHECK
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a version [0.0.1].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines a name [Convert to FASTA (seqtk)].
  .. CHECK: Tool defines an id [seqtk_seq].
  .. CHECK: Tool specifies profile version [16.04].
Applying linter cwl_validation... CHECK
  .. INFO: CWL appears to be valid.
Applying linter docker_image... WARNING
  .. WARNING: Tool does not specify a DockerPull source.
Applying linter new_draft... CHECK
  .. INFO: Modern CWL version [v1.0]
Applying linter biocontainer_registered... CHECK
  .. INFO: BioContainer best-practice container found [quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk:1.2--1].
Failed linting
```

```
$ planemo test --biocontainers seqtk_seq.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/conda__
  --exercises_cwl/exercise_3/seqtk_seq.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/
  --project_templates/conda_exercises_cwl/exercise_3/seqtk_seq.cwl'
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
  ->[ExplicitContainerResolver[]] found description [None]
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
  ->[CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found description
    ->[None]
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
    ->[MulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found description
      ->[None]
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
      ->[MulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found description
      ->[None]
cwltool INFO: [job seqtk_seq.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpMEipaU$ docker \
r
  --volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpMEipaU:/private/tmp/docker_tmpMEipaU:rw \
(continues on next page)
```
Exercise - Leveraging Bioconda

1. Try the above command without the `--biocontainers` argument. Verify the tool does not run in a container by default.

2. Add a DockerRequirement based on the lint output above to annotate this tool with a Biocontainers Docker container and rerun test to verify the tool works now.

Building BioContainers

In this seqtk example above the relevant BioContainer already existed on quay.io, this won’t always be the case. For tools that contain multiple Software Requirements tags an existing container likely won’t exist. The mulled toolkit (distributed with planemo or available standalone) can be used to build containers for such tools. For such tools, if cwltool or Toil is configured to use BioContainers it will attempt to build these containers on the fly by default (though this behavior can be disabled).

You can try it directly using the mull command in Planemo. The conda_testing Planemo project template has a toy example tool with two requirements for demonstrating this:

```
$ planemo project_init --template=conda_testing_cwl conda_testing
$ cd conda_testing/
$ planemo mull bwa_and_samtools.cwl
```

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[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Creating container [step-730a02d79e]
[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Created container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e], starting it
[Jun 19 11:28:35] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] started, waiting for ˓→completion
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] completed with exit ˓→code [0] as expected
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Container [5e4b5f83c455 step-730a02d79e] removed
[Jun 19 11:28:36] STEP Run image [continuumio/miniconda:latest] with command [/[bin/ ˓→sh -c conda install --quiet --yes conda=4.3 & conda install --c iuc --c bioconda --c ˓→r --c defaults --c conda-forge samtools=1.3.1 bwa=0.7.15 -p /usr/local --copy --yes ˓→--quiet]]
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Creating container [step-e95bf001c8]
[Jun 19 11:28:36] DEBU Created container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8], starting it
[Jun 19 11:28:37] DEBU Container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8] started, waiting for ˓→completion
[Jun 19 11:28:46] SOUT Fetching package metadata ...........
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT Package plan for installation in environment /opt/conda:
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT The following packages will be UPDATED:
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT conda: 4.3.11-py27_0 --> 4.3.22-py27_0
[Jun 19 11:28:50] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:04] SOUT Fetching package metadata ..............
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT Package plan for installation in environment /usr/local:
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT bwa: 0.7.15-1 bioconda
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT curl: 7.52.1-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT libgcc: 5.2.0-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT openssl: 1.0.2l-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT pip: 9.0.1-py27_1
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT python: 2.7.13-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT samtools: 1.3.1-5 bioconda
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT sqlite: 3.13.0-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT tk: 8.5.18-0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT wheel: 0.29.0-py27_0
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT zlib: 1.2.8-3
[Jun 19 11:29:56] SOUT
[Jun 19 11:29:57] DEBU Container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8] completed with exit ˓→code [0] as expected
[Jun 19 11:29:57] DEBU Container [72b9ca0e56f8 step-e95bf001c8] removed
[Jun 19 11:29:57] STEP Wrap [build/dist] as [quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2- ˓→fe8fa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b82d967c1f820-0]
[Jun 19 11:29:57] DEBU Creating container [step-6f1c176372]
[Jun 19 11:29:58] DEBU Packing succeeded
As the output indicates, this command built the container named `quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0`. This is the same namespace / URL that would be used if or when published by the BioContainers project.

**Note:** The first part of this `mulled-v2` hash is a hash of the package names that went into it, the second the packages used and build number. Check out the Multi-package Containers web application to explore best practice channels and build such hashes.

We can see this new container when running the Docker command `images` and explore the new container interactively with `docker run`.

```
$ docker images
REPOSITORY                  IMAGE ID           CREATED           SIZE
quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0 a740fe1e6a9e 16 hours ago 104 MB
quay.io/biocontainers/seqtk 1.2--0 9bc359ebd30 2 days ago  7.34 MB
continuumio/miniconda      6965a4889098 3 weeks ago  437 MB
bgruening/busybox-bash    0.1 3d974f51245c 9 months ago  6.73 MB
$ docker run -i -t quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2--
--fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0/
/bin/bash
bash-4.2# which samtools
/usr/local/bin/samtools
bash-4.2# which bwa
/usr/local/bin/bwa
```

As before, we can test running the tool inside its container in cwltool using the `--biocontainers` flag.

```
$ planemo test --biocontainers bwa_and_samtools.cwl
Enable beta testing mode for testing.
cwltool INFO: /Users/john/workspace/planemo/.venv/bin/planemo 1.0.20180508202931
cwltool INFO: Resolved '/Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_templates/conda_testing_'
--cwl/bwa_and_samtools.cwl' to 'file:///Users/john/workspace/planemo/project_
--templates/conda_testing_cwl/bwa_and_samtools.cwl'
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
--[ExplicitContainerResolver[]] found description [None]
galaxy.tools.deps.containers INFO: Checking with container resolver
--[CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found description
--[ContainerDescription[identifier=quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2--
--fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0,
--type=docker]]
cwltool INFO: [job bwa_and_samtools.cwl] /private/tmp/docker_tmpYJnmO4$ docker \
run \
- i \
--volume=/private/tmp/docker_tmpYJnmO4:/private/tmp/docker_tmpYJnmO4:rw \
--volume=/private/var/folders/78/zxz5mz4d0jn53xf0106j7ppc0000gp/T/tmpVI06me:/
--tmp:rw \
--workdir=/private/tmp/docker_tmpYJnmO4 \
--read-only=true \
--user=502:20 \
--rm \
```
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(continued from previous page)

```bash
--env=TMPDIR=/tmp \
--env=HOME=/private/tmp/docker_tmpYJnmO4 \
quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-
→fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0
→\ 
sh  
-c  
'bwa > bwa_help.txt 2>&1; samtools > samtools_help.txt 2>&1'
cwltool INFO: [job bwa_and_samtools.cwl] completed success
cwltool INFO: Final process status is success
All 1 test(s) executed passed.
bwa_and_samtools_0: passed
```

In particular take note of the line:

```
2017-03-01 10:20:59,142 INFO [galaxy.tools.deps.containers] Checking with container_
→--resolver [CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver[namespace=biocontainers]] found_
→description [ContainerDescription[identifier=quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-
→fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0,_
→--type=docker]]
```

Here we can see the container ID (quay.io/biocontainers/mulled-v2-fe8faa35dbf6dc65a0f7f5d4ea12e31a79f73e40:03dc1d2818d9de56938078b8b78b82d967c1f820-0) from earlier has been cached on our Docker host is picked up by cwltool. This is used to run the simple tool tests and indeed they pass.

In our initial seqtk example, the container resolver that matched was of type MulledDockerContainerResolver indicating that the Docker image would be downloaded from the BioContainers repository and this time the resolve that matched was of type CachedMulledDockerContainerResolver meaning that cwltool would just use the locally cached version from the Docker host (i.e. the one we built with planemo mull above).

**Note:** Planemo doesn’t yet expose options that make it possible to build mulled containers for local packages that have yet to be published to anaconda.org but the mulled toolkit allows this. See mulled documentation for more information. However, once a container for a local package is built with mulled-build-tool the --biocontainers command should work to test it.

---

**Publishing BioContainers**

Building unpublished Biocontainers on the fly is great for testing but for production use and to increase reproducibility such containers should ideally be published as well.

BioContainers maintains a registry of package combinations to be published using these long mulled hashes. This registry is represented as a Github repository named multi-package-containers. The Planemo command container_register will inspect a tool and open a Github pull request to add the tool’s combination of packages to the registry. Once merged, this pull request will result in the corresponding BioContainers image to be published (with the correct mulled has as its name) - these can be subsequently be picked up by Galaxy.

Various Github related settings need to be configured in order for Planemo to be able to open pull requests on your behalf as part of the container_register command. To simplify all of this - the Planemo community maintains a list of Github repositories containing Galaxy and/or CWL tools that are scanned daily by Travis. For each such repository, the Travis job will run container_register across the repository on all tools resulting in new registry pull requests for all new combinations of tools. This list is maintained in a script named monitor.sh in the planemo-monitor repository. The easiest way to ensure new containers are built for your tools is simply to open a pull

---

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request to add your tool repositories to this list.
CHAPTER 7

Publishing to the Tool Shed

The Galaxy Tool Shed (referred to colloquially in Planemo as the “shed”) can store Galaxy tools, dependency definitions, and workflows among other Galaxy artifacts. This guide will assume some basic familiarity with the shed - please review the Tool Shed Wiki for an introduction.

7.1 Configuring a Shed Account

Before getting started, it is a good idea to have accounts on the Galaxy test and (optionally) main Tool Sheds. Also, if you haven’t initialized a global Planemo configuration file (~/.planemo.yml) this can be done with.

```
planemo config_init
```

This will populate a template ~/.planemo.yml file and provide locations to fill in shed credentials for the test and main Tool Sheds. For each shed, fill in either an API key or an email and password. Also specify the shed_username created when registering shed accounts. All these options can be specified and/or overridden on each planemo command invocation - but that becomes tedious quickly.

7.2 Creating a Repository

Planemo can be used to used to publish “repositories” to the Tool Shed. A single GitHub repository or locally managed directory of tools may correspond to any number of Tool Shed repositories. Planemo maps files to Tool Shed repositories using a special file called .shed.yml.

From a directory containing tools, a package definition, etc... the shed_init command can be used to bootstrap a new .shed.yml file.

```
planemo shed_init --name=<name>
--owner=<shed_username>
--description=<short description>
[--remote_repository_url=<URL to .shed.yml on github>]
```

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There is not a lot of magic happening here, this file could easily be created directly with a text editor - but the command has a --help to assist you and does some very basic validation.

**Note:** Periods and hyphens are disallowed in repository names, it is recommended replacing periods in the version number with underscores.

The following naming conventions are recommended and in some cases Planemo will determine the repository type based on adherence to these conventions (for packages and suites specifically).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Type</th>
<th>Recommended Name</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Managers</td>
<td>data_manager_$name</td>
<td>data_manager_bowtie2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packages</td>
<td>package_$name_$version</td>
<td>package_aragorn_1_2_36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool Suites</td>
<td>suite_Sname</td>
<td>suite_samtools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>$name</td>
<td>stringtie,bedtools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information on .shed.yml can be found as part of the IUC best practice documentation.

After reviewing .shed.yml, this configuration file and relevant shed artifacts can be quickly linted using the following command.

```
planemo shed_lint --tools
```

Once the details the .shed.yml are set and it is time to create the remote repository and upload artifacts to it - the following two commands can be used - the first only needs to be run once and creates the repository based the metadata in .shed.yml and the second uploads your actual artifacts to it.

```
planemo shed_create --shed_target testtoolshed
```

### 7.3 Updating a Repository

Ensure the Galaxy Test Tool Shed is enabled in Galaxy’s config/tool_sheds_conf.xml file and install and test the new repository.

If modifications are required these can be reviewed using the shed_diff command.

```
planemo shed_diff --shed_target testtoolshed
```

**Note:** If you look at tools-iuc you will see it is common practice to leave details such as shed target and change-set_revision from tool_dependencies.xml and repository_dependencies.xml files. These are required by the Tool Shed but it will populate them on upload and leaving them blank allows uploading the same artifacts to the Test and Main sheds. The upshot of this is however is that shed_diff will always print diffs on these artifacts.

Modified artifacts can be uploaded using the following command.
The `--check_diff` option here will ensure there are significant differences before uploading new contents to the tool shed.

Once tools and required dependency files have been published to the tool shed, the actual shed dependencies can be automatically and installed and tool tests ran using the command:

```
planemo shed_test --shed_target testtoolshed
```

Once your artifacts are ready for publication to the main Tool Shed, the following commands to create a repository there and populate it with your repository contents.

```
planemo shed_create
```

## 7.4 Advanced Usage

The above usage is relatively straightforward - it will map the current directory to a single repository in the Tool Shed.

See Pull Request 143 and linked examples for details on more advanced options such as mapping each tool to its own repository automatically (a best practice) or building entirely custom repository definitions manually.
Planemo has traditionally been used to test Galaxy tools.

```
$ planemo test galaxy_tool.xml
```

This starts a Galaxy instance, runs the tests described in the XML file, prints a nice summary of the test results (pass or fail for each test) in the console and creates an HTML report in the current directory. Additional bells and whistles include the ability to generate XUnit reports, publish test results and get embedded Markdown to link to them for PRs, and test remote artifacts in Git repositories.

Much of this same functionality is now also available for Galaxy Workflows as well as Common Workflow Language (CWL) tools and workflows. The rest of this page describes this testing format and testing options for these artifacts - for information about testing Galaxy tools specifically using the embedded tool XML tests see Test-Driven Development of Galaxy tools tutorial.

Unlike the traditional Galaxy tool approach, these newer types of artifacts should define tests in files located next artifact. For instance, if `planemo test` is called on a Galaxy workflow called `ref-rnaseq.ga` tests should be defined in `ref-rnaseq-tests.yml` or `ref-rnaseq-tests.yaml`. If instead it is called on a CWL tool called `seqtk_seq.cwl`, tests can be defined in `seqtk_seq_tests.yml` for instance.

Below are two examples of such YAML files - the first for a CWL tool and the second for Galaxy workflow. Note the same testing file format is used for both kinds of artifacts.

```
- doc: simple usage test
  job: pear_job.yml
  outputs:
    assembled_pairs:
      path: test-data/pear_assembled_results1.fastq
    unassembled_forward_reads:
      path: test-data/pear_unassembled_forward_results1.fastq
```

```
- doc: Test sample data for Microbial variant calling workflow
  job:
    mutant_R1:
      class: File

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The above examples illustrate that each test file is broken into a list of test cases. Each test case should have a doc describing the test, a job description the describes the inputs for an execution of the target artifact, and an outputs mapping that describes assertions about outputs to test.

8.1 job

The job object can be a mapping embedded right in the test file or a reference to a an external “job” input file. The job input file is a proper CWL job document - which is fairly straight forward as demonstrated in the above examples. Planemo adapts the CWL job document to Galaxy workflows and tools - using input names for Galaxy tools and input node labels for workflows.

Input files can be specified using either path attributes (which should generally be file paths relative to the artifact and test directory) or location (which should be a URI). The examples above demonstrate using both paths relative to the tool file and test data published to Zenodo.

Embedded job objects result in cleaner test suites that are simpler to read. One advantage of instead using external job input files is that the job object can be reused to invoke the runnable artifact outside the context of testing with planemo run.

Note: These job objects can be run directly with planemo run.

$ planemo run --engine=<engine_type> [ENGINE_OPTIONS] [ARTIFACT_PATH] [JOB_PATH]

This should be familiar to CWL developers - and indeed if --engine=cwltool this works as a formal CWL runner. Planemo provides a uniform interface to Galaxy for Galaxy workflows and tools though using the same CLI invocation if --engine=galaxy (for a Planemo managed Galaxy instance), --engine=docker_galaxy (for
a Docker instance of Galaxy launched by Planemo), or --engine=external_galaxy (for a running remote Galaxy instance).

Certain Galaxy objects don’t map cleanly to CWL job objects so Planemo attempts to extend the format with new constructs for running and testing Galaxy objects - such as describing collections and composite inputs.

### 8.1.1 Galaxy Collection Inputs

The following example demonstrates two ways to create input lists for Galaxy tests.

```yaml
- doc: Test Explicit Collection Creation.
  job:
    input1:
      class: Collection
      collection_type: list
      elements:
        - identifier: el1
          class: File
          path: hello.txt
  outputs:
    wf_output_1:
      checksum: "sha1$a0b65939670bc2c010f4d5d6a0b3e4e4590fb92b"

- doc: Test CWL-style list inputs.
  job:
    input1:
      - class: File
        path: hello.txt
  outputs:
    wf_output_1:
      checksum: "sha1$a0b65939670bc2c010f4d5d6a0b3e4e4590fb92b"
```

Simply specifying files in YAML lists in the input job (like vanilla CWL job descriptions) will result in a simple Galaxy list. This is simple but the downside is you have no control of the list identifiers - which are often important in Galaxy workflows. When more control is desired, you may describe an explicit Galaxy collection with an input object of class: Collection. This variant (also shown in the above example) allows creating collections of type other than list and allows specifying element identifiers with the identifier declaration under the list of collection elements.

The explicit Galaxy collection creation syntax also makes describing nested collections such as lists of pairs very natural. The following example is used in Planemo’s test suite to illustrate this:

```yaml
- doc: Test Explicit Collection Creation.
  job:
    input1:
      class: Collection
      collection_type: 'list:paired'
      elements:
        - class: Collection
          type: paired
          identifier: el1
          elements:
            - identifier: forward
              class: File
              path: hello.txt
            - identifier: reverse
              class: File
```

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8.1.2 Galaxy Composite Inputs

The syntax for specifying composite inputs is a little more basic still and simply must be specified as a list of local files (mirroring Galaxy Tool XML test syntax). While class is assumed to be File and URIs aren’t yet tested.

```yaml
- doc: Test Composite Inputs
  job:
    input1:
      class: File
      filetype: imzml
    composite_data:
      - path: Example_Continuous.imzML
      - path: Example_Continuous.ibd
  outputs:
    wf_output_1:
      checksum: "sha1$7bd92c6cd84285e4fc7215d506bbabfe328acb8f"
```

8.1.3 Galaxy Tags

Requires Galaxy 20.09 or newer.

Tags and group tags play important roles in many Galaxy workflows. These can be tested by simply add a list of tags: to the YAML corresponding to the dataset in the collection. The following example demonstrates this:

```yaml
- doc: Test using tags.
  job:
    input_c:
      class: Collection
      collection_type: list
      elements:
        - identifier: el1
          class: File
          path: hello.txt
          tags: ['group:which:moo']
        - identifier: el2
          class: File
          path: not_hello.txt
          tags: ['group:which:cow']
  outputs:
    wf_output_1:
      checksum: "sha1$a0b65939670bc2c010f4d5d6a0b3e4e4590fb92b"
```

8.2 outputs

Galaxy tools and CWL artifacts have obvious output names that much match the mapping in this block on test file. Galaxy workflows require explicit output labels to be used with tests, but the important outputs in your workflows should be labeled anyway to work with Galaxy subworkflows and more cleanly with API calls.
If an output is known, fixed, and small it makes a lot of sense to just include a copy of the output next to your test and set `file: relative/path/to/output` in your output definition block as show in the first example above. For completely reproducible processes this is a great guarantee that results are fixed over time, across CWL engines and engine versions. If the results are fixed but large - it may make sense to just describe the outputs by a SHA1 checksum.

```
- doc: Simple concat workflow test
  job: wf1.gxwf-job.yml
  outputs:
    wf_output_1:
      checksum: "sha1$a0b65939670bc2c010f4d5d6a0b3e4e4590fb92b"
```

One advantage of included an exact file instead of a checksum is that Planemo can produce very nice line by line diffs for incorrect test results by comparing an expected output to an actual output.

There are reasons one may not be able to write such exact test assertions about outputs however, perhaps date or time information is incorporated into the result, unseeded random numbers are used, small numeric differences occur across runtimes of interest, etc.. For these cases, a variety of other assertions can be executed against the execution results to verify outputs. The types and implementation of these test assertions match those available to Galaxy tool outputs in XML but have equivalent YAML formulations that should be used in test descriptions.

Even if one can write exact tests, a really useful technique is to write sanity checks on outputs as one builds up workflows that may be changing rapidly and developing complex tools or workflows via a Test-Driven Development cycle using Planemo. *Tests shouldn’t just be an extra step you have to do after development is done, they should guide development as well.*

The workflow example all the way above demonstrates some assertions one can make about the contents of files. The full list of assertions available is only documented for the Galaxy XML format but it straight forwad to adapt to the YAML format above - check out the Galaxy XSD for more information.

Some examples of inexact file comparisons derived from an artificial test case in the Planemo test suite is shown below, these are more options available for checking outputs that may change in small ways over time.

```
- doc: test_shal_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
  outputs:
    output_file:
      checksum: sha1$2ef7bde608ce5404e97d5f042f95f89f1c232871
- doc: test_shal_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
  outputs:
    output_file:
      checksum: sha1$2ef7bde608ce5404e97d5f042f95f89f1c232872
- doc: test_compare_direct_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
  outputs:
    output_file:
      file: hello.txt
- doc: test_compare_sim_size_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
  outputs:
    output_file:
      file: not_hello.txt
      compare: sim_size
      delta: 5
- doc: test_compare_sim_size_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
  outputs:
```

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```yaml
output_file:
  file: not_hello.txt
  compare: sim_size
delta: 3
  doc: test_compare_re_match_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: hello_regex.txt
    compare: re_match
  doc: test_compare_re_match_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: not_hello_regex.txt
    compare: re_match
  doc: test_compare_re_match_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: hello_regex.txt
    compare: re_match_multiline
  doc: test_compare_re_match_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: not_hello_regex.txt
    compare: re_match_multiline
  doc: test_compare_re_match_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: hello_truncated.txt
    compare: contains
  doc: test_compare_re_match_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: not_hello.txt
    compare: contains
  doc: test_compare_re_match_pass
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: not_hello.txt
    compare: diff
    lines_diff: 2
  doc: test_compare_re_match_fail
  job: cat_tool_job.json
outputs:
  output_file:
    file: not_hello.txt
    compare: diff
    lines_diff: 1
```
8.3 Engines for Testing

Below are descriptions of various testing engines that can be used with Planemo (both with the test command and the run command) as well as some command-line options of particular interest for testing. The first two types cwltool and toil can be used to test CWL artifacts (tools and workflows). The remaining engine types are variations on engines that target Galaxy and are useful for testing workflows (and tools with newer style tests or job documents).

8.3.1 cwltool

```
$ planemo test --engine cwltool [--no-container] [--biocontainers]
```

This is the most straightforward engine, it can be used to test CWL tools and workflows using the CWL reference implementation cwltool (bundled as a dependency of Planemo). Use the --no-container option to disable Docker and use Conda resolution of SoftwareRequirement's or applications on the PATH. Use the --biocontainers flag to use BioContainers for tools without explicit DockerRequirement hints.

8.3.2 toil

```
$ planemo test --engine toil [--no-container] [--biocontainers]
```

This engine largely mirrors the cwltool engine but runs CWL artifacts using Toil. Toil is an optional dependency of Planemo so you will likely have to install it in Planemo’s environment using pip install toil.

8.3.3 galaxy

```
```

This is the default engine type, but can be made explicit --engine galaxy. With this engine Planemo will start a Galaxy instance and test against it.

Planemo will automatically detect and load “stock” Galaxy tools used by workflows and install any Tool Shed tools contained in the workflow, if other non-Tool Shed tools are required for a workflow they can be loaded using --extra_tools.

Set --galaxy_root to target an externally cloned Galaxy directory or use --galaxy_branch to target a particular branch of Galaxy other than the latest stable.

Use the --biocontainers flag to enable Docker and use BioContainers for tools or use --docker to use Docker but limited to tools configured with container tags.

By default Galaxy when configured by Planemo will attempt to run with an sqlite database. This configuration is quite buggy and should not be used to test workflows. The --profile option can be used to target a pre-configured Postgres database created with planemo profile_create and use it for testing. In addition to making Galaxy more robust this should speed up testing after the initial setup of the database.

```
planemo profile_create --database_type [postgres|docker_postgres] my_cool_name
planemo test --profile my_cool_name
```

If --database_type is specified as docker_postgres, Planemo will attempt to startup a postgres server in a Docker container automatically for testing. If instead postgres is specified Planemo will attempt to interact with Postgres using psql (assumed to be on the PATH). For a description on more Postgres connection options check out the documentation for the database_create command that has similar options.

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Profiles may also really help testing local setups by saving previously installed shed repository installations and Conda environments.

### 8.3.4 docker_galaxy

```bash
$ planemo test --engine docker_galaxy [--extra_tools <path>] [--docker_extra_volume <path>] [--docker_galaxy_image <image>]
```

With this engine Planemo will start a Docker container to run tests against it. See the docker-galaxy-stable project spearheaded by Björn Grüning for more information on Docker-ized Galaxy execution. The exact container image to use can be controlled using the `--docker_galaxy_image` option.

Planemo will automatically detect and load “stock” Galaxy tools used by workflows and install any Tool Shed tools contained in the workflow, if other non-Tool Shed tools are required - they can be loaded using `--extra_tools`.

At the time of this writing, there is a bug in Planemo that requires using the `--docker_extra_volume` option to mount test data into the testing container.

### 8.3.5 external_galaxy

```bash
$ planemo test --engine external_galaxy --galaxy_admin_key <admin_key> --galaxy_user_key <user_key> [--no_shed_install] [--polling_backoff <integer>] <url>
```

This is primarily useful for testing workflows against already running Galaxy instances. An admin or master API key should be supplied to install missing tool repositories for the workflow and a user API key should be supplied to run the workflow using. If you wish to skip tool shed repository installation (this requires all the tools be present already), use the `--no_shed_install` option. If you want to reduce the load on the target Galaxy while checking for the status changes use the `--polling_backoff <integer>` option where integer is the incremental increase in seconds for every request.

To run tool tests against a running Galaxy, `galaxy-tool-test` is a script that gets installed with `galaxy-tool-util` and so may very well already be on your `PATH`. Check out the options available with that using `galaxy-tool-test --help`.

### 8.4 Galaxy Testing Template

The following a script that can be used with continuous integration (CI) services such as Travis to test Galaxy workflows in a Github repository. This shell script can be configured via various environment variables and shows off some of the modalities Planemo `test` should work in (there may be bugs but we are trying to stablize this functionality).

```bash
#!/bin/bash

# Usage: http://planemo.readthedocs.io/en/latest/test_format.html#galaxy-testing-template

# {${PLANEMO_TARGET:="planemo==0.52.0"} } # e.g. PLANEMO_TARGET="planemo==0.52.0"
# {${PLANEMO_OPTIONS:=""} } # e.g. PLANEMO_OPTIONS="--verbose"
# {${PLANEMO_PROFILE_NAME:="wxflowtest"} } # e.g. PLANEMO_PROFILE_NAME="wxflowtest"
# {${PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT:="9019"} } # e.g. PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT="9019"
# {${PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH:="master"} } # e.g. PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH="master"
# {${PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE:="serve_and_test"} } # profile_serve_and_test, serve_and_test,
# docker_serve_and_test, test, docker_test, docker_test_path_paste
# ${${PLANEMO_SERVE_DATABASE_TYPE:="postgres"} } # used if not using Docker with PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE
```

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# Ensure Planemo is installed.
if [ ! -d "$(PLANEMO_VIRTUAL_ENV)" ]; then
  virtualenv "$(PLANEMO_VIRTUAL_ENV)"
  . "$(PLANEMO_VIRTUAL_ENV)/bin/activate
  pip install -U pip>7
  # Intentionally expand wildcards in PLANEMO_TARGET.
  shopt -s extglob
  pip install $(PLANEMO_TARGET)
fi
. "$(PLANEMO_VIRTUAL_ENV)/bin/activate

# Run test.
# This example shows off a bunch of different ways one could test with Planemo,
# but for actual workflow testing projects - probably best just to take one of the
# last
# two very easy invocations to simplify things.
if [ "$(PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE)" = "profile_serve_and_test" ]; then
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS profile_create \
  --database_type "$PLANEMO_SERVE_DATABASE_TYPE" \
  "$PLANEMO_PROFILE_NAME"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS serve \n  --daemon \n  --galaxy_branch "$PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH" \n  --profile "$PLANEMO_PROFILE_NAME" \n  --port "$PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT" \n  "$1"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test \n  --galaxy_url "$GALAXY_URL" \n  --engine external_galaxy \n  "$1"
elif [ "$(PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE)" = "serve_and_test" ]; then
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS serve \n  --daemon \n  --galaxy_branch "$PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH" \n  --database_type "$PLANEMO_SERVE_DATABASE_TYPE" \n  --port "$PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT" \n  "$1"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test \n  --galaxy_url "$GALAXY_URL" \n  --engine external_galaxy \n  "$1"
else [ "$(PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE)" = "docker_serve_and_test" ]; then
  docker pull "$(PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE)"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS serve \n  --daemon \n  --engine docker_galaxy \n  --docker_galaxy_image "$(PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE)" \n  --port "$PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT" \n  "$1"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test \n  --galaxy_url "$GALAXY_URL" \n  --engine external_galaxy \n  "$1"
  planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test \n  --galaxy_url "$GALAXY_URL" \n  --engine external_galaxy \n  "$1"
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elif [ "$PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE" = "test" ]; then
    # TODO: this conda_init shouldn't be needed, but this mode is broken without it.
    planemo conda_init || true
    planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test
        --database_type "$PLANEMO_SERVE_DATABASE_TYPE"
        --galaxy_branch "$PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH"
        "$1"
elif [ "$PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE" = "docker_test" ]; then
    # TODO: This variant isn't super usable yet because there is too much logging,
    # hence the dev null
    # redirect.
    docker pull "${PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE}"
    planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test
        --engine docker_galaxy
        --docker_galaxy_image "${PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE}"
        "$1" > /dev/null
elif [ "$PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE" = "docker_test_path_paste" ]; then
    # Same as above but mount the test data and use file:// path pastes when uploading
    # files (more robust and quick if working with really large files).
    docker pull "${PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE}"
    planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test
        --engine docker_galaxy
        --docker_extra_volume .
        --paste_test_data_paths
        --docker_galaxy_image "${PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE}"
        "$1" > /dev/null
elif [ "$PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE" = "manual_docker_run_and_test" ]; then
    docker pull "${PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE}"
    docker run -d -e "NONUSE=nodejs,proftp,reports" -p "${PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT}:80" "$1"
    galaxy-wait -g "http://localhost:${PLANEMO_SERVE_PORT}"
    planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test
        --engine external_galaxy
        --galaxy_url "${GALAXY_URL}"
        --galaxy_admin_key admin
        --galaxy_user_key admin
        "$1"
elif [ "$PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE" = "external_galaxy" ]; then
    if [[ -n $PLANEMO_INSTALL_TOOLS ]]; then
        INSTALL_TOOLS="";
    else
        INSTALL_TOOLS="--no_shed_install";
    fi
    planemo $PLANEMO_OPTIONS test
        --engine external_galaxy
        --galaxy_url "$GALAXY_URL"
        --galaxy_admin_key "$PLANEMO_ADMIN_KEY"
        --galaxy_user_key "$PLANEMO_USER_KEY"
        $INSTALL_TOOLS
        "$1"
else
    echo "Unknown test style $PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE"
    exit 1
fi
A Travis configuration file (.travis.yml) that would test workflows using a Docker Galaxy image might look like:

```yaml
language: python
sudo: true
python: 2.7
env:
  global:
    - PLANEMO_TEST_SCRIPT=https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/planemo/master/scripts/run_galaxy_workflow_tests.sh
    - PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE=docker_serve_and_test
    - PLANEMO_TARGET="planemo==0.52.0"
    - PLANEMO_DOCKER_GALAXY_IMAGE="quay.io/bgruening/galaxy:18.01"
  matrix:
    - WORKFLOW_TEST=example1/ref-rnaseq.ga
    - WORKFLOW_TEST=example2/chipseq.ga
script: bash <(curl -s "$PLANEMO_TEST_SCRIPT") "$WORKFLOW_TEST"
services:
  - docker
```

To skip Docker and instead test with a native Galaxy instance and postgres database one might use the configuration:

```yaml
language: python
python: 2.7
env:
  global:
    - PLANEMO_TEST_SCRIPT=https://raw.githubusercontent.com/galaxyproject/planemo/master/scripts/run_galaxy_workflow_tests.sh
    - PLANEMO_TEST_STYLE=serve_and_test
    - PLANEMO_TARGET="planemo==0.52.0"
    - PLANEMO_GALAXY_BRANCH="release_18.05"
  matrix:
    - WORKFLOW_TEST=example1/ref-rnaseq.ga
    - WORKFLOW_TEST=example2/chipseq.ga
script: bash <(curl -s "$PLANEMO_TEST_SCRIPT") "$WORKFLOW_TEST"
services:
  - postgres
```
Best Practices for Creating Galaxy Tools

This page is written by experienced tool developers and contains information about what practices in Galaxy tool development tend to be the most successful ones.

9.1 Why you might read this

If you need to maintain existing tools or develop new tools for Galaxy, this programmer oriented guide, contributed by the community, will detail current collected best practice guidelines for building and maintaining automatically installing reproducible Galaxy tools.

9.2 Definitions

Follows a short summary of the key parts when it comes to Galaxy Tools.

- **ToolShed, The Galaxy AppStore** - companion Galaxy web server for tools. E.g. https://toolshed.g2.bx.psu.edu or localhost:9009 for Mercurial based source code management and automated installation of all components described below through any Galaxy admin interface.

- **Galaxy Tool** - An application specific, XML defined interface and associated documentation exposing any command line application as a form-driven Galaxy tool - e.g. BWA or bamtools. Ideally, as a shareable tool shed repository, supporting automated Galaxy installation with revision/version specific control of dependency binaries for reproducible analyses.

- **Tool Dependency Package** - Tool Shed tools in the Tool Dependency Packages category whose names start with `package_` such as `package_samtools_1_0_0`, automate the installation of a specific version of some command line application software that other tools depend on. Each dependency package may be shared by many tools and are only available to users through tool forms that populate command lines and execute them.

- **Datatypes** - Galaxy has a flexible and extensible internal representation for specialised data formats such as fasta sequences, fastq short read data or tabular text persisted in Galaxy histories. Tools and packages can extend Galaxy by installing new datatypes when needed.
• DataManagers - Large scale scientific analyses often involve local copies of canonical reference data such as reference genomes and application specific index files for annotation and mapping in genomics. In most cases these are rapidly evolving and a constant drain on highly skilled resources to keep up to date manually. Data Managers can be built and shared to automate reference data maintenance by the local Galaxy administrators. Data Manager repositories should start with data_manager_.

9.3 Tools and Tool Development

9.3.1 Tools

Before you start writing a new tool please search the Main Tool Shed (MTS) and the Test Tool Shed (TTS) because it’s possible that someone has already created a wrapper for the same third party executable you are looking for. Consider announcing your tool project on galaxy-dev to see if anyone has already created a wrapper.

Tool versions

Tool versions are mandatory to enable reproducibility. Version is an attribute of the XML tool element, e.g.

```<tool id="rgTF" name="Tool Factory" version="1.11">```

and should be incremented with each change of the wrapper that is released to the Tool Shed (except for cosmetic modifications).

The value should follow the PEP 440 specification.

If the Galaxy tool is a wrapper for an underlying tool, we recommend to:

• define a @TOOL_VERSION@ macro token, which you can also re-use in the corresponding <requirement> element;

• set the tool version attribute to:
  – @TOOL_VERSION@ or @TOOL_VERSION@+galaxy0 for the first wrapper release of each version of the underlying tool;
  – @TOOL_VERSION@+galaxyN for the following wrapper releases, where N is an integer number to be increased whenever you update the wrapper without changing the underlying tool version.

If instead the Galaxy tool cannot be identified with a single underlying tool, the +galaxyN local version identifier should be omitted, and any version value can be used, as long as it respects the PEP 440 specification.

For tools whose wrapper version is (for historical reasons) already greater than the version of the underlying tool, only the minor version number shall be increased if this is likely to bring the two version in sync in a reasonable time.

Tool ids

Should be meaningful and unique also in a larger context. If your tool is called grep try to prefix that name with something meaningful. Objective is to make it easier for Galaxy admins to identify a tool based on the short ID. Otherwise they would need to use the long toolshed/xx/id.

Some simple rules for generating tool IDs:

• Tool IDs should contain only [a-z0-9-_].

• Multiple words should be separated by underscore or dashes

• Suite tools should prefix their ids with the suite name. E.g. bedtools_*
Tool Names

Names are important! Names are how users and admins find your tools. Names should strive to be unique within a suite of tools, and may wish to include the suite name if it is a well known suite. Some instructional examples:

• Cufflinks, Cuffdiff, Cuffmerge are in a suite together.
• The vsearch suite contains tools with names like “VSearch Alignment”, “VSearch Clustering”, etc.

In the cufflinks example, everyone knows the functionality of the cufflinks command, and can easily guess as the use of a tool named “cuffdiff” in their tool panel.

With VSearch however, a tool named “Alignment” would not be useful, as users would have a hard time finding it and gathering context about its functionality. With the VSearch prefix, once a user learns what one VSearch tool does, they can quickly apply that to the other available VSearch tools.

Tool Descriptions

Tool names are not your only tool for making your tool discoverable to end users, and conveying information regarding the functionality of said tool. Tool descriptions are displayed directly after the tool name and generally conform to a “sentence” like structure.

• bowtie2 is a short read aligner
• Cuffmerge merges together several Cufflinks assemblies
• NCBI BLAST+ database info shows BLAST database information from blastdbcmd

In the above examples the tool name is rendered in fixed width text, and the rest is the tool description.

Parameter name, argument and help

The argument attribute of <param> should include the long form of the underlying tool parameter, e.g. argument="--max". This is automatically displayed inside the parameter help and is useful to give the user the chance to go to the original documentation and map the Galaxy UI element to the actual parameter. It also makes debugging easier if the user is talking to non-Galaxy developers.

When argument is specified, the name attribute becomes optional and, if not included, is derived from argument by stripping any initial dash. This derived name can be used inside the <command> element to refer to the parameter value as you would normally do with the name attribute. If the stripped argument contains internal dashes (e.g. --ultimate-max), starts with a digit or otherwise violates the rules for Cheetah placeholders, you should specify a valid name attribute for the parameter.

Tests

All Galaxy Tools should include functional tests. In their simplest form, you provide sample input files and expected output files for given parameter values. Where the output file is not entirely reproducible you can make assertions about the output file contents.

Testing error conditions is also important. Recent development now allows tests say if the test should fail, and to make assertions about the tool’s stdout and stderr text (e.g. check expected summary text or warning messages appear). See planemo docs for more information.

When tools contain output filters, tests should be included that verify this filtering occurs. See planemo docs for more information.

9.3. Tools and Tool Development
Booleans

truevalue and falsevalue attributes of <param> should contain the underlying tool parameter. This makes it really easy to reference the param name in the Cheetah <command> section.

```xml
<command>
  ...
  $strict
  ...
</command>
<inputs>
  ...
  <param name="strict" truevalue="--enable-strict" falsevalue="" />
```

Boolean should not be used as a conditional for other options. For dynamic options, please use a select input type as described in the Dynamic Options section below.

Dynamic Options

Options that are conditionally hidden (using the <conditional> element) should use a select param type and not a boolean. The user may not expect a boolean checkbox to change the content of a form.

To create an “Advanced options” section which is normally hidden and the user can expand, a <section> element can be used instead of a <conditional>. Beware that parameters inside a hidden section still have a value set, which is used when creating the job command, while in a “closed” conditional the non-visible parameters don’t have a value.

Command tag

The command tag is one of the most important parts of the tool, next to the user-facing options. It should be highly legible.

Command Formatting

The command tag should be started and finished by a CDATA tag, allowing direct use of characters like the ampersand (&) without needing XML escaping (&amp;).

`<![CDATA[ your lines of Cheetah here ]]>`

Wikipedia has more on CDATA

All Cheetah variables for text parameters, input and output files must be single-quoted, e.g. `${var_name}`.

For composite datatypes the recommended attribute to access the associated directory name differs for inputs (e.g. $input.extra_files_path) versus outputs (e.g. $output.files_path). This difference is historical, and it is hoped this will be harmonised in a future Galaxy release.

If you need to execute more than one shell command, concatenate them with a double ampersand (&&), so that an error in a command will abort the execution of the following ones.

Exit Code Detection

Unless the tool has special requirements, you should take advantage of the exit code detection provided by Galaxy, in lieu of using the <stdio/> tags. This can be done by adding a detect_errors tag to your <command>
block like so:

```xml
<command detect_errors="aggressive">
  ...
</command>
```

This will automatically fail the tool if the exit code is non-zero, or if the phrases `error:` or `exception:` appear in STDERR.

### Help tag

The help tag should be started and finished by a CDATA tag.

```xml
<![CDATA[ your lines of restructuredText here ]]>```

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CDATA

Inside the help tag you should describe the functionality of your tool. The help tag is to the `help=`` attribute as a man page is to the `--help` flag. The help tag should cover the tools functionality, use cases, and even known issues in detail. The help tag is a good place to provide examples of how to run the tool and discuss specific subcases that your users might be interested in.

### Including Images

If you have produced images detailing how your tool works (e.g. bedtools), it might be nice for those images to be included in the Galaxy tool documentation!

Images should be placed in a subdirectory, `./static/images/`, and referenced in your tool help as `.. image:: my-picture.png`. This can be seen in the IUC’s wrappers, such as the one for the bedtools slop command.

### Tool Dependency Package

If you are using perl/ruby/python/R packages, use the corresponding `*_environment` tags to depend on a specific version of Perl/Ruby...

### Generating Indices

Occasionally data needs to be indexed (e.g. bam, fasta) files. When data is indexed, those indices should be generated in the current working directory rather than alongside the input dataset. This is part of the tool contract, you can read from your inputs, but only write to your outputs and CWD.

It’s convenient to do something like:

```bash
ln -sfn "${input_fasta}" tmp.fa;
```

before data processing in order to be able to easily generate the indices without attempting to write to a (possibly) read-only data source.

### Datatypes

For now, the recommended practice is to push new datatypes to the Galaxy repository.
Data Managers

TODO

Coding Style

• 4 spaces indent

• Order of XML elements:
  – description
  – macros
  – edam_topics
  – edam_operations
  – [parallelism]
  – requirements
  – [code]
  – stdio
  – version_command
  – command
  – environment_variables
  – configfiles
  – inputs
  – request_param_translation
  – outputs
  – tests
  – help
  – citations

• Cheetah code should also be indented and mainly PEP8 conformant

• XML elements should normally have all attributes on a single line for easier searchability, but for large XML elements the label and help attributes can be on a new line.

• param names should be readable and understandable, e.g. using the long option name of the wrapped tool

• Order of parameter attributes:
  – name
  – argument
  – type
  – format
  – min | truevalue
  – max | falsevalue
  – value | checked
9.3.2 ToolShed Readiness Checklist

The process from writing a tool to getting it into a ToolShed can be long and arduous and confusing. This checklist should assist in making sure you have done everything required for a great, easy to use Galaxy Tool!

Before ToolShed

- A GitHub repository should exist for your wrappers, either one you own, or perhaps you are contributing to the IUC’s repository.
- A tool directory should exist for the specific set of tools or related functionality you are wrapping.
- Check Bioconda for available packages required for the tool you are wrapping. If they do not exist, you may need to create them. The IUC will be happy to help you with doing this.
- Planemo should be installed (`pip install -U planemo`)
- You will need to have credentials to access your ToolShed (either the Main ToolShed, or your local Galactic ToolShed).

Creating the Tool Wrapper (XML File)

- Review the IUC’s Best Practices for Tools.
- Consult the Galaxy Tool XML File schema.
- Create your tool wrapper with a command like `planemo tool_init --id 'tool_name' --name 'Tool description'`.
- Alternatively, you could copy and modify an existing IUC wrapper.
- Give your tool an appropriate ID and name by consulting the IUC’s Best Practices for Tools. The ID is usually the same as the name of the tool XML file and directory.
- Define a Tool Version for the wrapper. If it is the first wrapper, is recommended to use the same version as the tool in the requirement.
- Add a short tool Description.
- Fill in the Requirements section with the conda package name and version number for the tool and its dependencies.
- Add the Version Command that specifies the command to get the tool’s version.
- Add the Command section. The command to run the tool must be within CDATA tags, written in Cheetah and conform to PEP 8. You should add Exit Code detection and use single quotes for all Input and Output parameters of type data, data_collection and text.
- Supply at least one Input with a description of parameters. Add Validators to user input fields.
- Supply at least one Output with a description of parameters. For Output that is optionally created, use Filters.
• Supply at least one Test. The primary output is a good choice for testing. Don’t forget the use of sim_size if variable data is included.
• Add a Help section written in valid reStructuredText within CDATA tags.
• Add a Citation section with a citation for the tool, preferably a DOI.
• If your tool uses built-in data:
  – Provide the comment-only tool-data/data_table_name.loc.sample file
  – Provide the comment-only tool_data_table_conf.xml.sample file
• Check that the XML elements and parameters attributes are in the Order specified in the Best Practices.
• If you have a collection of related tools you can try to avoid duplicating XML by using a Macros XML file
• Use 4 spaces for indentation.

Testing Your Tool

• Fill the test-data directory with at least one input file and the expected output file.
• It is strongly encouraged that you use small test data sets, ideally under 1 Mb. Every Galaxy instance that downloads your tool will have to download an entire copy of the test data. If the sum of your test-data files is larger than that, consider use of contains and test for a small subset of the output, see the CWPair2 example.
• If your tool uses tool-data:
  – Provide a tool_data_table_conf.xml.test file, which is an uncommented version of tool_data_table_conf.xml.sample containing the path to the loc file for testing: <file path="${__HERE__}/test-data/data_table_name.loc" />
  (Please note the use of ${__HERE__} to indicate the directory where the tool is).
  – Provide the .loc file: test-data/data_table_name.loc
  – For a good example of how to test parameters from data tables, please see the Bowtie example.
• Check your tool XML with planemo lint.
• Run functional tool tests in a local Galaxy with planemo test.
• Serve the tool on a local Galaxy instance for manual verification that everything looks as expected with the planemo serve command.

Uploading Your Tool to a ToolShed

• Ensure you have a .shed.yml file with the appropriate contents.
• Check the .shed.yml with planemo shed_lint.
• Create the remote repository with planemo shed_create --shed_target [toolshed|your_local_shed:9000].

Adding Your Tool to the IUC Repository

• Create an issue on IUC GitHub, tracking your progress and ensuring that no one else is working on the same tool.
• Fork IUC GitHub on your GitHub account.
• Clone the corresponding repository `git clone https://github.com/<YOUR_NAME>/tools-iuc` tools-iuc

• Within that folder, create a corresponding branch with `git checkout -b $branch_name`. You might name it after the tool.

• After you have tested your tool and are completely happy with it (per previous sections of this document), add your tool and all associated data, then Commit the changes with `git commit -m "I changed X, Y, and Z"`. Finally push your changes to github with `git push origin $branch_name`.

• Go to the IUC’s Repository and click on ‘Compare & Pull Request’.

• Add a comment describing what the tool and any extra information that might be needed (E.g. “I had some trouble with the data tables, can someone please double check them”).

• The IUC will review your tool for inclusion.

• Note that any Python code submitted to IUC must conform to PEP 8, in order to pass the flake8 Travis CI testing.

### 9.4 Packages

#### 9.4.1 Packages

Before you start writing a new tool please search the Main Tool Shed (MTS) and the Test Tool Shed (TTS) because it’s possible that someone has already created an installer for the same third party executable you are looking for. Consider announcing your packaging project on galaxy-dev to see if anyone has already created a wrapper.

Packaging software is something of a more advanced topic, and due to the complexities of the syntax, somewhat harder to validate.

**Downloads**

Packages generally must download one or more files from the internet in order to function. We require checksums on all of our package downloads from multiple reasons:

- Download integrity.
- Insecure transport methods, like `http://` and `ftp://`
- The packages come from the untrusted internet, we don’t know if anyone has modified the software in transit. This software is installed directly to large university clusters. We must make an effort to ensure that what is being installed is what the user actually asked for, and not a version of `bowtie` that has been modified unexpectedly.

The checksums take the form of sha256sums attached as attributes to `<action type="download_by_url">` and other elements, e.g.

```xml
<action type="download_by_url" sha256sum="ab060325...">
    http://mbio-serv2.mbioekol.lu.se/ARAGORN/Downloads/aragorn1.2.36.tgz
</action>
```

This XML snippet will cause the file `aragorn1.2.36.tgz` to be downloaded, and to be validated. If the sha256sums match, then the package installs. Otherwise, it fails immediately.
9.5 Repository Layout

9.5.1 Github Repositories

Most tool developers are on GitHub, and have chosen to lay out their repositories in a structure similar to the following:

```plaintext
| tools-iuc/ |
| data_managers |
|   data_manager_NAME/... |
| LICENSE |
| packages/ |
|   package_NAME_VERSION/tool_dependencies.xml |
| README.rst |
| suites/ |
|   suite_name/... |
| tools/ |
|   NAME |
|     macros.xml |
|     my_tool.xml |
|     CHANGELOG.md |
|     other_tool.xml |
|     test-data/ |
|     tool_dependencies.xml |
```

The highest level directory contains only a few folders for the major types of Galaxy repositories: tools, packages, data managers, and sometimes visualizations and datatypes.

ToolShed Repositories

A Github repository many correspond to any number of published ToolShed repositories. Every unrestricted tool shed repository should contain a README file - named either README or README.txt (if plain text) or README.rst (if reStructuredText). A reStructuredText README.rst is generally preferred. For a good example of such a file - please see Peter Cock’s NCBI Blast+ Suite’s README.rst.

The Tool Shed recognizes many more types of README files than this - but these are not encouraged and may be depreciated in the future. Markdown is not supported by the Tool Shed at this time and so README.md are not recognized at all.

Package Repositories

These may only contain a tool_dependencies.xml file

Suites

The Toolshed offers the concept of a suite which is simply a meta-package listing several other packages. For example the suite_hmmer_3 provides a package that depends on all of the individual hmmer_.* packages, defined by a repository_dependencies.xml file:

```xml
<repositories description="HMMER v3 HMM based sequence alignment and database search">
  <tools>
    <repository changeset_revision="ddda6eae7b23" name="hmmer_hmmemit" owner="iuc" toolshed="https://testtoolshed.g2.bx.psu.edu" />
    (continues on next page)
```

(continues on next page)
Manually curated suites are most commonly used to package together related pieces of software by different groups, when that functionality all serves a common purpose.

Suites should NOT be used for a single set of highly related tools from the same group, like the hmmer example above, or bedtools. Instead, a suite can be automatically created for those sets of tools by Planemo.

**Tools**

Tool often contain:

- Tool XML files
- macros.xml file for use in keeping tools DRY
- test-data/ directory, because all tools need test data
- tool-data/ directory, for things like *.loc files
- tool_dependencies.xml file for specifying associated packages
- CHANGELOG.md file for tracking the history of features over time in your tool

### 9.6 .shed.yml

#### 9.6.1 Toolshed Yaml File

The .shed.yml file provides a way for developers using the awesome planemo to easily push their tools to toolshed repositories.

```yaml
name: package_aragorn_1_2_36
owner: iuc
description: Contains a tool dependency definition that downloads and extract version 1.2.36 of Aragorn.
homepage_url: http://mbio-serv2.mbioekol.lu.se/ARAGORN/
long_description: |
  ARAGORN, tRNA (and tmRNA) detection.
remote_repository_url: https://github.com/galaxyproject/tools-iuc/tree/master/packages/package_aragorn_1_2_36
type: tool_dependency_definition
categories:
- Tool Dependency Packages
```
### Planemo Documentation, Release 0.73.0.dev0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>This is the package or tool’s name. It is usually the name of the folder that contains the <code>.shed.yml</code> file. This should be <code>package_$name_$version</code> for packages, and <code>$name</code> for tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner</td>
<td>Your toolshed username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A short description of the package or tool set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homepage_url</td>
<td>This value is currently under debate, but we recommend reading over #1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long_description</td>
<td>A longer README type description of the package, as tool dependencies do no currently support README files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remote_repository</td>
<td>This should be the path to the folder in your github repository, on the branch you create releases from (usually master). This will eventually be used with the toolshed for update hooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The repository type, one of <code>unrestricted</code>, <code>tool_dependency_definition</code>, or <code>repository_suite_definition</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categories</td>
<td>Toolshed categories that are relevant to the tool or package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A note on the `name` attribute: as periods are disallowed in repository names, we recommend replacing periods in the version number with underscores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Type</th>
<th>Recommended Name</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Managers</td>
<td>data_manager_$name</td>
<td>data_manager_bowtie2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packages</td>
<td>package_$name_$version</td>
<td>package_aragorn_1_2_36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool Suites</td>
<td>suite_$name</td>
<td>suite_samtools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>$name</td>
<td>stringtie, bedtools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Advanced Parameters

Currently there exists a tension between what is best for developers (storing all tools in a single repository - e.g. `ncbi_blast_plus` or `bedtools`) and what is best for Galaxy users (storing a single repository per tool and collecting them together with a suite - e.g. `samtools` or `gatk`).

Thus a number of advanced parameters were added for helping developers manage suites of tools.

```yaml
auto_tool_repositories:
  name_template: "{{ tool_id }}"
  description_template: "Wrapper for samtools application {{ tool_name }}."
  suite:
    name: "suite_samtools_1_2"
    description: "A suite of Galaxy tools designed to work with version 1.2 of the SAMtools package."
    long_description: |
      - SAM (Sequence Alignment/Map) format is a generic format for storing large nucleotide sequence alignments. This repository suite associates selected repositories containing Galaxy utilities that require version 1.2 of the SAMTools package. These associated Galaxy utilities consist of a Galaxy Data Manager contained in the repository named data_manager_sam_fasta_index_builder and Galaxy tools contained in several separate repositories."
```

This example assumes the `.shed.yml` file is placed in a “flat” directory with each samtools tool wrapper. Planemo will create and update repositories for each individual tool given the specified templates in `auto_tool_repositories`. The suite key here will auto-generate a suite repository for all of these tools and will automatically created the correspond-
ing repository_dependencies.xml to populate it with (this is generated during shed_upload and never needs to exist in your repository).

Again this example is admittedly idealized, but if auto_tool_repositories is not specified, a repositories list can be specified instead. There are some examples of this in the planemo’s test data:

- This .shed.yml is a simple example of specifying custom repositories for individual tools.
- This demonstrates complex inclusions files from sub-directories and renaming.

The test data also includes some more advanced usages of the suite key as well - specifically using it without auto_tool_repositories as a generic replacement for repository_dependencies.xml and adding additional dependent repositories in addition to the ones defined by the .shed.yml file.

Shed Upload Includes/Excludes

Sometimes it is of interest to have shared data in a single directory, and then to include that when needed. A good example of this are the blast wrappers which take advantage of the feature in order to share test data amongst a number of directories which all need the data.

```yaml
include:
  - strip_components: 2
  source:
    - ../../../test-data/blastdb.loc
    - ../../../test-data/blastdb_d.loc
    - ../../../test-data/blastdb_p.loc
    - ../../../test-data/blastn_arabidopsis.extended.tabular
```

This snippet informs planemo that it should include specific datasets from ../../../test-data and that as part of the include process it should strip the first two path components.

The exclude functionality works similarly, just specify a list of paths you wish to exclude:

```yaml
exclude:
  - test-data/my-gigantic-test-dataset.fastq
```

9.7 Repository Management

9.7.1 Repository Management on GitHub and the ToolShed

Manual Management

For smaller groups, manual management of your repositories may be sufficient. The IUC strongly recommends the use of Planemo for uploading tools. This is as simple as defining your ~/.planemo.yml and running planemo shed_upload -m "We added new feature X" path/to/my/repo.

Automated Management

The IUC has developed some travis configurations in order to assist in continually synchronizing your GitHub repository with the toolshed components. You can view these in .travis.yml in the IUC’s Github Repo
Best Practices for Maintaining Galaxy Workflows

There are a number of things the user interface of Galaxy will allow that are not considered best practices because they make the workflow harder to test, use within subworkflows and invocation reports, and consume via the API. It is easier to use workflows in all of these contexts if they stick to the best practices discussed in this document.

Many of these best practices can be checked with Planemo using the follow command:

```bash
$ planemo workflow_lint path/to/workflow.ga
```

If `workflow_lint` is sent a directory, it will scan the directory for workflow artifacts - including Galaxy workflows and Dockstore `.dockstore.yml` files that register Galaxy workflows.

### 10.1 Workflow Structure

#### 10.1.1 Outputs

Workflows should define explicit, labelled outputs. Galaxy doesn’t require you to declare outputs explicitly or label them - but doing so provides a lot of advantages. A workflow with declared, labelled outputs specifies an explicit interface that is much easier to consume when building a report for the workflow, testing the workflow, using the workflow via the API, and using the workflow as a subworkflow in Galaxy.
The above screenshot demonstrates a MultiQC node with its stats output marked as an output and labelled as `qc_stats`.

**Note:** The Galaxy workflow editor will help you ensure that workflow output labels are unique across a workflow. Also be sure to add labels to your outputs before using a workflow as a subworkflow in another workflow so less stable and less contextualized step indicies and tool output names don’t need to be used.

### 10.1.2 Inputs

Similarly to outputs and for similar reasons, all inputs should be explicit (with labelled input nodes) and tool steps should not have disconnected data inputs (even though the GUI can handle this) or consume workflow parameters. Older style “runtime parameters” should only be used for post job actions and newer type workflow parameter inputs should be used to manipulate tool logic.

A [full tutorial](#) on building Galaxy workflows with newer explicit workflow parameters can be found as part of the Galaxy Training Network.
In addition to making the interface easier to use in the context of subworkflows, the API, testing, etc., future enhancements to Galaxy will allow a much simpler UI for workflows that only use explicit input parameters in this fashion.

https://github.com/galaxyproject/galaxy/pull/9151

10.1.3 Tools

The tools used within a workflow should be packaged with Galaxy by default or published to the main Galaxy ToolShed. Using private tool sheds or the test tool shed limits the ability of other Galaxy’s to use the workflow.

10.1.4 Syntax

Planemo workflow_lint also checks if workflows have the correct JSON or YAML syntax. This may be less of a problem for workflows exported from a Galaxy instance but can assist with workflows hand-edited or implemented using the newer YAML gxformat2 syntax.

10.2 Tests

Writing workflow tests allows consumers of your workflow to know it works in their Galaxy environment and can allow for richer continuous integration (CI). Check out the Planemo Test Format documentation for more information on the format and how to test workflows with Planemo.

Planemo can help you study out tests for a workflow developed within the UI quickly with the workflow_test_init command.

```bash
$ planemo workflow_test_init path/to/workflow.ga
```

10.3 Publishing

Unlike with Galaxy tools - the Galaxy team doesn’t endorse a specific registry for Galaxy workflows. But also unlike Galaxy tools, any user can just paste a URL for a workflow right into the user interface so sharing a workflow can be as easy as passing around a GitHub link.

10.3.1 Github

Even if you’re publishing your workflows to other registries or website, we always recommend publishing workflows to Github (or a publicly available Gitlab server).

10.3.2 Dockstore

A repository containing Galaxy workflows and published to GitHub can be registered with Dockstore. This allows others to search for the workflow and access it using standard GA4GH APIs. In the future, deep bi-directional integration between Galaxy and Dockstore will be available that will make these workflows even more useful.

A .dockstore.yml file should be placed in the root of your workflow repository before registering the repository with Dockstore. This will allow Dockstore to find your workflows and their tests automatically.
Planemo can create this file for you by executing the `dockstore_init` command from the root of your workflow repository

```bash
$ planemo dockstore_init
```

Planemo’s `workflow_lint` will check the contents of your `.dockstore.yml` file during execution if this file is present.

### 10.3.3 Workflow Hub

Information on uploading workflows to workflowhub.eu can be found [here](#).
Planemo offers a number of convenient commands for working with Galaxy workflows. Workflows are made up of a number of individual tools, which are executed in sequence, automatically. They allow Galaxy users to perform complex analyses made up of multiple simple steps.

Workflows can be easily created, edited and run using the Galaxy user interface (i.e. in the web-browser), as is described in the workflow tutorial provided by the Galaxy Training Network. However, in some circumstances, executing workflows may be awkward via the graphical interface. For example, you might want to run workflows a very large number of times, or you might want to automatically trigger workflow execution as a particular time as new data becomes available. For these applications, being able to execute workflows via the command line is very useful. This tutorial provides an introduction to the planemo run command, which allows Galaxy tools and workflows to be executed simply via the command line.

Note: Some features described in this tutorial are currently available only in the development version of Planemo and may not work correctly when installing the latest version from PyPI or bioconda. To install the development versions of Planemo and galaxy-tool-util required, run the following commands:

```bash
$ # install latest galaxy-tool-util pre-release
$ pip install --pre galaxy-tool-util
$ # install dev version of planemo
$ pip install https://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo/archive/master.tar.gz
```

### 11.1 The Basics

This tutorial will demonstrate workflow execution with a very simple test workflow from the workflow-testing repository. This repository contains a number of workflows which are tested regularly against the European Galaxy server.

```bash
$ git clone https://github.com/usegalaxy-eu/workflow-testing.git
$ cd workflow-testing/example3
$ ls
data tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml tutorial-tests.yml
```
The example3 directory contains three files. Firstly, tutorial.ga contains a complete definition of the workflow in JSON format, which can be easily exported from any Galaxy server after creating a new workflow. Secondly, tutorial-job.yml contains a list of the files and parameters (in YAML format) which should be used for each of the workflow inputs upon execution. Thirdly, tutorial-tests.yml contains a list of tests (similar to Galaxy tool tests) which can be used to validate the outputs of the workflow.

The tutorial.ga workflow takes two input datasets and one input parameter, and consists of two steps; firstly, Dataset 1 and Dataset 2 are concatenated together, and secondly, a certain number of lines (specified by the Number of lines parameter) are randomly selected. If you want to view it in the Galaxy interface, you can do so with the command planemo workflow_edit tutorial.ga.

The simplest way to run a workflow with planemo is on a locally hosted Galaxy instance, just like executing a tool test with planemo test. This can be achieved with the command

```bash
$ planemo run tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml --output_directory . --output_json output. --json
```

You can optionally (and probably should) add the --galaxy_root flag with the location of a local copy of the Galaxy source code, which will allow the instance to be spun up considerably faster.

Note that the --output_directory and --output_json flags are optional, but allow saving the output to a local file. The contents should be something like:

```bash
$ cat tutorial_output.txt
is
hello
world
$ cat output.json
{"output": {"class": "File", "path": "/home/user/workflow-testing/example3/tutorial_output.txt", "checksum": "sha1$4d7ab2b2bb0102ee5ec472a5971ca86081ff700c", "size": 15, "basename": "tutorial_output.txt", "nameroot": "tutorial_output", "nameext": ".txt"}}
```

You can also run the workflow on a local Dockerized Galaxy. For this, exactly the same command can be used, with --engine docker_galaxy --ignore_dependency_problems appended. Please note that you need to have Docker installed and that it may take significantly longer to complete than the previous command.

```bash
$ planemo run tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml --output_directory . --output_json output. --json --engine docker_galaxy --ignore_dependency_problems
```

This introduces the concept of an engine, which Planemo provides to allow workflows to be flexibly executed using the setup and workflow execution system of the user’s choice. The full list of engines provided by Galaxy is: galaxy (the default, used in the first example above), docker_galaxy, cwltool, toil and external_galaxy.

As a final example to demonstrate workflow testing, try:

```bash
$ planemo test tutorial.ga
```

In this case, Planemo automatically detects that it should test the workflow with the tutorial-tests.yml, so this file should be present and named correctly. If you inspect its contents:

```bash
$ cat tutorial-tests.yml
- doc: Test outline for tutorial.ga
  job:
    Dataset 1:
      class: File
      path: "data/dataset1.txt"
    Dataset 2:
(continues on next page)
you see that the job parameters are defined identically to the tutorial-job.yml file, with the addition of an output. For the test to pass, the output file produced by the workflow must be identical to that stored in data/output.txt.

The three commands above demonstrate the basics of workflow execution with Planemo. For large scale workflow execution, however, it’s likely that you would prefer to use the more extensive resources provided by a public Galaxy server, rather than running on a local instance. The tutorial therefore now turns to the use of the galaxy_external engine, which as the name suggests, runs workflows on a Galaxy external to Planemo.

### 11.2 Workflow execution against an external Galaxy

The first requirement for executing workflows on an external Galaxy server is a user account for that server. If you don’t already have one, https://usegalaxy.org, https://usegalaxy.eu and https://usegalaxy.org.au all provide free accounts which can be used for this tutorial.

Assuming you have selected a server for this tutorial and have an account, you need to retrieve the API key associated with that account. This can be found at {server_url}/user/api_key, or by going to the ‘User’ dropdown menu, selecting ‘Preferences’ and then clicking on ‘Manage API key’.

Now you can run the workflow with:

```
$ planemo run tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml --engine external_galaxy --galaxy_url SERVER_URL --galaxy_user_key YOUR_API_KEY
```

If you want to set the name of the history in which the workflow executes, add --history_name NAME to the command. You should be able to see the workflow executing in the web browser, if you navigate to the ‘List all histories’ view. If you prefer to download data without interacting with the web interface at all, you can add --output_directory and --output_json to the command as before.

Typing $ planemo run tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml --engine external_galaxy --galaxy_url SERVER_URL --galaxy_user_key YOUR_API_KEY each time you want to execute a workflow is a bit annoying. Fortunately, Planemo provides the option to create ‘profiles’ which save this information for you. To create a new profile called tutorial_profile, you can run a command like the following:

```
$ planemo profile_create tutorial_profile --galaxy_url SERVER_URL --galaxy_user_key YOUR_API_KEY --engine external_galaxy
Profile [tutorial_profile] created.
```

This allows creation of multiple profiles (e.g. for different Galaxy servers). A list of all created profiles is provided by the profile_list subcommand:

```
$ planemo profile_list
Looking for profiles...
tutorial_profile
usegalaxy-eu
usegalaxy-org
3 configured profiles are available.
```

11.2. Workflow execution against an external Galaxy 173
Once the new `tutorial_profile` is created, a workflow can be executed with:

```
$ planemo run tutorial.ga tutorial-job.yml --profile tutorial_profile
```

### 11.3 Generating the job file

The example workflow used so far provides not only the workflow, but also the job file which specifies the inputs to be used. If you have created and downloaded your own workflow, you need to create this job file yourself. As a first step, ensure that your workflow is linted correctly:

```
$ planemo workflow_lint tutorial.ga
Applying linter tests... CHECK
.. CHECK: Tests appear structurally correct
```

In this case, linting completes successfully, but you might see a message such as `WARNING: Workflow contained output without a label` or `WARNING: Test referenced File path not found`.

To generate the job file, you can now run:

```
$ planemo workflow_job_init tutorial.ga -o tutorial-init-job.yml
```

This generates a template for the job file which you can modify yourself. Opening `tutorial-init-job.yml` should show the following:

```
$ cat tutorial-init-job.yml
Dataset 1:
  class: File
  path: todo_test_data_path.ext
Dataset 2:
  class: File
  path: todo_test_data_path.ext
Number of lines: todo_param_value
```

For each of the specified inputs in the workflow, an entry is created in the output YAML file. The two dataset inputs are classified as `class: File`, with a placeholder path included, which you should change to the paths of your chosen input files. You can also specify the URL of a file available online, by replacing the `path` attribute with `location` (e.g. `location: https://website.org/file.txt`). The placeholder value for the `Number of lines` parameter should also be replaced, ensuring it is of the correct type, i.e. in this case an integer.

Another more complex example, also including a collection as input, might look like the following:

```
input_dataset:
  class: File
  path: todo_test_data_path.ext
input_collection:
  class: Collection
  collection_type: list
  elements:
    - class: File
      identifier: todo_element_name
      path: todo_test_data_path.ext
    - class: File
      identifier: todo_element_name
      path: todo_test_data_path.ext
input_parameter: todo_param_value
```
For the collection, each dataset is listed, with a path and identifier specified.

If you are creating a workflow for the first time, you should include tests to ensure it works in the way intended. These tests can be run using the `planemo test` command, just like Galaxy tool testing (for more information, see here). These tests require a test file, similar to the job file used so far, which also specifies expected outputs which can be used to validate the workflow. An equivalent planemo command for creating a template for these test files is also available:

```bash
$ planemo workflow_test_init tutorial.ga -o tutorial-init-test.yml
$ cat tutorial-init-test.yml
- doc: Test outline for tutorial.ga
  job:
    Dataset 1:
      class: File
      path: todo_test_data_path.ext
    Dataset 2:
      class: File
      path: todo_test_data_path.ext
    Number of lines: todo_param_value
  outputs:
    output:
      class: ''
```

### 11.4 Using workflow and dataset IDs

If you ran all the commands above then you probably noticed that both the workflow and the input datasets get newly uploaded at each execution. If you want to run the same workflow multiple times, you may prefer to avoid this. In the examples given so far, all workflows and datasets are specified by means of a local path, but Planemo also allows you to use the IDs created by Galaxy as well. These IDs are unique to each Galaxy server, so this approach isn’t transferrable if you want to run your workflows on multiple servers.

The first step is to ensure all the datasets which are required for the workflow are already uploaded. You can either do this by running the workflow once in the normal way, as described above, or just manually uploading through the web interface.

To get dataset IDs, you can click on the dataset’s ‘View details’ button (a small letter ‘i’ in a circle). This provides various information about the dataset and the job which created it. Under the ‘Job information’ section, there is a row named ‘History Content API ID’. For each input dataset, copy this string (it will probably look something like `457d46215431cc37baf96108ad87f351`) and paste it into the workflow job file so it looks something like the following:

```yaml
Dataset 1:
  class: File
  galaxy_id: "457d46215431cc37baf96108ad87f351"
Dataset 2:
  class: File
  galaxy_id: "55f30adf41ae36455431abea185ed89"
Number of lines: 3
```

i.e. just replace the `path` line with `galaxy_id`.

You can do exactly the same with a collection; either of the following will work:

```yaml
input_collection1:
  class: Collection
  galaxy_id: "9d362c51f575db89"
input_collection2:
```

(continues on next page)
class: Collection
collection_type: list
elements:
  - class: File
    identifier: element 1
galaxy_id: "457d46215431cc37baf96108ad87f351"

For input_collection1, an existing collection will be used (by specifying its collection ID), whereas for input_collection2, a new collection will be created from a list of existing datasets.

Once the job file has been modified, run planemo run as before. The result should be the same, though it should be a bit faster, since the upload step was skipped. Instead, the selected datasets get copied to a new history, which unlike a new upload, doesn’t result in any additional storage being used.

To run the workflow using a workflow ID, replace the workflow file path with the workflow ID from the Galaxy server:

```
$ planemo run 501da2f0ba775fd0 tutorial-job.yml --profile tutorial_profile
```

11.5 Using aliases

Once you are dealing with a large number of workflows and datasets, you may find that it becomes difficult to keep track of the file paths or IDs which you are using for execution, particularly if you are executing workflows based on their ID. Planemo offers the option to create aliases, or easily memorable mnemonics, for Galaxy workflows, with the following command:

```
$ planemo create_alias 501da2f0ba775fd0 --alias my_favorite_workflow --profile tutorial_profile
```

You can then execute the workflow with:

```
$ planemo run my_favorite_workflow tutorial-job.yml --profile tutorial_profile
```

Note that aliases are associated with a particular profile, so if you want to execute the same workflow with multiple profiles, you should recreate the alias for each one. Aliases can be created either for workflow IDs (as above) or for workflow file paths. You can list all aliases associated with a profile with:

```
$ planemo list_alias --profile tutorial_profile
```

11.6 Checking invocations

Assuming you know the workflow ID (or an alias for it), you can get a list of all created invocations with:

```
$ planemo list_invocations my_favorite_workflow --profile tutorial_profile
```

This indicates the number of datasets created, as well as the state they are in (running, errored, paused, etc.)

11.7 Profile configuration files

Information about each of the files is located in a configuration file, located at `~/.planemo/profiles/{profile_name}/planemo_profile_options.json`.
If you ran all the commands in this tutorial, the contents should be similar to the following:

```json
$ cat ~/.planemo/profiles/tutorial_profile/planemo_profile_options.json
{
    "galaxy_url": "SERVER_URL",
    "galaxy_user_key": "YOUR_API_KEY",
    "galaxy_admin_key": null,
    "engine": "external_galaxy",
    "aliases": {
        "my_favorite_workflow": "501da2f0ba775fd0"
    }
}
```

You can also delete unwanted profiles or aliases with these commands:

```
$ planemo delete_alias --alias my_favorite_workflow --profile tutorial_profile
$ planemo profile_delete tutorial_profile
```
Planemo is a set of utilities for developing Galaxy tools. Each utility is implemented as a subcommand of the planemo executable. This section of the documentation describes these commands.

12.1 ci_find_repos command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command ci_find_repos. This help message can be generated with planemo ci_find_repos --help.

Usage:

planemo ci_find_repos [OPTIONS] PROJECT

Help

Find all shed repositories in one or more directories.

Currently, a repository is considered any directory with a .shed.yml or .dockstore.yml file.

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--exclude PATH</td>
<td>Paths to exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--exclude_from FILE</td>
<td>File of paths to exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--changed_in_commit_range TEXT</td>
<td>Exclude paths unchanged in git commit range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--chunk_count INTEGER</td>
<td>Split output into chunks of this many item and print --chunk such group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--chunk INTEGER</td>
<td>When output is split into --chunk_count groups, output the group 0-indexed by this option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--output TEXT</td>
<td>File to output to, or - for standard output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--help</td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2 ci_find_tools command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command ci_find_tools. This help message can be generated with planemo ci_find_tools --help.

Usage:

```
planemo ci_find_tools [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Find all tools in one or more directories.

Tools can be chunked up, filtered, etc... to build lists of tools to perform operations over for continuous integration operations.

Options:

- `--exclude PATH` Paths to exclude.
- `--exclude_from FILE` File of paths to exclude.
- `--changed_in_commit_range TEXT` Exclude paths unchanged in git commit range.
- `--chunk_count INTEGER` Split output into chunks of this many item and print --chunk such group.
- `--chunk INTEGER` When output is split into --chunk_count groups, output the group 0-indexed by this option.
- `--output TEXT` File to output to, or - for standard output.
- `--group_tools` Group tools of the same repository on a single line.
- `--help` Show this message and exit.

12.3 clone command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command clone. This help message can be generated with planemo clone --help.

Usage:

```
planemo clone [OPTIONS] TARGET PROJECT
```

Help

Short-cut to quickly clone, fork, and branch a relevant Github repo.

For instance, the following will clone, fork, and branch the tools-iuc repository to allow a subsequent pull request to fix a problem with bwa.

```
$ planemo clone --branch bwa-fix tools-iuc
$ cd tools-iuc
$ # Make changes.
$ git add -p # Add desired changes.
$ git commit -m "Fix bwa problem."
$ planemo pull_request -m "Fix bwa problem."
```
These changes do require that a github access token is specified in ~/.planemo.yml. An access token can be generated by going to https://github.com/settings/tokens.

**Options:**

```
--fork / --skip_fork
--branch TEXT          Create a named branch on result.
--help                 Show this message and exit.
```

## 12.4 conda_build command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `conda_build`. This help message can be generated with `planemo conda_build --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo conda_build [OPTIONS] RECIPE_DIR
```

**Help**

Perform conda build with Planemo’s conda. **Options:**

```
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY  Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.

--conda_exec FILE         Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug             Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
                          Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--conda_use_local         Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.

--help                    Show this message and exit.
```

## 12.5 conda_env command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `conda_env`. This help message can be generated with `planemo conda_env --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo conda_env [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

**Help**

Activate a conda environment for tool.

Source the output of this command to activate a conda environment for this tool.

```
$ . <(planemo conda_env seqtk_seq.xml)
Deactivate environment with conda_env_deactivate
(seqtk_seq_v6) $ which seqtk
/home/planemo/miniconda2/envs/
```

(continues on next page)
(seqtk_seq_v6) $ conda_env_deactivate

Options:

```
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY  Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
--conda_exec FILE         Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug             Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
                           Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
--conda_use_local         Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--help                     Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.6 conda_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `conda_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo conda_init --help`.

#### Usage:

```
planemo conda_init [OPTIONS]
```

#### Help

Download and install conda.

This will download conda for managing dependencies for your platform using the appropriate Miniconda installer.

By running this command, you are agreeing to the terms of the conda license a 3-clause BSD 3 license. Please review full license at http://docs.continuum.io/anaconda/eula.

Planemo will print a warning and terminate with an exit code of 7 if Conda is already installed.

#### Options:

```
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY  Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
--conda_exec FILE         Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug             Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
                           Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
--conda_use_local         Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--help                     Show this message and exit.
```
12.7 conda_install command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command conda_install. This help message can be generated with planemo conda_install --help.

Usage:

planemo conda_install [OPTIONS] TARGET

Help

Install conda packages for tool requirements. Options:

- `-r`, `--recursive` Recursively perform command for subdirectories.
- `--conda_prefix DIRECTORY` Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
- `--conda_exec FILE` Location of conda executable.
- `--conda_debug` Enable more verbose conda logging.
- `--conda_channels`, `--conda_ensure_channels TEXT` Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
- `--conda_use_local` Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
- `--global` Install Conda dependencies globally instead of in requirement specific environments packaged for tools. If the Conda bin directory is on your PATH, tools may still use binaries but this is more designed for interactive testing and debugging.
- `--conda_auto_init`, `--no_conda_auto_init` Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.
- `--help` Show this message and exit.

12.8 conda_lint command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command conda_lint. This help message can be generated with planemo conda_lint --help.

Usage:

planemo conda_lint [OPTIONS] RECIPE_DIR

Help

Check conda recipe for common issues.

Built in large part on the work from the BSD licensed anaconda-verify project. For more information on anaconda-verify see: https://github.com/ContinuumIO/anaconda-verify.
Options:

```markdown
--report_level [all|warn|error]
--fail_level [warn|error]
-r, --recursive Recursively perform command for nested conda directories.
--help Show this message and exit.
```

12.9 conda_search command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `conda_search`. This help message can be generated with `planemo conda_search --help`.

Usage:

```bash
planemo conda_search [OPTIONS] TERM
```

Help

Perform conda search with Planemo’s conda.

Implicitly adds channels Planemo is configured with.

Options:

```markdown
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
--conda_exec FILE Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
--conda_use_local Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--help Show this message and exit.
```

12.10 config_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `config_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo config_init --help`.

Usage:

```bash
planemo config_init [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Initialise global configuration for Planemo.

Helps initialize global configuration (in home directory) for Planemo.

Options:
12.11 container_register command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command container_register. This help message can be generated with planemo container_register --help.

Usage:

```
planemo container_register [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

Help

Register multi-requirement containers as needed.

BioContainers publishes all Bioconda packages automatically as individual container images. These however are not enough for tools with multiple best-practice requirements. Such requirements should be recorded and published so that a container can be created and registered for these tools.

Options:

- `-r, --recursive` Recursively perform command for subdirectories.
- `--mulled_namespace TEXT` Build a mulled image with the specified namespace - defaults to biocontainers. Galaxy currently only recognizes images with the namespace biocontainers.
- `--conda_prefix DIRECTORY` Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
- `--conda_exec FILE` Location of conda executable.
- `--conda_debug` Enable more verbose conda logging.
- `--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT` Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
- `--conda_use_local` Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
- `--output_directory DIRECTORY` Container registration directory (defaults to ~/.planemo/multi-package-containers.
- `-m, --message TEXT` Commit and pull request message template for registration interactions.
- `--pull_request / --no_pull_request` Fork and create a pull request against BioContainers/multi-package-containers for these changes.
- `--force_push / --no_force_push` Force push branch for pull request in case it already exists.
This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `create_alias`. This help message can be generated with `planemo create_alias --help`.

### Usage

```
planemo create_alias [OPTIONS] OBJ
```

### Help

Add an alias for a path or a workflow or dataset ID. Aliases are associated with a particular planemo profile.

### Options:

- `--alias TEXT` Name of an alias.
- `--profile TEXT` Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command. (required)
- `--help` Show this message and exit.

---

### 12.13 database_create command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `database_create`. This help message can be generated with `planemo database_create --help`.

#### Usage:

```
planemo database_create [OPTIONS] IDENTIFIER
```

#### Help

Create a development database.

Currently the only implementation is postgres which will be managed with `psql`.

Planemo database commands make it very easy to create and destroy databases, therefore it should not be used for production data - and it should not even be connected to a production database server. Planemo is intended for development purposes only.

Planemo will assume that it can manage and access postgres databases without specifying a password. This can be accomplished by configuring postgres to not required a password for the planemo user or by specifying a password in a `.pgpass` file.

Planemo can be configured to not require a password for the planemo user in the postgres configuration file `pg_hba.conf` (on Ubuntu/Debian linux distros this file is in `/etc/postgresql/<postgres_version>/main/` directory). Adding the following lines to that file will allow planemo and Galaxy to access the databases without a password.

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local   all   all   trust
# IPv4 local connections:
```

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Information on `.pgpass` files can be found at the following location: http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/libpq-pgpass.html. In Ubuntu and Debian distros - a postgres user likely already exists and its password can be set by setting up a file `~/.pgpass` file with the following contents.

```
*:*:*:*:postgres:<postgres_password>
```

Options:

```
--postgres
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]
--postgres_psql_path TEXT
--postgres_database_user TEXT
--postgres_database_host TEXT
--postgres_database_port TEXT
--docker_cmd TEXT
--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo
--docker_host TEXT
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT
--help
```

12.13. database_create command
12.14 **database_delete command**

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `database_delete`. This help message can be generated with `planemo database_delete --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo database_delete [OPTIONS] IDENTIFIER
```

**Help**

Delete a *development* database.

Currently the only implementation is postgres which will be managed with `psql`.

Planemo database_ commands make it very easy to create and destroy databases, therefore it should not be used for production data - and it should not even be connected to a production database server. Planemo is intended for development purposes only.

Planemo will assume that it can manage and access postgres databases without specifying a password. This can be accomplished by configuring postgres to not required a password for the planemo user or by specifying a password in a `.pgpass` file.

Planemo can be configured to not require a password for the planemo user in the postgres configuration file `pg_hba.conf` (on Ubuntu/Debian linux distros this file is in `/etc/postgresql/<postgres_version>/main/` directory). Adding the following lines to that file will allow planemo and Galaxy to access the databases without a password.

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local  all  all  trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host  all  all  127.0.0.1/32  trust
# IPv6 local connections:
host  all  all  ::1/128  trust
```


Information on `.pgpass` files can be found at the following location: [http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/libpq-pgpass.html](http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/libpq-pgpass.html). In Ubuntu and Debian distros - a postgres user likely already exists and its password can be set by setting up a file `~/.pgpass` file with the following contents.

```
*:*:*:*:postgres:<postgres_password>
```

**Options:**

```text
--postgres
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]
--postgres_psql_path TEXT
```

---

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### 12.15 database_list command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `database_list`. This help message can be generated with `planemo database_list --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo database_list [OPTIONS]
```

**Help**

List databases in configured database source.

Currently the only implementation is postgres which will be managed with `psql`.

Planemo `database_` commands make it very easy to create and destroy databases, therefore it should not be used for production data - and it should not even be connected to a production database server. Planemo is intended for development purposes only.

Planemo will assume that it can manage and access postgres databases without specifying a password. This can be accomplished by configuring postgres to not required a password for the planemo user or by specifying a password in a `.pgpass` file.

Planemo can be configured to not require a password for the planemo user in the postgres configuration file `pg_hba.conf` (on Ubuntu/Debian linux distros this file is in `/etc/postgresql/<postgres_version>/main/` directory). Adding the following lines to that file will allow planemo and Galaxy to access the databases without a password.

```bash
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local  all  all trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host  all  all  127.0.0.1/32 trust
```

(continues on next page)
# IPv6 local connections:
host  all  all  ::1/128  trust


Information on `.pgpass` files can be found at the following location: http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/libpq-pgpass.html. In Ubuntu and Debian distros - a postgres user likely already exists and its password can be set by setting up a file `~/.pgpass` file with the following contents.

```
*:*:*:postgres:<postgres_password>
```

Options:

```
--postgres Use postgres database type.
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]  Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or path to postgres client binary (psql).

--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.

--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development databases.

--postgres_database_port TEXT Postgres port for managed development databases.

--docker_cmd TEXT Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).

--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo Flag to use sudo when running docker.

--docker_host TEXT Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).

--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).

--help Show this message and exit.
```
12.16 delete_alias command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command delete_alias. This help message can be generated with `planemo delete_alias --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo delete_alias [OPTIONS]
```

Help

List aliases for a path or a workflow or dataset ID. Aliases are associated with a particular planemo profile.

Options:

```
--alias TEXT Name of an alias. [required]
--profile TEXT Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command. [required]
--help Show this message and exit.
```

12.17 docker_build command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command docker_build. This help message can be generated with `planemo docker_build --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo docker_build [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

Help

Build (and optionally cache) Docker images.

Loads the tool or tools referenced by TOOL_PATH (by default all tools in current directory), and ensures they all reference the same Docker image and then attempts to find a Dockerfile for these tools (can be explicitly specified with --dockerfile but by default it will check the tool’s directory and the current directory as well).

This command will then build and tag the image so it is ready to be tested and published. The docker_shell command be used to test out the built image.

```
% planemo docker_build bowtie2.xml # assumes Dockerfile in same dir
% planemo docker_shell --from_tag bowtie2.xml
```

This can optionally also cache the images.

Options:

```
--dockerfile TEXT
--docker_image_cache TEXT
--docker_cmd TEXT Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).
--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).
```
12.18 docker_shell command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command docker_shell. This help message can be generated with `planemo docker_shell --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo docker_shell [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

**Help**

Launch shell in Docker container for a tool.

Will launch a shell in the Docker container referenced by the specified tool. Prints a command to do this the way Galaxy would in job files it generates - so be sure to wrap this in `$(...)` to launch the subshell.

```
$ $(planemo docker_shell bowtie2.xml)
...
root@b8754062f875:/#
```

**Options:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--from_tag</code></td>
<td>Treat the tool's Docker container identifier as a locally cached tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shell TEXT</code></td>
<td>Shell to launch in container (defaults to <code>/bin/bash</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to <code>docker</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo / --no.docker_sudo</code></td>
<td>Flag to use sudo when running docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>sudo command to use when <code>--docker_sudo</code> is enabled (defaults to sudo).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.19 dockstore_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command dockstore_init. This help message can be generated with `planemo dockstore_init --help`.

**Usage:**

```
```
planemo dockstore_init [OPTIONS] PROJECT

Help
Initialize a .dockstore.yml configuration file for workflows in directory.
Walk supplied directory and find all Galaxy workflows and test configurations and create a .dockstore.yml with references to these files. Be sure to push this file to Github before registering your workflow repository with Dockstore.


Options:
--help  Show this message and exit.

12.20  docs command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command docs. This help message can be generated with planemo docs --help.

Usage:
planemo docs [OPTIONS]

Help
Open Planemo documentation in web browser. Options:
--help  Show this message and exit.

12.21  lint command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command lint. This help message can be generated with planemo lint --help.

Usage:
planemo lint [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

Help
Check for common errors and best practices. Options:
--report_level [all|warn|error]  Output an XUnit report, useful for CI testing
--report_xunit PATH
--fail_level [warn|error]  Comma-separated list of lint tests to skip
-s, --skip TEXT  (e.g. passing --skip 'citations,xml_order'
--xsd / --no_xsd  would skip linting of citations and best-
process.
-  practice XML ordering.

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12.22 list_alias command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command list_alias. This help message can be generated with planemo list_alias --help.

Usage:

planemo list_alias [OPTIONS]

Help

List aliases for a path or a workflow or dataset ID. Aliases are associated with a particular planemo profile.

Options:

--profile TEXT  Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command. [required]
--help  Show this message and exit.

12.23 list_invocations command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command list_invocations. This help message can be generated with planemo list_invocations --help.

Usage:

planemo list_invocations [OPTIONS] WORKFLOW_ID

Help

Get a list of invocations for a particular workflow ID or alias.

Options:

--profile TEXT  Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command. [required]
12.24 list_repos command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command list_repos. This help message can be generated with planemo list_repos --help.

Usage:

```
planemo list_repos [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Find all shed repositories in one or more directories and output as yaml.

Currently, a shed repository is considered a directory with a .shed.yml file.

Options:

```
--exclude PATH Paths to exclude.
--exclude_from FILE File of paths to exclude.
--changed_in_commit_range TEXT Exclude paths unchanged in git commit range.
--chunk_count INTEGER Split output into chunks of this many item and print --chunk such group.
--chunk INTEGER When output is split into --chunk_count groups, output the group 0-indexed by this option.
--output TEXT File to output to, or - for standard output.
--help Show this message and exit.
```

12.25 merge_test_reports command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command merge_test_reports. This help message can be generated with planemo merge_test_reports --help.

Usage:

```
planemo merge_test_reports [OPTIONS] INPUT_PATHS FILE_PATH
```

Help

Merge tool_test_output.json files from multiple runs. Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

12.26 mull command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command mull. This help message can be generated with planemo mull --help.
Usage:

```
planemo mulled [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

Help

Build containers for specified tools.

Supplied tools will be inspected for referenced requirement packages. For each combination of requirements a “mulled” container will be built. Galaxy can automatically discover this container and subsequently use it to run or test the tool.

For this to work, the tool’s requirements will need to be present in a known Conda channel such as bioconda (https://github.com/bioconda/bioconda-recipes). This can be verified by running `planemo lint --conda_requirements` on the target tool(s).

Options:

```
-r, --recursive
    Recursively perform command for subdirectories.

--mulled_conda_version TEXT
    Install a specific version of Conda before running the command, by default the version that comes with the continuumio miniconda3 image will be used under Linux and under Mac OS X Conda will be upgraded to to work around a bug in 4.2.

--mulled_namespace TEXT
    Build a mulled image with the specified namespace - defaults to biocontainers. Galaxy currently only recognizes images with the namespace biocontainers.

--mulled_command TEXT
    Mulled action to perform for targets - this defaults to 'build-and-test'.

--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
    Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--help
    Show this message and exit.
```

12.27 mulled_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `mulled_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo mulled_init --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo mulled_init [OPTIONS]
```

Help

Download and install involucro for mull command.

This will happen automatically when using the mull command, but this can be pre-installed in an environment using this command.

Options:
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---mulled_conda_version TEXT Install a specific version of Conda before running the command, by default the version that comes with the continuumio miniconda3 image will be used under Linux and under Mac OS X Conda will be upgraded to to work around a bug in 4.2.

---mulled_namespace TEXT Build a mulled image with the specified namespace - defaults to biocontainers. Galaxy currently only recognizes images with the namespace biocontainers.

---mulled_command TEXT Mulled action to perform for targets - this defaults to 'build-and-test'.

--help Show this message and exit.

12.28 normalize command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command normalize. This help message can be generated with planemo normalize --help.

Usage:

planemo normalize [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

Help

Generate normalized tool XML from input.

This will break the formatting of your tool and is currently only intended for viewing macro expansions for for use with XSD validation (see https://github.com/JeanFred/Galaxy-XSD for instance). Please do not use the output as is - it frequently makes tool less readable not more.

The top-level blocks will be reordered and whitespace fixed according to the tool development best practices outlined on the Galaxy wiki.

% # Print normalized version of tool.
% planemo normalize tool.xml
<tool>...
% # Print a variant of tool with all macros expanded out, useful for
% # debugging complex macros.
% planemo normalize --expand_macros tool.xml
<tool>...

Options:

--expand_macros Expand macros while normalizing tool XML - useful to see how macros are evaluated.

--skip_reorder Planemo will reorder top-level tool blocks according to tool development best practices as part of this command, this flag will disable that behavior.

--skip_reindent Planemo will reindent the XML according to tool development

(continues on next page)
best practices as part of this command, this flag will
disable that behavior.

--help Show this message and exit.

12.29 open command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command open. This help message can be generated with planemo open --help.

Usage:

planemo open [OPTIONS] PATH

Help

Open latest Planemo test results in a web browser. Options:

--help Show this message and exit.

12.30 profile_create command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command profile_create. This help message can be generated with planemo profile_create --help.

Usage:

planemo profile_create [OPTIONS] PROFILE_NAME

Help

Create a profile. Options:

--postgres
--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development
12.31 profile_delete command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command profile_delete. This help message can be generated with planemo profile_delete --help.

Usage:

```bash
planemo profile_delete [OPTIONS] PROFILE_NAME
```

Help

Delete a profile. Options:

- **--postgres**
  - Use postgres database type.
- **--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]**
  - Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.
12.32 profile_list command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command profile_list. This help message can be generated with planemo profile_list --help.

Usage:

planemo profile_list [OPTIONS]

Help

List configured profile names. Options:

--help  Show this message and exit.

12.33 project_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command project_init. This help message can be generated with planemo project_init --help.

Usage:

planemo project_init [OPTIONS] PROJECT

Help

(Experimental) Initialize a new tool project.
This is only a proof-of-concept demo right now.
Options:

```bash
--template TEXT
--help Show this message and exit.
```

## 12.34 pull_request command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `pull_request`. This help message can be generated with `planemo pull_request --help`.

**Usage:**

```bash
planemo pull_request [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

**Help**

Short-cut to quickly create a pull request for a relevant Github repo.

For instance, the following will clone, fork, and branch the tools-iuc repository to allow a subsequent pull request to fix a problem with bwa.

```bash
$ planemo clone --branch bwa-fix tools-iuc
$ cd tools-iuc
$ # Make changes.
$ git add -p # Add desired changes.
$ git commit -m "Fix bwa problem."
$ planemo pull_request -m "Fix bwa problem."
```

These changes do require that a github access token is specified in `~/.planemo.yml`. An access token can be generated by going to https://github.com/settings/tokens.

**Options:**

```bash
-m, --message TEXT  Message describing the pull request to create.
--help Show this message and exit.
```

## 12.35 run command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `run`. This help message can be generated with `planemo run --help`.

**Usage:**

```bash
planemo run [OPTIONS] RUNNABLE_PATH_OR_ID JOB_PATH
```

**Help**

Planemo command for running tools and jobs.

```bash
% planemo run cat1-tool.cwl cat-job.json
```

**Options:**

```bash
```

### 12.34. pull_request command 201
```
--galaxy_root DIRECTORY            Root of development galaxy directory to
                                  execute command with.
--galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9]  Python version to start Galaxy under
--extra_tools PATH                 Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool
                                  panel (file or directory). These will not be
                                  linted/tested/etc... but they will be
                                  available to workflows and for interactive
                                  use.
--install_galaxy                   Download and configure a disposable copy of
                                  Galaxy from github.
--galaxy_branch TEXT               Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to
                                  master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.
--galaxy_source TEXT               Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to
                                  the official galaxyproject github source if a
                                  Galaxy root isn't specified.
--skip_venv                         Do not create or source a virtualenv
                                  environment for Galaxy, this should be used to
                                  preserve an externally configured virtual
                                  environment or conda environment.
--no_cache_galaxy                  Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies
                                  obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching
                                  this results in faster downloads (no git) - so
                                  is better on throw away instances such with
                                  TravisCI.
--no_cleanup                       Do not cleanup temp files created for and by
                                  Galaxy.
--galaxy_email TEXT                E-mail address to use when launching single-
                                  user Galaxy server.
--docker / --no_docker             Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.
--docker_cmd TEXT                  Command used to launch docker (defaults to
docker).
--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo   Flag to use sudo when running docker.
--docker_host TEXT                 Docker host to target when executing docker
                                  commands (defaults to localhost).
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT             sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is
                                  enabled (defaults to sudo).
--mulled_containers, --biocontainers Test tools against mulled containers (forces
                                  --docker).
--job_config_file FILE             Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.
--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY    Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.
```
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--port INTEGER Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).
--host TEXT Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.

--test_data DIRECTORY test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
--tool_data_table PATH tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.
--brew_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.
--shed_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.
--no_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.

--conda_exec FILE Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--conda_use_local Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--conda_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.
--conda_copy_dependencies Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.
--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.
--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

--profile TEXT Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.
--postgres Use postgres database type.
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]
Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_port TEXT Postgres port for managed development databases.
--file_path DIRECTORY Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).
--database_connection TEXT Database connection string to use for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_conf TEXT Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_path TEXT Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user
By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged it. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.

--cwl
Configure Galaxy for use with CWL tool. (this option is experimental and will be replaced when and if CWL support is merged into Galaxy).

--cwl_galaxy_root DIRECTORY Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with (must be branch of Galaxy with CWL support, this option is experimental and will be replaced with --galaxy_root when and if CWL support is merged into Galaxy).

--output_directory, --outdir DIRECTORY Where to store outputs of a 'run' task.
--output_json FILE Where to store JSON dictionary describing outputs of a 'run' task.
--engine [galaxy|docker_galaxy|cwltool|toil|external_galaxy]
Select an engine to run or test artifacts such as tools and workflows. Defaults to a local Galaxy, but running Galaxy within a Docker container or the CWL reference implementation (continued on next page)
'cwltool' and 'toil' be selected.

```
--non_strict_cwl Disable strict validation of CWL.
--no-container, --no_container If cwltool engine is used, disable Docker
container usage.
```

```
--docker_galaxy_image TEXT Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-
flavor used if engine type is specified as `''docker-galaxy```. Defaults to
quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.
```

```
--docker_extra_volume PATH Extra path to mount if --engine docker.
--ignore_dependency_problems When installing shed repositories for
workflows, ignore dependency issues. These
likely indicate a problem but in some cases
may not prevent a workflow from successfully
executing.
```

```
--shed_install / --no_shed_install
```

By default Planemo will attempt to install
repositories needed for workflow testing. This
may not be appropriate for production servers
and so this can disabled by calling planemo
with --no_shed_install.

```
--install_tool_dependencies / --no_install_tool_dependencies
```

Turn on installation of tool dependencies
using classic toolshed packages.

```
--install_resolver_dependencies / --no_install_resolver_dependencies
```

Skip installing tool dependencies through
resolver (e.g. conda).

```
--install_repository_dependencies / --no_install_repository_dependencies
```

Skip installing the repository dependencies.

```
--galaxy_url TEXT Remote Galaxy URL to use with external Galaxy
engine.
```

```
--galaxy_admin_key TEXT Admin key to use with external Galaxy engine.
--galaxy_user_key TEXT User key to use with external Galaxy engine.
--history_name TEXT Name to give a Galaxy history, if one is
created.
```

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.36 serve command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command serve. This help message can be generated with planemo serve --help.

**Usage:**

```
planemo serve [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

**Help**
Launch Galaxy instance with specified tools.

The Galaxy tool panel will include just the referenced tool or tools (by default all the tools in the current working directory) and the upload tool.

planemo will search parent directories to see if any is a Galaxy instance - but one can pick the Galaxy instance to use with the --galaxy_root option or force planemo to download a disposable instance with the --install_galaxy flag.

planemo will run the Galaxy instance in an existing virtualenv if one exists in a .venv directory in the specified --galaxy_root. Otherwise, the Galaxy instance will run in a clean virtualenv created in /tmp.

planemo uses temporarily generated config files and environment variables to attempt to shield this execution of Galaxy from manually launched runs against that same Galaxy root - but this may not be bullet proof yet, so please be careful and do not try this against a production Galaxy instance.

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_root DIRECTORY</td>
<td>Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_python_version [3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--extra_tools PATH</td>
<td>Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--install_galaxy</td>
<td>Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_branch TEXT</td>
<td>Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_source TEXT</td>
<td>Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip_venv</td>
<td>Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--no_cache_galaxy</td>
<td>Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--no_cleanup</td>
<td>Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_email TEXT</td>
<td>E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker / --no_docker</td>
<td>Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker_cmd TEXT</td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continues on next page)
--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo
    Flag to use sudo when running docker.
--docker_host TEXT
    Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT
    Sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).
--mulled_containers, --biocontainers
    Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).
--job_config_file FILE
    Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.
--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY
    Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.
--port INTEGER
    Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).
--host TEXT
    Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.
--engine [galaxy|docker_galaxy|external_galaxy]
    Select an engine to serve artifacts such as tools and workflows. Defaults to a local Galaxy, but running Galaxy within a Docker container.
--non_strict_cwl
    Disable strict validation of CWL.
--docker_galaxy_image TEXT
    Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as `docker-galaxy`. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.
--docker_extra_volume PATH
    Extra path to mount if --engine docker.
--test_data DIRECTORY
    Test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
--tool_data_table PATH
    Tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).
--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE
    Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.
--brew_dependency_resolution
    Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.
--shed_dependency_resolution
    Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.
--no_dependency_resolution
    Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY
    Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
--conda_exec FILE
    Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug
    Enable more verbose conda logging.
Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

**--conda_use_local**
Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.

**--conda_dependency_resolution**
Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.

**--conda_copy_dependencies**
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.

**--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install**
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.

**--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init**
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

**--profile TEXT**
Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.

**--postgres**
Use postgres database type.

**--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]**
Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you are able to access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

**--postgres_psql_path TEXT**
Name or path to postgres client binary (psql).

**--postgres_database_user TEXT**
Postgres username for managed development databases.

**--postgres_database_host TEXT**
Postgres host name for managed development databases.

**--postgres_database_port TEXT**
Postgres port for managed development databases.

**--file_path DIRECTORY**
Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).

**--database_connection TEXT**
Database connection string to use for Galaxy.

**--shed_tool_conf TEXT**
Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_path TEXT  Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user
  By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged in. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.

--daemon
  Serve Galaxy process as a daemon.
--pid_file FILE  Location of pid file is executed with --daemon.

--ignore_dependency_problems
  When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.

--skip_client_build
  Do not build Galaxy client when serving Galaxy.

--shed_install / --no_shed_install
  By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with --no_shed_install.

--cwl
  Configure Galaxy for use with CWL tool. (this option is experimental and will be replaced when and if CWL support is merged into Galaxy).

--cwl_galaxy_root DIRECTORY
  Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with (must be branch of Galaxy with CWL support, this option is experimental and will be replaced with --galaxy_root when and if CWL support is merged into Galaxy).

--help
  Show this message and exit.

### 12.37 share_test command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command share_test. This help message can be generated with planemo share_test --help.

**Usage:**

```
planemo share_test [OPTIONS] FILE_PATH
```

**Help**

Publish JSON test results as sharable Gist.

This will upload the JSON test results to Github as a Gist and produce sharable URL.
The sharable URL can be used to share an HTML version of the report that can be easily embedded in pull requests or commit messages.

Requires a ~/.planemo.yml with a Github access token defined in a 'github' section of that configuration file. An access token can be generated by going to https://github.com/settings/tokens.

Options:

`--help` Show this message and exit.

### 12.38 shed_build command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_build`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_build --help`.

**Usage:**

```bash
planemo shed_build [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

**Help**

Create a Galaxy tool tarball.

This will use the .shed.yml file to prepare a tarball (which you could upload to the Tool Shed manually).

**Options:**

`--help` Show this message and exit.

### 12.39 shed_create command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_create`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_create --help`.

**Usage:**

```bash
planemo shed_create [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

**Help**

Create a repository in a Galaxy Tool Shed.

This will read the settings from the .shed.yml file.

**Options:**

- `-r, --recursive` Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.
- `--fail_fast` If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.
- `--owner TEXT` Tool Shed repository owner (username).
- `--name TEXT` Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).

(continues on next page)
12.40 shed_diff command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command shed_diff. This help message can be generated with planemo shed_diff --help.

Usage:

planemo shed_diff [OPTIONS] PROJECT

Help

diff between local repository and Tool Shed.

By default, this will produce a diff between this repository and what would be uploaded to the Tool Shed with the shed_upload command - but this command can be made to compare other combinations of repositories. Here are some examples

```bash
$ # diff for this repository and the main Tool Shed
$ planemo shed_diff
$ # diff for this repository and the test Tool Shed
$ planemo shed_diff --shed_target testtoolshed
$ # diff for the test Tool Shed and main Tool Shed
$ planemo shed_diff --shed_target_source testtoolshed
$ # diff for two an explicitly specified repositories (ignores
$ # current project's shed YAML file.)
$ # planemo shed_diff --owner peterjc --name blast_rbh
    --shed_target_source testtoolshed
```

This command will return an exit code of:
• 0 if there are no detected differences.
• 1 if there are differences.
• 2 if the target repository doesn’t exist.
• >200 if there are errors attempting to perform a diff.

**Warning:** *shed_diff* doesn’t inspect repository metadata, this difference applies only to the file contents of files that would actually be uploaded to the repository.

**Options:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-r, --recursive</code></td>
<td>Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--fail_fast</code></td>
<td>If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--owner TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed repository owner (username).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--name TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_email TEXT</code></td>
<td>E-mail for Tool Shed auth (required unless shed_key is specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_key TEXT</code></td>
<td>API key for Tool Shed access. An API key is required unless e-mail and password is specified. This key can be specified with either --shed_key or --shed_key_from_env.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_key_from_env TEXT</code></td>
<td>Environment variable to read API key for Tool Shed access from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_password TEXT</code></td>
<td>Password for Tool Shed auth (required unless shed_key is specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-t, --shed_target TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed to target (this can be 'toolshed', 'testtoolshed', 'local' (alias for <a href="http://localhost:9009/">http://localhost:9009/</a>), an arbitrary url or mappings defined ~/.planemo.yml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-o, --output PATH</code></td>
<td>Send diff output to specified file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_target_source TEXT</code></td>
<td>Source Tool Shed to diff against (will ignore local project info specified). To compare the main Tool Shed against the test, set this to testtoolshed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--raw</code></td>
<td>Do not attempt smart diff of XML to filter out attributes populated by the Tool Shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--report_xunit PATH</code></td>
<td>Output an XUnit report, useful for CI testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.41 `shed_init` command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_init --help`. 

---

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---
Usage:

```
planemo shed_init [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Bootstrap new Tool Shed .shed.yml file.

This Tool Shed configuration file is used by other planemo commands such as `shed_lint`, `shed_create`, `shed_upload`, and `shed_diff` to manage repositories in a Galaxy Tool Shed.

Options:

```
--from_workflow PATH  Attempt to generate repository dependencies from specified workflow.
--description TEXT    Specify repository description for .shed.yml.
--long_description TEXT Specify repository long_description for .shed.yml.
--remote_repository_url TEXT Specify repository remote_repository_url for .shed.yml.
--homepage_url TEXT   Specify repository homepage_url for .shed.yml.
--owner TEXT          Tool Shed repository owner (username).
--name TEXT           Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).
-f, --force           Overwrite existing files if present.
--help                Show this message and exit.
```

12.42 shed_lint command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_lint`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_lint --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo shed_lint [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Check Tool Shed repository for common issues.

With the `--tools` flag, this command lints actual Galaxy tools in addition to tool shed artifacts.

12.42. shed_lint command
With the --urls flag, this command searches for `<package>$URL</package>` and download actions which specify URLs. Each of those are accessed individually. By default, this tool requests the first hundred or so bytes of each listed URL and validates that a 200 OK was received. In tool XML files, the --urls option checks through the help text for mentioned URLs and checks those.

Options:

```
-r, --recursive               Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.
--fail_fast                   If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.
--report_level [all|warn|error]
--fail_level [warn|error]
--tools                       Lint tools discovered in the process of linting repositories.
--xsd / --no_xsd              Include tool XSD validation in linting process.
--ensure_metadata             Ensure .shed.yml files contain enough metadata for each repository to allow automated creation and/or updates.
--urls                        Check validity of URLs in XML files
--help                        Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.43 shed_serve command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command shed_serve. This help message can be generated with planemo shed_serve --help.

**Usage:**

```
planemo shed_serve [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

**Help**

Launch Galaxy with Tool Shed dependencies.

This command will start a Galaxy instance configured to target the specified shed, find published artifacts (tools and dependencies) corresponding to command-line arguments and .shed.yml file(s), install these artifacts, and serve a Galaxy instances that can be logged into and explored interactively.

**Options:**

```
-r, --recursive               Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.
--fail_fast                   If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.
--owner TEXT                  Tool Shed repository owner (username).
--name TEXT                   Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the
```
inferred tool directory name).

--shed_email TEXT       E-mail for Tool Shed auth (required unless
                         shed_key is specified).

--shed_key TEXT         API key for Tool Shed access. An API key is
                         required unless e-mail and password is
                         specified. This key can be specified with
                         either --shed_key or --shed_key_from_env.

--shed_key_from_env TEXT Environment variable to read API key for Tool
                         Shed access from.

--shed_password TEXT    Password for Tool Shed auth (required unless
                         shed_key is specified).

-t, --shed_target TEXT  Tool Shed to target (this can be 'toolshed',
                         'testtoolshed', 'local' (alias for
                         http://localhost:9009/), an arbitrary url or
                         mappings defined ~/.planemo.yml.

--galaxy_root DIRECTORY Root of development galaxy directory to
                         execute command with.

--galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9]  Python version to start Galaxy under

--extra_tools PATH      Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool
                         panel (file or directory). These will not be
                         linted/tested/etc... but they will be
                         available to workflows and for interactive
                         use.

--install_galaxy        Download and configure a disposable copy of
                         Galaxy from github.

--galaxy_branch TEXT    Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to
                         master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

--galaxy_source TEXT    Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to
                         the official galaxyproject github source if a
                         Galaxy root isn't specified.

--skip_venv             Do not create or source a virtualenv
                         environment for Galaxy, this should be used to
                         preserve an externally configured virtual
                         environment or conda environment.

--no_cache_galaxy      Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies
                         obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching
                         this results in faster downloads (no git) - so
                         is better on throw away instances such with
                         TravisCI.

--no_cleanup           Do not cleanup temp files created for and by
                         Galaxy.

--galaxy_email TEXT     E-mail address to use when launching single-
user Galaxy server.

--docker / --no_docker
Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.
--docker_cmd TEXT
Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).

--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo
Flag to use sudo when running docker.
--docker_host TEXT
Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT
sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).

--mulled_containers, --biocontainers
Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).

--job_config_file FILE
Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.
--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY
Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.
--port INTEGER
Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).
--host TEXT
Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.

--engine [galaxy|docker_galaxy|external_galaxy]
Select an engine to serve artifacts such as tools and workflows. Defaults to a local Galaxy, but running Galaxy within a Docker container.

--non_strict_cwl
Disable strict validation of CWL.
--docker_galaxy_image TEXT
Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as `docker-galaxy`. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.

--docker_extra_volume PATH
Extra path to mount if --engine docker.
--test_data DIRECTORY
Test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
--tool_data_table PATH
tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE
Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.

--brew_dependency_resolution
Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.

--shed_dependency_resolution
Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.

--no_dependency_resolution
Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.

--conda_prefix DIRECTORY
Conda prefix to use for conda dependency


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(continued from previous page)

commands.

--conda_exec FILE Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
--conda_use_local Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--conda_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.
--conda_copy_dependencies Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.
--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.
--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.
--profile TEXT Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.
--postgres Use postgres database type.
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto] Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.
--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_port TEXT Postgres port for managed development databases.

(continues on next page)
### shed_test command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_test`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_test --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo shed_test [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

**Help**

Run tests of published shed artifacts.

This command will start a Galaxy instance configured to target the specified shed, find published artifacts (tools and dependencies) corresponding to command-line arguments and `.shed.yml` file(s), install these artifacts, and run the tool tests for these commands.

This command requires the target to be version 15.07 or newer.
Options:

  --recursive          Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.

  --fail_fast          If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.

  --owner TEXT         Tool Shed repository owner (username).
  --name TEXT          Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).

  --shed_email TEXT    E-mail for Tool Shed auth (required unless shed_key is specified).

  --shed_key TEXT      API key for Tool Shed access. An API key is required unless e-mail and password is specified. This key can be specified with either --shed_key or --shed_key_from_env.

  --shed_key_from_env TEXT Environment variable to read API key for Tool Shed access from.

  --shed_password TEXT Password for Tool Shed auth (required unless shed_key is specified).

  --shed_target TEXT   Tool Shed to target (this can be 'toolshed', 'testtoolshed', 'local' (alias for http://localhost:9009/), an arbitrary url or mappings defined ~/.planemo.yml.

  --galaxy_root DIRECTORY Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.

  --galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9]    Python version to start Galaxy under

  --extra_tools PATH   Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.

  --install_galaxy     Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.

  --galaxy_branch TEXT Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

  --galaxy_source TEXT Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

  --skip_venv           Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.

(continues on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--no_cache_galaxy</td>
<td>Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--no_cleanup</td>
<td>Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--galaxy_email TEXT</td>
<td>E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker / --no_docker</td>
<td>Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker_cmd TEXT</td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo</td>
<td>Flag to use sudo when running docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker_host TEXT</td>
<td>Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT</td>
<td>sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--mulled_containers, --biocontainers</td>
<td>Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--job_config_file FILE</td>
<td>Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY</td>
<td>Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--update_test_data</td>
<td>Update test-data directory with job outputs (normally written to directory --job_output_files if specified.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--paste_test_data_paths / --no_paste_test_data_paths</td>
<td>By default Planemo will use or not use Galaxy's path paste option to load test data into a history based on the engine type it is targeting. This can override the logic to explicitly enable or disable path pasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--test_output PATH</td>
<td>Output test report (HTML - for humans) defaults to tool_test_output.html.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--test_output_text PATH</td>
<td>Output test report (Basic text - for display in CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--test_output_markdown PATH</td>
<td>Output test report (Markdown style - for humans &amp; computers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--test_output_xunit PATH</td>
<td>Output test report (xunit style - for CI systems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--test_output_junit PATH</td>
<td>Output test report (JUnit style - for CI systems)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
---test_output_json PATH  Output test report (planemo json) defaults to tool_test_output.json.
--job_output_files DIRECTORY Write job outputs to specified directory.
--summary [none|minimal|compact]  Summary style printed to planemo's standard output (see output reports for more complete summary). Set to 'none' to disable completely.
--skip_dependencies  Do not install shed dependencies as part of repository installation.
--help  Show this message and exit.

12.45 shed_update command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command shed_update. This help message can be generated with planemo shed_update --help.

Usage:

planemo shed_update [OPTIONS] PROJECT

Help

Update Tool Shed repository.

By default this command will update both repository metadata from .shed.yml and upload new contents from the repository directory.

% planemo shed_update

This will update the main tool shed with the repository defined by a .shed.yml file in the current working directory. Both the location of the .shed.yml and the tool shed to upload to can be easily configured. For instance, the following command can be used if .shed.yml is contained in path/to/repo and the desire is to update the test tool shed.

% planemo shed_update --shed_target testtoolshed path/to/repo

Another important option is --check_diff - this doesn’t affect the updating of shed metadata but it will check for differences before uploading new contents to the tool shed. This may important because the tool shed will automatically populate certain attributes in tool shed artifact files (such as tool_dependencies.xml) and this may cause unwanted installable revisions to be created when there are no important changes.

The lower-level shed_upload command should be used instead if the repository doesn’t define complete metadata in a .shed.yml.

Options:

--report_xunit PATH  Output an XUnit report, useful for CI testing
-r, --recursive  Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.
--fail_fast  If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--owner TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed repository owner (username).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--name TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_email TEXT</code></td>
<td>E-mail for Tool Shed auth (required unless <code>shed_key</code> is specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_key TEXT</code></td>
<td>API key for Tool Shed access. An API key is required unless e-mail and password is specified. This key can be specified with either <code>--shed_key</code> or <code>--shed_key_from_env</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_key_from_env TEXT</code></td>
<td>Environment variable to read API key for Tool Shed access from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_password TEXT</code></td>
<td>Password for Tool Shed auth (required unless <code>shed_key</code> is specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-t, --shed_target TEXT</code></td>
<td>Tool Shed to target (this can be 'toolshed', 'testtoolshed', 'local' (alias for <a href="http://localhost:9009/">http://localhost:9009/</a>), an arbitrary url or mappings defined ~/.planemo.yml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-m, --message TEXT</code></td>
<td>Commit message for tool shed upload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--force_repository_creation</code></td>
<td>If a repository cannot be found for the specified user/repo name pair, then automatically create the repository in the toolshed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--check_diff</code></td>
<td>Skip uploading if the shed_diff detects there would be no 'difference' (only attributes populated by the shed would be updated.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--skip_upload</code></td>
<td>Skip upload contents as part of operation, only update metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--skip_metadata</code></td>
<td>Skip metadata update as part of operation, only upload new contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.46 shed_upload command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `shed_upload`. This help message can be generated with `planemo shed_upload --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo shed_upload [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

**Help**

Low-level command to upload tarballs.
Generally, `shed_update` should be used instead since it also updates both tool shed contents (via tar ball generation and upload) as well as metadata (to handle metadata changes in `.shed.yml` files).

```bash
% planemo shed_upload --tar_only ~/ test-data/blastdb.loc ...
tools/ncbi_blast_plus/tool_dependencies.xml
% tar -tzf shed_upload.tar.gz | wc -l
117
```

Options:

- `-r`, `--recursive` Recursively perform command for nested repository directories.
- `--fail_fast` If multiple repositories are specified and an error occurs stop immediately instead of processing remaining repositories.
- `--owner TEXT` Tool Shed repository owner (username).
- `--name TEXT` Tool Shed repository name (defaults to the inferred tool directory name).
- `--shed_email TEXT` E-mail for Tool Shed auth (required unless `shed_key` is specified).
- `--shed_key TEXT` API key for Tool Shed access. An API key is required unless e-mail and password is specified. This key can be specified with either `--shed_key` or `--shed_key_from_env`.
- `--shed_key_from_env TEXT` Environment variable to read API key for Tool Shed access from.
- `--shed_password TEXT` Password for Tool Shed auth (required unless `shed_key` is specified).
- `-t`, `--shed_target TEXT` Tool Shed to target (this can be 'toolshed', 'testtoolshed', 'local' (alias for http://localhost:9009/), an arbitrary url or mappings defined ~/.planemo.yml.
- `-m`, `--message TEXT` Commit message for tool shed upload.
- `--force_repository_creation` If a repository cannot be found for the specified user/repo name pair, then automatically create the repository in the toolshed.
- `--check_diff` Skip uploading if the shed_diff detects there would be no 'difference' (only attributes populated by the shed would be updated.).
- `--tar_only` Produce tar file for upload but do not publish to a tool shed.
- `--tar FILE` Specify a pre-existing tar file instead of automatically building one as part of this command.
12.47 syntax command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command syntax. This help message can be generated with planemo syntax --help.

Usage:

planemo syntax [OPTIONS]

Help

Open tool config syntax page in web browser. Options:

--help Show this message and exit.

12.48 test command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command test. This help message can be generated with planemo test --help.

Usage:

planemo test [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

Help

Run specified tool’s tests within Galaxy.

All referenced tools (by default all the tools in the current working directory) will be tested and the results quickly summarized.

To run these tests planemo needs a Galaxy instance to utilize, planemo will search parent directories to see if any is a Galaxy instance - but one can pick the Galaxy instance to use with the --galaxy_root option or force planemo to download a disposable instance with the --install_galaxy flag.

In addition to to quick summary printed to the console - various detailed output summaries can be configured. tool_test_output.html (settable via --test_output) will contain a human consumable HTML report describing the test run. A JSON file (settable via --test_output_json and defaulting to tool_test_output.json) will also be created. These files can can be disabled by passing in empty arguments or globally by setting the values default_test_output and/or default_test_output_json in ~/.planemo.yml to null. For continuous integration testing a xUnit-style report can be configured using the --test_output_xunit.

planemo uses temporarily generated config files and environment variables to attempt to shield this execution of Galaxy from manually launched runs against that same Galaxy root - but this may not be bullet proof yet so please careful and do not try this against production Galaxy instances.

Options:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--failed</code></td>
<td>Re-run only failed tests. This command will read tool_test_output.json to determine which tests failed so this file must have been produced with the same set of tool ids previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--polling_backoff</code></td>
<td>Poll resources with an increasing interval between requests. Useful when testing against remote and/or production instances to limit generated traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_root</code></td>
<td>Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_python_version</code></td>
<td>Python version to start Galaxy under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--extra_tools</code></td>
<td>Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--install_galaxy</code></td>
<td>Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_branch</code></td>
<td>Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_source</code></td>
<td>Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--skip_venv</code></td>
<td>Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cache_galaxy</code></td>
<td>Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with <code>--install_galaxy</code>. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cleanup</code></td>
<td>Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_email</code></td>
<td>E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker / --no_docker</code></td>
<td>Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_cmd</code></td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo</code></td>
<td>Flag to use sudo when running docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_host</code></td>
<td>Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continues on next page)
--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT  sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).

--mulled_containers, --biocontainers  Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).

--job_config_file FILE  Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.
--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY  Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.
--test_data DIRECTORY  test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
--tool_data_table PATH  tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE  Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.

--brew_dependency_resolution  Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.

--shed_dependency_resolution  Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.

--no_dependency_resolution  Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.

--conda_prefix DIRECTORY  Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.

--conda_exec FILE  Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug  Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT  Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--conda_use_local  Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.

--conda_dependency_resolution  Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.

--conda_copy_dependencies  Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.

--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install  Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.

--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init  Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

--profile TEXT  Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this
command.

--postgres Use postgres database type.
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto] Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_port TEXT Postgres port for managed development databases.
--file_path DIRECTORY Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).
--database_connection TEXT Database connection string to use for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_conf TEXT Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_path TEXT Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged it. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.

--update_test_data Update test-data directory with job outputs (normally written to directory --job_output_files if specified.)
--paste_test_data_paths / --no_paste_test_data_paths By default Planemo will use or not use Galaxy’s path paste option to load test data into a history based on the engine type it is targeting. This can override the logic to explicitly enable or disable path pasting.

--test_output PATH Output test report (HTML - for humans) defaults to tool_test_output.html.
--test_output_text PATH Output test report (Basic text - for display in CI)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--test_output_markdown PATH</code></td>
<td>Output test report (Markdown style - for humans &amp; computers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--test_output_xunit PATH</code></td>
<td>Output test report (xunit style - for CI systems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--test_output_junit PATH</code></td>
<td>Output test report (JUnit style - for CI systems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--test_output_json PATH</code></td>
<td>Output test report (planemo json) defaults to tool_test_output.json.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--job_output_files DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>Write job outputs to specified directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`--summary [none</td>
<td>minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`--engine [galaxy</td>
<td>docker_galaxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--non_strict_cwl</code></td>
<td>Disable strict validation of CWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no-container, --no_container</code></td>
<td>If cwltool engine is used, disable Docker container usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_galaxy_image TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as <code>docker-galaxy</code>. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_extra_volume PATH</code></td>
<td>Extra path to mount if --engine docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--ignore_dependency_problems</code></td>
<td>When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_install / --no_shed_install</code></td>
<td>By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with --no_shed_install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--install_tool_dependencies / --no_install_tool_dependencies</code></td>
<td>Turn on installation of tool dependencies using classic toolshed packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--install_resolver_dependencies / --no_install_resolver_dependencies</code></td>
<td>Skip installing tool dependencies through resolver (e.g. conda).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--install_repository_dependencies / --no_install_repository_dependencies</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.49 test_reports command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command test_reports. This help message can be generated with `planemo test_reports --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo test_reports [OPTIONS] FILE_PATH
```

Help

Generate human readable tool test reports.

Creates reports in various formats (HTML, text, markdown) from the structured test output (tool_test_output.json).

Options:

```
--test_output PATH         Output test report (HTML - for humans) defaults
to tool_test_output.html.
--test_output_text PATH    Output test report (Basic text - for display in
                           CI)
--test_output_markdown PATH Output test report (Markdown style - for humans &
                             computers)
--test_output_xunit PATH   Output test report (xunit style - for CI systems
--test_output_junit PATH   Output test report (JUnit style - for CI systems
--help                     Show this message and exit.
```

12.50 tool_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command tool_init. This help message can be generated with `planemo tool_init --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo tool_init [OPTIONS]
```

Help

Generate tool outline from given arguments. Options:
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-i, --id TEXT  
Short identifier for new tool (no whitespace)

-f, --force  
Overwrite existing tool if present.

-t, --tool FILE  
Output path for new tool (default is <id>.xml)

-n, --name TEXT  
Name for new tool (user facing)

--version TEXT  
Tool XML version.

-d, --description TEXT  
Short description for new tool (user facing)

-c, --command TEXT  
Command potentially including cheetah variables

  (e.g. 'seqtk seq -a $input > $output')

--example_command TEXT  
Example to command with paths to build Cheetah
template from (e.g. 'seqtk seq -a 2.fastq > 2.fasta').
Option cannot be used with --command, should be used --example_input and --example_output.

--example_input TEXT  
For use with --example_command, replace input file
(e.g. 2.fastq with a data input parameter).

--example_output TEXT  
For use with --example_command, replace input file
(e.g. 2.fastq with a tool output).

--named_output TEXT  
Create a named output for use with command block for example specify --named_output=output1.bam and then use '-o $output1' in your command block.

--input TEXT  
An input description (e.g. input.fasta)

--output TEXT  
An output location (e.g. output.bam), the Galaxy datatype is inferred from the extension.

--help_text TEXT  
Help text (reStructuredText)

--help_from_command TEXT  
Auto populate help from supplied command.

--doi TEXT  
Supply a DOI (http://www.doi.org/) easing citation of the tool for Galaxy users (e.g. 10.1101/014043).

--cite_url TEXT  
Supply a URL for citation.

--test_case  
For use with --example_command, generate a tool test case from the supplied example.

--macros  
Generate a macros.xml for reuse across many tools.

--version_command TEXT  
Command to print version (e.g. 'seqtk --version')

--requirement TEXT  
Add a tool requirement package (e.g. 'seqtk@1.68').

--container TEXT  
Add a Docker image identifier for this tool.

--cwl  
Build a CWL tool instead of a Galaxy tool.

--help  
Show this message and exit.

## 12.51 training_fill_data_library command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command training_fill_data_library. This help message can be generated with planemo training_fill_data_library --help.

**Usage:**

planemo training_fill_data_library [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH

**Help**
Build training template from workflow. **Options:**

```markdown
--topic_name TEXT  Name (directory name) of the topic to create or in which a tutorial should be created or updates [required]
--tutorial_name TEXT Name (directory name) of the tutorial to modify [required]
--zenodo_link TEXT  Zenodo URL with the input data
--datatypes PATH YAML file with the correspondence between Zenodo extension and Galaxy datatypes
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.52 training_generate_from_wf command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `training_generate_from_wf`. This help message can be generated with `planemo training_generate_from_wf --help`.

**Usage:**

```markdown
planemo training_generate_from_wf [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

**Help**

Create tutorial skeleton from workflow. **Options:**

```markdown
--topic_name TEXT  Name (directory name) of the topic to create or in which a tutorial should be created or updates [required]
--tutorial_name TEXT Name (directory name) of the tutorial to modify [required]
--workflow PATH Workflow of the tutorial (locally)
--galaxy_url TEXT URL of a Galaxy instance with the workflow
--galaxy_api_key TEXT API key on the Galaxy instance with the workflow
--workflow_id TEXT ID of the workflow on the Galaxy instance
--galaxy_root DIRECTORY Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.
--galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9] Python version to start Galaxy under
--extra_tools PATH Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.
--install_galaxy Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.
--galaxy_branch TEXT Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.
```

(continues on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_source TEXT</code></td>
<td>Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--skip_venv</code></td>
<td>Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cache_galaxy</code></td>
<td>Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with <code>--install_galaxy</code>. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cleanup</code></td>
<td>Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_email TEXT</code></td>
<td>E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker / --no_docker</code></td>
<td>Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo</code></td>
<td>Flag to use sudo when running docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>sudo command to use when <code>--docker_sudo</code> is enabled (defaults to sudo).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--mulled_containers, --biocontainers</code></td>
<td>Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--job_config_file FILE</code></td>
<td>Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--port INTEGER</code></td>
<td>Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`--engine [galaxy</td>
<td>docker_galaxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--non_strict_cwl</code></td>
<td>Disable strict validation of CWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_galaxy_image TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as docker.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
``docker-galaxy``. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.

--docker_extra_volume PATH Extra path to mount if --engine docker.
--test_data DIRECTORY test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
--tool_data_table PATH tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.
--brew_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.
--shed_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.
--no_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.
--conda_prefix DIRECTORY Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.
--conda_exec FILE Location of conda executable.
--conda_debug Enable more verbose conda logging.
--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.
--conda_use_local Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.
--conda_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.
--conda_copy_dependencies Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.
--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.
--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

--profile TEXT Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.
--postgres Use postgres database type.

--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto] Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an
existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

```
--postgres_psql_path TEXT  Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT  Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT  Postgres host name for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_port TEXT  Postgres port for managed development databases.
--file_path DIRECTORY  Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).
--database_connection TEXT  Database connection string to use for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_conf TEXT  Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_path TEXT  Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user  By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged in. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.
--daemon  Serve Galaxy process as a daemon.
--pid_file FILE  Location of pid file is executed with --daemon.
--ignore_dependency_problems  When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.
--skip_client_build  Do not build Galaxy client when serving Galaxy.
--shed_install / --no_shed_install  By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with --no_shed_install.
--help  Show this message and exit.
```
12.53 training_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command training_init. This help message can be generated with planemo training_init --help.

Usage:

```
planemo training_init [OPTIONS] TOOL_PATH
```

Help

Build training template from workflow. Options:

```
--topic_name TEXT Name (directory name) of the topic to create or in which a tutorial should be created or updates [required]
--topic_title TEXT Title of the topic to create
--topic_summary TEXT Summary of the topic
--topic_target [use|admin-dev|instructors] Target audience for the topic
--tutorial_name TEXT Name (directory name) of the tutorial to create or to modify
--tutorial_title TEXT Title of the tutorial
--hands_on Add hands-on for the new tutorial
--slides Add slides for the new tutorial
--workflow PATH Workflow of the tutorial (locally)
--galaxy_url TEXT URL of a Galaxy instance with the workflow
--galaxy_api_key TEXT API key on the Galaxy instance with the workflow
--workflow_id TEXT ID of the workflow on the Galaxy instance
--zenodo_link TEXT Zenodo URL with the input data
--datatypes PATH YAML file with the correspondence between Zenodo extension and Galaxy datatypes
--galaxy_root DIRECTORY Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.
--galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9] Python version to start Galaxy under
--extra_tools PATH Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.
--install_galaxy Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.
--galaxy_branch TEXT Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.
--galaxy_source TEXT Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.
```
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```-skip_venv
Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.

-`no_cache_galaxy`
Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.

-`no_cleanup`
Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.

-`galaxy_email TEXT`
E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.

-`docker / --no_docker`
Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.

-`docker_cmd TEXT`
Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).

-`docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo`
Flag to use sudo when running docker.

-`docker_host TEXT`
Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).

-`docker_sudo_cmd TEXT`
sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).

-`mulled_containers, --biocontainers`
Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).

-`job_config_file FILE`
Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.

-`tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY`
Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.

-`port INTEGER`
Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).

-`host TEXT`
Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.

-`engine [galaxy|docker_galaxy|external_galaxy]`
Select an engine to serve artifacts such as tools and workflows. Defaults to a local Galaxy, but running Galaxy within a Docker container.

-`non_strict_cwl`
Disable strict validation of CWL.

-`docker_galaxy_image TEXT`
Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as `''docker-galaxy''`. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.

-`docker_extra_volume PATH`
Extra path to mount if --engine docker.

-`test_data DIRECTORY`
test-data directory to for specified tool(s).
```

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--tool_data_table PATH tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE
Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.

--brew_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.

--shed_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.

--no_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.

--conda_prefix DIRECTORY Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.

--conda_exec FILE Location of conda executable.

--conda_debug Enable more verbose conda logging.

--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT
Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--conda_use_local Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.

--conda_dependency_resolution Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.

--conda_copy_dependencies Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.

--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.

--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

--profile TEXT Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.

--postgres Use postgres database type.

--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]
Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you user can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when
you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

```
--postgres_psql_path TEXT Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).
--postgres_database_user TEXT Postgres username for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_host TEXT Postgres host name for managed development databases.
--postgres_database_port TEXT Postgres port for managed development databases.
--file_path DIRECTORY Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).
--database_connection TEXT Database connection string to use for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_conf TEXT Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.
--shed_tool_path TEXT Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged it. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.
--daemon Serve Galaxy process as a daemon.
--pid_file FILE Location of pid file is executed with --daemon.
--ignore_dependency_problems When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.
--skip_client_build Do not build Galaxy client when serving Galaxy.
--shed_install / --no_shed_install By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with --no_shed_install.
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.54 travis_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `travis_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo travis_init --help`.  

---

Chapter 12. Commands
Usage:

```
planemo travis_init [OPTIONS] PROJECT
```

Help

Create files to use GitHub/TravisCI testing.

Setup files in a github tool repository to enable continuous integration testing.

```
# planemo travis_init .
# setup Ubuntu 12.04 w/ dependencies
vim .travis/setup_custom_dependencies.bash
git add .travis.yml .travis
git commit -m "Add Travis CI testing infrastructure for tools."
git push # and register repository @ http://travis-ci.org/
```

These tests were inspired by work original done and documented by Peter Cock here http://bit.ly/gxtravisci.

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.55 virtualenv command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `virtualenv`. This help message can be generated with `planemo virtualenv --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo virtualenv [OPTIONS] VIRTUALENV_PATH
```

Help

Create a virtualenv.

Use virtualenv as library to create a virtualenv for Galaxy if virtualenv is not available on the PATH.

Options:

```
-p, --python PYTHON_EXE
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 12.56 workflow_convert command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `workflow_convert`. This help message can be generated with `planemo workflow_convert --help`.

Usage:

```
planemo workflow_convert [OPTIONS] WORKFLOW_PATH_OR_ID
```

Help

Convert Format 2 workflows to native Galaxy workflows, and vice-versa.

Options:
-f, --force  
Overwrite existing files if present.

-o, --output FILE  
Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.

--galaxy_root DIRECTORY  
Python version to start Galaxy under

--galaxy_python_version [3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9]  
Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.

--extra_tools PATH  
Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.

--install_galaxy  
Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

--galaxy_branch TEXT  
Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

--galaxy_source TEXT  
Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual environment or conda environment.

--skip_venv  
Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with --install_galaxy. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.

--no_cache_galaxy  
Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.

--no_cleanup  
E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.

--galaxy_email TEXT  
Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.

--docker / --no_docker  
Command used to launch docker (defaults to docker).

--docker_cmd TEXT  
Flag to use sudo when running docker.

--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo  
Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).

--docker_host TEXT  
sudo command to use when --docker_sudo is enabled (defaults to sudo).

--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT  
Test tools against mulled containers (forces --docker).

--mulled_containers, --biocontainers  
Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.

--job_config_file FILE
--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY  
Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.

--port INTEGER  
Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).

--host TEXT  
Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.

--engine [galaxy|docker_galaxy|external_galaxy]  
Select an engine to serve artifacts such as tools and workflows. Defaults to a local Galaxy, but running Galaxy within a Docker container.

--non_strict_cwl  
Disable strict validation of CWL.

--docker_galaxy_image TEXT  
Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as `docker-galaxy`. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.

--docker_extra_volume PATH  
Extra path to mount if --engine docker.

--test_data DIRECTORY  
test-data directory to for specified tool(s).

--tool_data_table PATH  
tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).

--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE  
Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.

--brew_dependency_resolution  
Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.

--shed_dependency_resolution  
Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.

--no_dependency_resolution  
Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.

--conda_prefix DIRECTORY  
Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.

--conda_exec FILE  
Location of conda executable.

--conda_debug  
Enable more verbose conda logging.

--conda_channels, --conda_ensure_channels TEXT  
Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.

--conda_use_local  
Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.

--conda_dependency_resolution  
Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.

--conda_copy_dependencies  
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.

--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install

(continues on next page)
Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.

```
--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init
```

Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.

```
--profile TEXT
```

Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.

```
--postgres
```

Use postgres database type.

```
--database_type [postgres|postgres_docker|sqlite|auto]
```

Type of database to use for profile - 'auto', 'sqlite', 'postgres', and 'postgres_docker' are available options. Use postgres to use an existing postgres server you can access without a password via the psql command. Use postgres_docker to have Planemo manage a docker container running postgres. Data with postgres_docker is not yet persisted past when you restart the docker container launched by Planemo so be careful with this option.

```
--postgres_psql_path TEXT
```

Name or path to postgres client binary (psql).

```
--postgres_database_user TEXT
```

Postgres username for managed development databases.

```
--postgres_database_host TEXT
```

Postgres host name for managed development databases.

```
--postgres_database_port TEXT
```

Postgres port for managed development databases.

```
--file_path DIRECTORY
```

Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).

```
--database_connection TEXT
```

Database connection string to use for Galaxy.

```
--shed_tool_conf TEXT
```

Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.

```
--shed_tool_path TEXT
```

Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.

```
--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user
```

By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged in. Use --no_galaxy_single_user to prevent Galaxy from running this way.

```
--daemon
```

Serve Galaxy process as a daemon.

```
--pid_file FILE
```

Location of pid file is executed with --daemon.

```
--ignore_dependency_problems
```

When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These
likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.

--skip_client_build

Do not build Galaxy client when serving Galaxy.

--shed_install / --no_shed_install

By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with --no_shed_install.

--help

Show this message and exit.

## 12.57 workflow_edit command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `workflow_edit`. This help message can be generated with `planemo workflow_edit --help`.

### Usage:

```
planemo workflow_edit [OPTIONS] WORKFLOW_PATH_OR_ID
```

### Help

Open a synchronized Galaxy workflow editor.

### Options:

- **--galaxy_root** DIRECTORY
  
  Root of development galaxy directory to execute command with.

- **--galaxy_python_version** \[3|3.6|3.7|3.8|3.9\]

  Python version to start Galaxy under

- **--extra_tools** PATH

  Extra tool sources to include in Galaxy's tool panel (file or directory). These will not be linted/tested/etc... but they will be available to workflows and for interactive use.

- **--install_galaxy**

  Download and configure a disposable copy of Galaxy from github.

- **--galaxy_branch** TEXT

  Branch of Galaxy to target (defaults to master) if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

- **--galaxy_source** TEXT

  Git source of Galaxy to target (defaults to the official galaxyproject github source if a Galaxy root isn't specified.

- **--skip_venv**

  Do not create or source a virtualenv environment for Galaxy, this should be used to preserve an externally configured virtual

(continues on next page)
environment or conda environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cache_galaxy</code></td>
<td>Skip caching of Galaxy source and dependencies obtained with <code>--install_galaxy</code>. Not caching this results in faster downloads (no git) - so is better on throw away instances such with TravisCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_cleanup</code></td>
<td>Do not cleanup temp files created for and by Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_email TEXT</code></td>
<td>E-mail address to use when launching single-user Galaxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker / --no_docker</code></td>
<td>Run Galaxy tools in Docker if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>Command used to launch docker (defaults to <code>docker</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo / --no_docker_sudo</code></td>
<td>Flag to use sudo when running docker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker host to target when executing docker commands (defaults to localhost).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_sudo_cmd TEXT</code></td>
<td>sudo command to use when <code>--docker_sudo</code> is enabled (defaults to sudo).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--mulled_containers, --biocontainers</code></td>
<td>Test tools against mulled containers (forces <code>--docker</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--job_config_file FILE</code></td>
<td>Job configuration file for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--tool_dependency_dir DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>Tool dependency dir for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--port INTEGER</code></td>
<td>Port to serve Galaxy on (default is 9090).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Host to bind Galaxy to. Default is 127.0.0.1 that is restricted to localhost connections for security reasons set to 0.0.0.0 to bind Galaxy to all ports including potentially publicly accessible ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`--engine [galaxy</td>
<td>docker_galaxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--non_strict_cwl</code></td>
<td>Disable strict validation of CWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_galaxy_image TEXT</code></td>
<td>Docker image identifier for docker-galaxy-flavor used if engine type is specified as <code>docker-galaxy</code>. Defaults to quay.io/bgruening/galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--docker_extra_volume PATH</code></td>
<td>Extra path to mount if <code>--engine docker</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--test_data DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>test-data directory to for specified tool(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--tool_data_table PATH</code></td>
<td>tool_data_table_conf.xml file to for specified tool(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dependency_resolvers_config_file FILE</code></td>
<td>Dependency resolver configuration for Galaxy to target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--brew_dependency_resolution</code></td>
<td>Configure Galaxy to use plain brew dependency resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_dependency_resolution</code></td>
<td>Configure Galaxy to use brewed Tool Shed dependency resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--no_dependency_resolution</code></td>
<td>Configure Galaxy with no dependency resolvers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_prefix DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>Conda prefix to use for conda dependency commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_exec FILE</code></td>
<td>Location of conda executable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_debug</code></td>
<td>Enable more verbose conda logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_channels</code></td>
<td>Ensure conda is configured with specified comma separated list of channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_use_local</code></td>
<td>Use locally built packages while building Conda environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_dependency_resolution</code></td>
<td>Configure Galaxy to use only conda for dependency resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_copy_dependencies</code></td>
<td>Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will copy dependencies instead of attempting to link them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_auto_install / --no_conda_auto_install</code></td>
<td>Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will attempt to install requested but missing packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--conda_auto_init / --no_conda_auto_init</code></td>
<td>Conda dependency resolution for Galaxy will auto install conda itself using miniconda if not available on conda_prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--profile TEXT</code></td>
<td>Name of profile (created with the profile_create command) to use with this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--postgres</code></td>
<td>Use postgres database type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`--database_type [postgres</td>
<td>postgres_docker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--postgres_psql_path TEXT</code></td>
<td>Name or or path to postgres client binary (psql).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--postgres_database_user TEXT</code></td>
<td>Postgres username for managed development databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--postgres_database_host TEXT</code></td>
<td>Postgres host name for managed development databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--postgres_database_port TEXT</code></td>
<td>Postgres port for managed development databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--file_path DIRECTORY</code></td>
<td>Location for files created by Galaxy (e.g. database/files).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--database_connection TEXT</code></td>
<td>Database connection string to use for Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_tool_conf TEXT</code></td>
<td>Location of shed tools conf file for Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_tool_path TEXT</code></td>
<td>Location of shed tools directory for Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--galaxy_single_user / --no_galaxy_single_user</code></td>
<td>By default Planemo will configure Galaxy to run in single-user mode where there is just one user and this user is automatically logged in. Use <code>--no_galaxy_single_user</code> to prevent Galaxy from running this way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--daemon</code></td>
<td>Serve Galaxy process as a daemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--pid_file FILE</code></td>
<td>Location of pid file is executed with <code>--daemon</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--ignore_dependency_problems</code></td>
<td>When installing shed repositories for workflows, ignore dependency issues. These likely indicate a problem but in some cases may not prevent a workflow from successfully executing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--skip_client_build</code></td>
<td>Do not build Galaxy client when serving Galaxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--shed_install / --no_shed_install</code></td>
<td>By default Planemo will attempt to install repositories needed for workflow testing. This may not be appropriate for production servers and so this can disabled by calling planemo with <code>--no_shed_install</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.58 workflow_job_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `workflow_job_init`. This help message can be generated with `planemo workflow_job_init --help`.

**Usage:**

```
planemo workflow_job_init [OPTIONS] WORKFLOW_PATH_OR_ID

Help
Initialize a Galaxy workflow job description for supplied workflow.

Be sure to your lint your workflow with workflow_lint before calling this to ensure inputs and outputs comply with best practices that make workflow testing easier.

Jobs can be run with the planemo run command (planemo run workflow.ga job.yml). Planemo run works with Galaxy tools and CWL artifacts (both tools and workflows) as well so this command may be renamed to to job_init at something along those lines at some point.

Options:
-f, --force Overwrite existing files if present.
-o, --output FILE
--help Show this message and exit.

12.59 workflow_lint command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command workflow_lint. This help message can be generated with planemo workflow_lint --help.

Usage:
planemo workflow_lint [OPTIONS] TARGET

Help
Check workflows for syntax errors and best practices. Options:

--report_level [all|warn|error] Output an XUnit report, useful for CI testing
--report_xunit PATH
--fail_level [warn|error] Comma-separated list of lint tests to skip
-s, --skip TEXT (e.g. passing --skip 'citations,xml_order' would skip linting of citations and best-practice XML ordering.
--help Show this message and exit.

12.60 workflow_test_init command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command workflow_test_init. This help message can be generated with planemo workflow_test_init --help.

Usage:
planemo workflow_test_init [OPTIONS] WORKFLOW_PATH_OR_ID

Help
Initialize a Galaxy workflow test description for supplied workflow.
Be sure to your lint your workflow with `workflow_lint` before calling this to ensure inputs and outputs comply with best practices that make workflow testing easier.

## Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-f</code>, <code>--force</code></td>
<td>Overwrite existing files if present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-o</code>, <code>--output FILE</code></td>
<td>Write workflow job and test definitions to separate files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--split_test</code> / <code>--no_split_test</code></td>
<td>Write workflow job and test definitions to separate files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.61 workflow_upload command

This section is auto-generated from the help text for the planemo command `workflow_upload`. This help message can be generated with `planemo workflow_upload --help`.

#### Usage

```
planemo workflow_upload [OPTIONS] TARGET
```

#### Help

Upload workflows to github organization. **Options**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--namespace TEXT</code></td>
<td>Organization or username under which to create or update workflow repository. Must be a valid github username or organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dry_run</code></td>
<td>Don't execute action, show preview of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--help</code></td>
<td>Show this message and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.1 John Chilton

This document describes changes to Galaxy’s tooling framework over recent releases.

13.1.1 16.04

Full Galaxy changelog.

Tool Profile Version (PR #1688)

Tools may (and should) now declare a profile version (e.g. `<tool profile="16.04" ...>`). This allows Galaxy to fire a warning if a tool uses features too new for the current version and allows us to migrate away from some undesirable default behaviors that were required for backward compatibility.

set -e by default (d020522)

From the IUC best practices documentation:

“If you need to execute more than one shell command, concatenate them with a double ampersand (`&&`), so that an error in a command will abort the execution of the following ones.”

The job script generated with profile 16.04+ tools will include a `set -e` statement causing this behavior by default.

Older-style tools can enable this behavior by setting `strict=true` on the tool command XML block.
Using Exit Codes for Error Detection (b92074e)

Previously the default behavior was for Galaxy to ignore exit codes and declare a tool in error if issued any output on standard error. This was a regrettable default behavior and so all tools were encouraged to declare special XML blocks to force the use of exit codes.

For any tool that declares a profile version of 16.04 or greater, the default is now just to use exit codes for error detection.

Unrobust Features Removed (b92074e)

A few tool features have been removed from tools that declare a version of 16.04 or newer.

- The `interpreter=` attribute on `command` blocks has been eliminated. Please use `$_tool_directory_` from within the tool instead.
- `format="input"` on output datasets has been eliminated, please use `format_source=` to specify an exact input to derive datatype from.
- Disables extra output file discovery by default, tools must explicitly describe the outputs to collect with `discover_dataset` tags.
- Tools require a `version` attribute - previously an implicit default to 1.0.0 would be used.
- `$param_file` has been eliminated.

Clean Working Directories

Previously, Galaxy would fill tool working directories with files related to metadata and job metric collection. Tools will no longer be executed in the same directory as these files.

This applies to all tools not just profile 16.04+ tools.

13.1.2 16.01

Full Galaxy changelog.

Conda Dependency Resolution (PR #1345)

```xml
<tool>
  ...
  <requirements>
    <requirement type="package" version="0.11.4">FastQC</requirement>
  </requirements>
  ...
</tool>
```

- Dependency resolvers tell Galaxy how to translate requirements into jobs.
• The Conda dependency resolver forces Galaxy to create a conda environment for the job with FastQC at version 0.11.4 installed.

• Only dependency resolver that can be installed at runtime - great for Docker images, heterogeneous clusters, and testing tools.

• Links Conda and BioConda

---

**ToolBox Enhancements - Labels (PR #1012)**

![ToolBox Labels](image)

**ToolBox Enhancements - Monitoring (PR #1398)**

• The Galaxy toolbox can be reloaded from the Admin interface.

• Tool conf files (e.g. `tool_conf.xml`) can be monitored and automatically reloaded by Galaxy.

• Tool conf files can now be specified as YAML (or JSON).
Process Inputs as JSON (PR #1405)

```xml
<command>python "$__tool_directory/script.py" "$json_inputs"</command>
<configfiles>
  <inputs name="json_inputs" />
</configfiles>
```

This will produce a file referenced as `json_inputs` that contains a nested JSON structure corresponding to the tools inputs. Of limited utility for simple command-line tools - but complex tools with many repeats, conditional, and nesting could potentially benefit from this.

For instance, the JBrowse tool generates a complex JSON data structure using a `configfile` inside the XML. This is a much more portable way to deal with that.

Collections

- data_collection tool parameters (params) can now specify multiple collection_types for consumption (PR #1308).
  - This mirrors the format attribute which allows a comma-separated list of potential format types.
- Multiple collections can now be supplied to a multiple="true" data parameter (PR #805).
- Output collections can specify a type_source attribute (again mirroring format_source) (PR #1153).

13.1.3 15.10

Full Galaxy changelog.

Collections

- Tools may now produce explicit nested outputs PR #538. This enhances the discover_dataset XML tag to allow this.
- Allow certain output actions on collections. PR #544.
- Allow discover_dataset tags to use format instead of ext when referring to datatype extensions/formats.
- Allow min/max attributes on multiple data input parameters PR #765.

Whitelist Tools that Generate HTML (PR #510)

Galaxy now contains a plain text file that contains a list of tools whose output can be trusted when rendering HTML.
13.1.4 15.07

Full Galaxy changelog.

Parameterized XML Macros (PR #362)

Macros now allow defining tokens to be consumed as XML attributes. For instance, the following definition

```xml
<tool>
    <expand macro="inputs" foo="hello" />
    <expand macro="inputs" foo="world" />
    <expand macro="inputs" />
    <macros>
        <xml name="inputs" token_foo="the_default">
            <inputs>@FOO@</inputs>
        </xml>
    </macros>
</tool>
```

would expand out as

```xml
<tool>
    <inputs>hello</inputs>
    <inputs>world</inputs>
    <inputs>the_default</inputs>
</tool>
```

Tool Form

The workflow editor was updated to the use Galaxy’s newer frontend tool form.
Environment Variables (PR #395)

Tools may now use inputs to define environment variables that will be set during tool execution. The new environment_variables XML block is used to define this.

```xml
<command>
  echo "\$INTVAR" > $out_file1;
  echo "\$FORTEST" >> $out_file1;
</command>
<environment_variables>
  <environment_variable name="INTVAR">$inttest</environment_variable>
  <environment_variable name="FORTEST">#for i in ['m', 'o', 'o']#$i#end for#</environment_variable>
</environment_variables>
```
Test tool demonstrating the use of the `environment_variables` tag.

**Collections**

- Explicit output collections can now be used in workflows. (PR #311)
- The `filter` tag has been implemented for output dataset collections (PR #455. See the example tool `output_collection_filter.xml`.)
This code of conduct outlines our expectations for participants within the Planemo community, as well as steps to reporting unacceptable behavior. We are committed to providing a welcoming and inspiring community for all and expect our code of conduct to be honored. Anyone who violates this code of conduct may be banned from the community.

Our open source community strives to:

- **Be friendly and patient.**
- **Be welcoming:** We strive to be a community that welcomes and supports people of all backgrounds and identities. This includes, but is not limited to members of any race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, colour, immigration status, social and economic class, educational level, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, age, size, family status, political belief, religion, and mental and physical ability.
- **Be considerate:** Your work will be used by other people, and you in turn will depend on the work of others. Any decision you take will affect users and colleagues, and you should take those consequences into account when making decisions. Remember that we’re a world-wide community, so you might not be communicating in someone else’s primary language.
- **Be respectful:** Not all of us will agree all the time, but disagreement is no excuse for poor behavior and poor manners. We might all experience some frustration now and then, but we cannot allow that frustration to turn into a personal attack. It’s important to remember that a community where people feel uncomfortable or threatened is not a productive one.
- **Be careful in the words that we choose:** We are a community of professionals, and we conduct ourselves professionally. Be kind to others. Do not insult or put down other participants. Harassment and other exclusionary behavior aren’t acceptable. This includes, but is not limited to: Violent threats or language directed against another person, Discriminatory jokes and language, Posting sexually explicit or violent material, Posting (or threatening to post) other people’s personally identifying information (“doxing”), Personal insults, especially those using racist or sexist terms, Unwelcome sexual attention, Advocating for, or encouraging, any of the above behavior, Repeated harassment of others. In general, if someone asks you to stop, then stop.
- **Try to understand why we disagree:** Disagreements, both social and technical, happen all the time. It is important that we resolve disagreements and differing views constructively. Remember that we’re different. Diversity contributes to the strength of our community, which is composed of people from a wide range of backgrounds. Different people have different perspectives on issues. Being unable to understand why someone
holds a viewpoint doesn’t mean that they’re wrong. Don’t forget that it is human to err and blaming each other doesn’t get us anywhere. Instead, focus on helping to resolve issues and learning from mistakes.

### Diversity Statement

We encourage everyone to participate and are committed to building a community for all. Although we will fail at times, we seek to treat everyone both as fairly and equally as possible. Whenever a participant has made a mistake, we expect them to take responsibility for it. If someone has been harmed or offended, it is our responsibility to listen carefully and respectfully, and do our best to right the wrong.

Although this list cannot be exhaustive, we explicitly honor diversity in age, gender, gender identity or expression, culture, ethnicity, language, national origin, political beliefs, profession, race, religion, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, and technical ability. We will not tolerate discrimination based on any of the protected characteristics above, including participants with disabilities.

### Reporting Issues

If you experience or witness unacceptable behavior, or have any other concerns, please report it by contacting Dave Clements (clementsgalaxy@gmail.com). To report an issue involving Dave Clements please email James Taylor (james@taylorlab.org). All reports will be handled with discretion. In your report please include:

- Your contact information.
- Names (real, nicknames, or pseudonyms) of any individuals involved. If there are additional witnesses, please include them as well. Your account of what occurred, and if you believe the incident is ongoing. If there is a publicly available record (e.g. a mailing list archive or a public IRC logger), please include a link.
- Any additional information that may be helpful.

After filing a report, a representative will contact you personally, review the incident, follow up with any additional questions, and make a decision as to how to respond. If the person who is harassing you is part of the response team, they will recuse themselves from handling your incident. If the complaint originates from a member of the response team, it will be handled by a different member of the response team. We will respect confidentiality requests for the purpose of protecting victims of abuse.

### Attribution & Acknowledgements

This code of conduct is based on the Open Code of Conduct from the TODOGroup.
CHAPTER 15

Contributing

Please note that this project is released with a Contributor Code of Conduct. By participating in this project you agree to abide by its terms.

Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given. You can contribute in many ways:

15.1 Types of Contributions

15.1.1 Report Bugs


If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version, versions of other relevant software such as Galaxy or Docker.
- Links to relevant tools.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

15.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the GitHub issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

15.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the GitHub issues for features. Anything tagged with “enhancement” is open to whoever wants to implement it.
15.1.4 Write Documentation

Planemo could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official Planemo docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

15.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at https://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo/issues.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- This will hopefully become a community-driven project and contributions are welcome :)

15.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here’s how to set up planemo for local development.

1. Fork the planemo repo on GitHub.
2. Clone your fork locally:

   ```
   $ git clone git@github.com:your_name_here/planemo.git
   ```

3. Install your local copy into a virtualenv. Assuming you have virtualenvwrapper installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development:

   ```
   $ make setup-venv
   ```

4. Create a branch for local development:

   ```
   $ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
   ```

Now you can make your changes locally.

5. When you’re done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests

   ```
   $ make lint
   $ make test
   ```

   If the modification doesn’t affect code that configures and runs Galaxy - skipping a couple tests that will cause Galaxy and its dependencies to be downloaded results in a significant speed up. This subset of tests can be run with make quick-test.

6. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

   ```
   $ git add .
   $ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
   $ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
   ```

7. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.
15.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a docstring.
2. The pull request should work for Python >=3.6. Check https://travis-ci.org/galaxyproject/planemo/pull_requests and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

15.4 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
% make tox ENV=py37-unit ARGS='--tests tests/test_shed_upload.py'
```

This will use `Tox` to run the specified tests using Python 3.7. `ENV` here can be used to specify different Python version (e.g. `py36` or `py37`).

Even more granularity is also possible by specifying specific test methods:

```
make tox ENV=py37-unit ARGS='--tests tests/test_shed_upload.py:ShedUploadTestCase.test_tar_from_git'
```

tox can be used to run tests directly also (use `.venv/bin/activate` to ensure it is on your PATH).

```
tox -e py37-unit -- --tests tests/test_shed_upload.py
```

`Tox` itself is configured to wrap `nose`. One can skip `Tox` and run `nose` tests directly.

```
pytest tests/test_shed_upload.py
```

15.4.1 Tox

`Tox` is a tool to automate testing across different Python versions. The `tox` executable can be supplied with a `-e` argument to specify a testing environment. Planemo defines the following environments:

- **py37-lint** Lint the planemo code using Python 3.7.
- **py37-lint_docs** Lint the docs reStructuredText.
- **py37-lint_docstrings** Lint the project Python docstrings (doesn’t pass currently).
- **py36-unit-quick** Run the fastest unit tests (with least external dependencies) on Python 3.6.
- **py36-unit-nonredundant-noclientbuild-gx-2005** Run tests that are marked as targeting a Galaxy branch and test against Galaxy 20.05. Skip tests that are marked as redundant or that require a Galaxy client build.
- **py37-unit-gx-dev** Run tests that are marked as targeting a Galaxy branch and test against Galaxy’s dev branch.

15.4.2 Pre-commit Hooks

Planemo pull requests are automatically linted and tested using `TravisCI`. A git pre-commit hook can be setup to lint and/or test Planemo before committing to catch problems that would be detected by TravisCI as early as possible.
The following command will install a pre-commit hook that lints the Planemo code:

```
make setup-git-hook-lint
```

To also run the faster planemo tests, the following command can be used to setup a more rigorous pre-commit hook:

```
make setup-git-hook-lint-and-test
```
This document informally outlines the organizational structure governing the Planemo code base hosted at https://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo. This governance extends to code-related activities of this repository such as releases and packaging and related Planemo projects such planemo-machine. This governance does not include any other Galaxy-related projects belonging to the galaxyproject organization on GitHub.

16.1 Benevolent Dictator for Now (BDFN)

John Chilton (@jmchilton) is the benevolent dictator for now (BDFN) and is solely responsible for setting project policy. The BDFN is responsible for maintaining the trust of the developer community and so should be consistent and transparent in decision making processes and request comment and build consensus whenever possible.

The BDFN position only exists because the developers of the project believe it is currently too small to support full and open governance at this time. In order to keep things evolving quickly, it is better to keep procedures and process to a minimum and centralize important decisions with a trusted developer. The BDFN is explicitly meant to be replaced with a more formal and democratic process if the project grows to a sufficient size or importance.

The committers group is the group of trusted developers and advocates who manage the Planemo code base. They assume many roles required to achieve the project’s goals, especially those that require a high level of trust.

The BDFN will add committers as he or she see fits, usually after a few successful pull requests. Committers may commit directly or merge pull requests at their discretion, but everyone (including the BDFN) should open pull requests for larger changes.

In order to encourage a shared sense of ownership and openness, any committer may decide at any time to request a open governance model for the project be established and the BDFN must replace this informal policy with a more formal one and work with the project committers to establish a consensus on these procedures.

16.2 Committers

- Dannon Baker (@dannon)
• Bérénice Batut (@bebatut)
• Martin Cech (@martenson)
• John Chilton (@jmchilton)
• Peter Cock (@peterjc)
• Björn Grüning (@bgruening)
• Helena Rasche (@hexylena)
• Nicola Soranzo (@nsoranzo)
• James Taylor (@jxtx)
• Marius van den Beek (@mvdbeek)
Release Checklist

This page describes the process of releasing new versions of Planemo.

- Review `git status` for missing files.
- Verify the latest Travis CI builds pass.
- Update `HISTORY.rst` with the help of `scripts/bootstrap_history.py`
- `make open-docs` and review changelog.
- Ensure the target release is set correctly in `planemo/__init__.py` (version will be a `devN` variant of target release).
- `make clean && make lint && make test`
- Commit outstanding changes.
- Update version and history, commit, add tag, mint a new version and push everything upstream with `make release`
- The new tag should automatically push the new release to PyPI via the `deploy` job of the GitHub Actions workflow defined in `.github/workflows/ci.yaml`. If this didn’t work, you can `git checkout` the tag and push to PyPI by executing `make release-artifacts`
CHAPTER 18

History

18.1 0.73.0.dev0

18.2 0.72.0 (2020-08-04)

- More documentation/support around running workflows including new command to initialize workflow jobs workflow_init_job. Pull Request 1052
- Workflow tests and documentation for tagging inputs. Pull Request 1058
- Various documentation improvements. Pull Request 1061, Pull Request 1062
- Add mypy type checking. Pull Request 1060
- Progress decoupling Planemo’s core from click & CLI interactions. Pull Request 1059
- Tests for workflow testing script. Pull Request 821

18.3 0.71.0 (2020-08-03)

- Drop Python 2 support. Pull Request 1026
- Rev Galaxy dependencies - including bumping bioblend to 0.14.0, galaxy-tool-util, and unpinning cwltool (last of these thanks to thanks to @TMiguelT). Pull Request 1038, Pull Request 1034
- Workflow linting, best practices, and tooling to assist in following them. Pull Request 1028, Pull Request 1049, Pull Request 1051 Pull Request 1044
- Substantial rewrites to Galaxy workflow input staging - including allow nested collection and composite inputs to Galaxy for run and test. Pull Request 900, Pull Request 1029
- Remove assorted older, likely unused commands. Pull Request 1043
- Update installation.rst (thanks to @mblue9). Pull Request 1032
• Automatic PyPI upload on tag using GitHub Actions. Pull Request 994
• Fix quay repository presence check for single target builds. Pull Request 993
• More fine grained options for --shed_install (thanks to @AndreasSko). Pull Request 1001
• Change default Python version for Galaxy (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 1021
• Sort tests by id when merging (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 1022
• Add --group_tools option to ci_find_tools (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 1008
• Add shared data library path to the data upload box for training material (thanks to @shiltemann). Pull Request 1013
• Add support for tool versions to tutorial template generator (thanks to @shiltemann). Pull Request 1041
• Only copy test files if they don’t exist. Pull Request 1037
• Improvements to loading stock tools for workflow testing and serving (add new stock tools to list and check subworkflows). Pull Request 1031
• Fix link for composite data type docs (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 1020
• Do not use gi._make_url() internal BioBlend method.
• Switch CWL examples to use https://schema.org/version/latest/schema.rdf (thanks to @mr-c). Pull Request 1015
• Fix docs not to claim Galaxy can’t run on Python 3. Pull Request 1023
• Improved abstractions around target Galaxy instance. Pull Request 1046
• Add empty refgenie config for tests (thanks to @blankenberg). Pull Request 1025
• Substantial reworking of testing infrastructure. Pull Request 1024, Pull Request 1003, Pull Request 1011, Pull Request 1006, Pull Request 1040, Pull Request 1036, Pull Request 1042

18.4 0.70.0 (2020-01-29)

• Temporarily add galaxy-util requirement Pull Request 991
• Make symlinks in tool tree work for planemo test Pull Request 988
• Reduce use of shell=True in subprocesses Pull Request 989
• Drop planemo database seed option Pull Request 985
• Don’t execute untar_to() subprocesses through the shell Pull Request 984
• Allow setting database_connection for planemo test runs Pull Request 986
• Fix copy-paste mistakes Pull Request 983
• Add planemo list_repos command Pull Request 982
• Make container_register build files with headers and include base_image Pull Request 980
• Replace deprecated galaxy-lib requirement with galaxy-tool-util Pull Request 978
• Close all opened files (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 979
• Build single requirement container, log if requirement not in best-practice channels Pull Request 977
• Use tojson jinja2 filter instead of json.dumps Pull Request 975
• Add merge_test_reports command Pull Request 974
• Implement github workflow and fix profile commands if psql unavailable Pull Request 976
• Fix planemo lint –biocontainers if no build number in container Pull Request 972
• Update a training command (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 973
• Allow passing through GALAXY_VIRTUAL_ENV variable to venv setup Pull Request 971
• Correct help text (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 970
• Remove unneeded html5lib requirement Pull Request 968

18.5 0.62.1 (2019-10-14)

• Init & update submodules when installing and creating packages. Stop distributing eggs (thanks to @nsoranzo).

18.6 0.62.0 (2019-10-11)

• Use unicodify() on exceptions and subprocess outputs (thanks to @nsoranzo) Pull Request 944
• Do not override None with empty string (thanks to @ic4f). Pull Request 950
• Update Docker template for training material generation (thanks to @bedroesb). Pull Request 958
• Add support for suite of repos with different owners (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 959
• Link for collection details updated in the docs (thanks to @martin-raden). Pull Request 963
• Move most tests to Python 3.7, drop Python 3.4 (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 964
• Remove confusing warning Pull Request 966

18.7 0.61.0 (2019-07-08)

• Training - fix empty repeat + some formatting (thanks to @bebatut). Pull Request 926
• Training - add bibliography to tutorial template (thanks to @shiltemann). Pull Request 938
• Training - support new class definition for input in workflow step (thanks to @bebatut). Pull Request 943
• Various tool tutorial fixes ahead of GCC 2019 (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 940
• Return validation error if doi is empty (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 937

18.8 0.60.0 (2019-05-31)

• Return validation error if doi is empty Pull Request 937
• Add junit as test reporter (thanks to @selten). Pull Request 935
• Update galaxy.xsd for new python 3 compatibility attribute (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 931
• Documentation: add a little warning for <param ... multiple="true"> (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 930
18.9 0.59.0 (2019-05-09)

- Add ability to test data manager tools (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 912
- Update Training for new requirement definition (thanks to @bebatut). Pull Request 913
- Drop amqp workaround (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 917
- Use yaml.safe_load() instead of deprecated load() (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 921
- Allow converting tool_test_report.json to xunit (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 918
- Fix error if testcase.data.job does not exist (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 924
- Fix deprecated getchildren() (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 925

18.10 0.58.2 (2019-03-01)

- Fix display of tool ids in planemo html report (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 908
- Single quotes for file names (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 909
- Fix doc linting (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 910
- Update TS categories (thanks to @nsoranzo). 07dc6e0
- Close tag in doc help, to help with copy&Paste (thanks to @blankenberg). Pull Request 914
- Update the tool XSD file (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 915

18.11 0.58.1 (2019-01-03)

- Update galaxy-lib requirement to 18.9.2 to add Python 3.7 support (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 906
- Fix command run by planemo test --skip_venv (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 907

18.12 0.58.0 (2019-01-01)

- Remove deprecated sudo: false from .travis.yml (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 902
- Do not skip Galaxy client build for planemo serve. Install Galaxy when the directory specified with --galaxy_root does not exist or is empty. (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 895, Issue 845

18.13 0.57.1 (2018-11-23)

- Fix username validation for shed linting (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 899, Issue 898
18.14 0.57.0 (2018-11-19)

- Allow `workflow_convert` to convert a native `.ga` workflows to format 2 (yaml). Pull Request 896
- New command (`workflow_edit`) to open workflow in a synchronized graphical editor. Pull Request 894
- Conda tutorial fixes (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 876
- Enable `--conda_use_local` option for `planemo test` (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 876
- When testing, skip workflow outputs that do not have a `label` set (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 893
- Add `__repr__` for `TestCase` to improve debugging Planemo (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 892
- Increase IO polling interval over time (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 891
- Sync galaxy xsd and fix tests (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 889
- Linting fix for `W605` (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 888
- Add icon for repeat parameters in training (thanks to @bebatut). Pull Request 887

18.15 0.56.0 (2018-10-30)

- Allow selection of Python version when starting managed Galaxy (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 874
- Change the channel priority of conda (again). (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 867
- Some small english corrections (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 868
- Print the list of excluded paths when running `ci_find_repos` (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 877
- Improved XSD lint reporting. Pull Request 871
- Fix Planemo writing a file called `gx_venv_None`. Pull Request 870
- Update cwltool and galaxy-lib dependencies for Python 3.7 (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 864
- Fix to make workflow testing more robust. Pull Request 882

18.16 0.55.0 (2018-09-12)

- Add commands to create Galaxy training materials (thanks to @bebatut). Pull Request 861
- Fix `planemo test` when TEMP env variable contain spaces (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 851
- Support testing a completely remote galaxy instance (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 856
- Allow naming history from command line (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 860
- Sync galaxy.xsd from galaxy repo (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 866
- Fix `ServeTestCase.test_shed_serve` test (thanks to @nsoranzo). bad810a

18.17 0.54.0 (2018-06-06)

- Better support for testings against different versions of Galaxy efficiently and robustly. Pull Request 849
- New database version (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 847
- Hyperlink DOIs against preferred resolver (thanks to @katrinleinweber). Pull Request 850
- Tests for collection inputs to workflows. Pull Request 843
- Bring in Ephemeris sleep function - hopefully makes serve tests a bit more robust. b12b117
- More tutorial testing, tutorial updates. 016b923, 324c776, 2002b49
- More isolated test_shed_upload.py tests. 72d2ca7
- Add filetype support for workflow test inputs (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 842
- Add --no_shed_install option, to prevent shed installs as part of workflow testing. Pull Request 841
- Small docs fix (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 848

18.18 0.53.0 (2018-05-22)

- Make Planemo testing easier for CWL tools and workflows in various ways and update tutorials to reflect these simplifications. Pull Request 837
- Test and fix running workflow tests against externally managed Galaxy servers. Pull Request 833, Pull Request 836
- Allow using URIs for inputs of workflow test. Pull Request 840
- Slide Galaxy testing window to include 18.05 and drop 17.09. Pull Request 838

18.19 0.52.0 (2018-05-20)

- Allow optional disabling of Galaxy single user mode. Pull Request 835
- Fix for path pasting options during workflow testing. Pull Request 834

18.20 0.51.0 (2018-05-19)

- Fix essentially all Conda and BioContainers related functionality to allow parity between CWL and existing Galaxy functionality - fixes and enhances many commands including lint, conda_install, conda_env, test, run, and mull. Pull Request 828
- Add two new tutorials for Conda and Container development with CWL tools that mirrors the existing tutorials for Galaxy tools - including new CWL exercises, answers, and example project templates. 347c622
- Improve the CWL generated by the tool_init command to properly deal with SoftwareRequirement s and generate more idiomatic CWL. Pull Request 820, a5c72e3
- Add new engine type (--engine toil) for testing and running CWL tools (requires manually installing Toil with pip install toil in Planemo's environment). Pull Request 831
- Add documentation for the Galaxy Workflow and CWL test format files (includes information on configuring various test engines). Pull Request 832
- Better default logging config for CWL development. Pull Request 830
- Various fixes for the conda_search command. Pull Request 826
- Fix test coverage configuration. Pull Request 822
• Reorganize .travis.yml for clarity. Pull Request 829
• More isolated, robust unit tests that use git. Pull Request 827, Pull Request 818
• Fix default list of best-practice Conda channels. Pull Request 825
• Refactor tests to speed up quick tests - fewer buggy URLs fetched in “quick” mode. Pull Request 823
• Fix upload configuration of workflow testing to default (overrideable) external Galaxies to not use path pasting. Pull Request 816
• Fix test number parsing for workflow tests. Pull Request 817

18.21 0.50.1 (2018-05-11)

• Fix the process of waiting on Galaxy to boot up for the Docker Galaxy container --engine.

18.22 0.50.0 (2018-05-10)

• Fixes and small CLI tweaks to get the Docker Galaxy container working as an --engine for the run, serve, and test commands.

18.23 0.49.2 (2018-05-09)

• Various small fixes for new external Galaxy engine type.

18.24 0.49.1 (2018-05-06)

• Fix PyPI README rendering for 0.49.0 release changes.

18.25 0.49.0 (2018-05-06)

• Implement external Galaxy engine. Pull Request 781
• Restructure serve testing code for reuse. Pull Request 795
• Improve test report handling for JSON generated via galaxy-lib testing script. Pull Request 799
• Improve how various branches of Galaxy are tested. Pull Request 800
• Added documentation for GALAXY_MEMORY_MB (thanks to @bernt-matthias). Pull Request 801
• Log tool config in verbose logging mode. Pull Request 802
• Replace r channel with conda-forge (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 805
• Sync galaxy.xsd with latest Galaxy updates (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 806
• Use requests.get() when validating http URLs (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 809
• Do not consider tools with “deprecated” in the path (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 810
• Automatically load tools shipped with Galaxy when testing, running, or serving workflows that reference these tools. Pull Request 790
• Revise README and touch up documentation in general. Pull Request 787
• Various small changes to testing and test framework. Pull Request 792
• Various Python 3 fixes. 8efe9e9, 41f7df1
• Fixes for Galaxy 18.0X releases. Pull Request 803, dc443d6

18.26 0.48.0 (2018-02-28)
• Run all CI tests against Python 3 (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 768 and Pull Request 774
• Python 3 fix - subprocess with universal_newlines=True (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 764
• Record CWL conformance test results using JUnit xml (thanks to @mr-c). Pull Request 756
• Restore run test case for simple Galaxy tools. Pull Request 769
• Enhancements to Galaxy profiles and workflow testing. Pull Request 773
• Fix resolving & installing shed repositories from workflows for test and run commands. Pull Request 776
• Implement planemo command to convert format 2 workflows into .ga workflows. Pull Request 771
• Add a native Galaxy workflow (.ga) testing test. Pull Request 770
• Drop Brew support but add more detailed install instructions. Pull Request 761
• Clean up CWL conformance test execution. Pull Request 753
• Assorted small CWL and deamon serve fixes. Pull Request 759

18.27 0.47.0 (2017-11-18)
• Update to the latest Galaxy tool XSD (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 747
• Re-fix problem when shed_update would fail if nothing to update (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 747
• Update instructions for installation via conda (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 743
• Bug fix for MacOS chmod doesn’t support –recursive flag. (thanks to @dfornika). Pull Request 739
• Bug fix to also socket.error when linting URLs (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 738
• Disable broken tests. Pull Request 745

18.28 0.46.1 (2017-09-26)
• Rev to latest versions of bioblend and galaxy-lib for various fixes related to CWL.
18.29 0.46.0 (2017-09-15)

• Change behavior of --docker flag, for a few releases it would require Galaxy use a container for every non-upload tool. This breaks various conversion tools for instance and so was reverted. Pull Request 733
• Add ‘Accept’ header when linting doc URLs (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 725
• Fix –conda_auto_install help (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 727
• Incremental progress toward CWL support via Galaxy. Pull Request 729, Pull Request 732
• Update galaxy-lib to latest version to fix various issues. Pull Request 730
• Fix lint detected problems with documentation. Pull Request 731

18.30 0.45.0 (2017-09-06)

• Update to the latest galaxy-lib for Conda fixes. (thanks @nsoranzo) and updated CWL utilities. Pull Request 716, Pull Request 723
• Update Conda channel order to sync with Bioconda (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 715
• Experimental support running CWL workflows through the CWL fork of Galaxy.
• Mention planemo command --help in main help (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 709
• Bugfix handle None requirement versions when registering containers (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 704
• Bugfix for dependencies by pinning ruamel.yaml version (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 720

18.31 0.44.0 (2017-06-22)

• Fix and improve Galaxy root option specification options. Pull Request 701, 8a608e0
• Update planemo mull to use a default action of build-and-test since build no longer cleans up itself. ecc1bc2
• Add a command to pre-install Involucro. Pull Request 702

18.32 0.43.0 (2017-06-22)

• Remove stdio from generated tools - just use exit_code for everything. 91b6fa0
• Implement some ad-hoc documentation tests. Pull Request 699
• A large number of small enhancements and fixes for the documentation and example projects.

18.33 0.42.1 (2017-06-16)

• Fix Readme typos (thanks to @manabuishii) 904d77a
• Fix container_register to create pull requests against the newly finalized home of the multi-package-containers registry repository. 9636682
• Fix use_global_config and use_env_var for options with unspecified defaults. 475104c
18.34 0.42.0 (2017-06-15)

- Conda/Container documentation and option naming improvements. Pull Request 684
- Sync galaxy.xsd with latest upstream Galaxy updates (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 687
- Fix ci_find_repos command to not filter repos whose only modifications were in subdirs (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 688
- Update container_register for mulled version 2 and repository name changes. Pull Request 689
- Better pull request messages for the container_register command. Pull Request 690

18.35 0.41.0 (2017-06-05)

- Fix shed_update not fail if there is nothing to update (thanks to @nsoranzo). Issue 494, Pull Request 680
- Conda documentation and option naming improvements. Pull Request 683
- Implement container_register for tool repositories. Pull Request 675
- Fix hub binary installation for Mac OS X. Pull Request 682

18.36 0.40.1 (2017-05-03)

- Fix data manager configuration to not conflict with original Galaxy at galaxy_root (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 662
- Fix filter_paths() to not partial match paths when filtering shed repositories (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 665
- Fix description when creating .shed.yml files (thanks to @RJMW). Pull Request 664

18.37 0.40.0 (2017-03-16)

- Implement instructions and project template for GA4GH Tool Execution Challenge Phase 1. 84c4a73
- Eliminate Conda hack forcing /tmp as temp directory. b4ae44d
- Run dependency script tests in isolated directories. 32f41c9
- Fix OS X bug in planemo run by reworking it to wait using urllib instead of sockets. 3129216

18.38 0.39.0 (2017-03-15)

- Implement documentation and examples for Conda-based dependency development (under “Advanced” topics). Pull Request 642, Pull Request 643
- Implement documentation and examples for container-based dependency development (under “Advanced” topics). 0a1abfe
- Implement a planemo conda_search command for searching best practice channels from the command line. Pull Request 642
• Allow Planemo to work with locally built Conda packages using the --conda_use_local command. Pull Request 643, Issue 620

• Implement an open (or just o) command to quickly open the last test results (or any file if supplied). Pull Request 641

• Linting improvements and fixes due to galaxy-lib update. * WARN on test output names not found or not matching. * INFO correct information about stdio if profile version is found. * WARN if profile version is incorrect. * INFO profile version * Fix assert_command not detected as a valid test (fixes Issue 260).

• Have lint --conda_requirements check that at least one actual requirement is found. 6638caa

• Allow conda_install to work with packages as well as just tools. 8faf661

• Add --global option to conda_install to install requirements into global Conda setup instead of using an environment. 8faf661

• Implement planemo lint --biocontainer that checks that a tool has an available BioContainer registered. 0a1abfe

• Add more options and more documentation to the planemo mull command. 0a1abfe

• Hack around a bug in Conda 4.2 that makes it so planemo mull doesn’t work out of the box on Mac OS X. 0a1abfe

• Allow URIs to be used instead of paths for a couple operations. ce0dc4e

• Implement non-strict CWL parsing option. 4c0f100

• Fixes for changes to cwltool and general CWL-relate functionality. 3c95b7b, 06bca19, 525de8f, 9867e56, 9ab47a0d

• Eliminate deprecated XML-based abstraction from planemo.tools. 04238d3

• Fix MANIFEST.in entry that was migrated to galaxy-lib. ced5ce2

• Various fixes for the command conda_env. Pull Request 640

• Improved command help - both formatting and content. Pull Request 639

• Implement a --no_dependency_resolution option disabiling conda dependency resolver. Pull Request 635, Issue 633

• Tests for new linting logic. Pull Request 638

• Fix bug where tool IDs needs to be lowercase for the shed (thanks to @bgruening). Pull Request 649

• Update seqtk version targetted by intro docs. e343b67

• Various other Conda usability improvements. Pull Request 634

18.39 0.38.1 (2017-02-06)

• Fix bug with shed_lint --urls introduced in 0.38.0. 84ebc1f

18.40 0.38.0 (2017-02-06)

• Trim down the default amount of logging during testing. Pull Request 629, Issue 515

• Improved log messages during shed operations. 08c067c

• Update tool XSD against latest Galaxy. fca4183, 03c9658
• Fix bug where `shed_lint --tools` for a suite lints the same tools multiple times. Issue 564, Pull Request 628

**18.41 0.37.0 (2017-01-25)**

• Update to the latest `galaxy-lib` release. This means new installs start with Miniconda 3 instead of Miniconda 2 and at a newer version. This fixes many Conda related bugs.

• Change defaults so that Conda automatically initializes and performs tool installs by default from within the spawned Galaxy server. The trio of flags `--conda_dependency_resolution`, `--conda_auto_install`, and `--conda_auto_init` are effectively enabled by default now. 4595953

• Use the Galaxy cached dependency manager by default (thanks to @abreaud). Pull Request 612

• Test Conda dependency resolution for more versions of Galaxy including the forthcoming release of 17.01.

• Update to the latest Galaxy tool XSD for various tool linting fixes. 32acd68

• Fix pip ignores for `bioconda_scripts` (thanks to @nturaga) Pull Request 614

**18.42 0.36.1 (2016-12-12)**

• Fix move error when using `project_init`. Issue 388, Pull Request 610

• Improved integration testing for `test` command. Pull Request 609

• Update CWL links to v1.0 (thanks to @mr-c). Pull Request 608

**18.43 0.36.0 (2016-12-11)**

• Bring in latest tool XSD file from Galaxy (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 605

• PEP8 fixes for various linting problems (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 606

• Update tool syntax URL to new URL (thanks to @mvdbeek). Pull Request 602

**18.44 0.35.0 (2016-11-14)**

• Native support for building bioconductor tools and recipes (thanks to @nturaga). Pull Request 570

• Fixes for running Galaxy via docker-galaxy-stable (thanks to @bgruening). 50d3c4a

• Import order linting fixes (thanks to @bgruening).

**18.45 0.34.1 (2016-10-12)**

• Mimic web browser to validate user help URLs fixing Issue 578 (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 591

• Fix for Bioconda recipes depending on `conda-forge` (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 590
18.46 0.34.0 (2016-10-05)

- Implement `mull` command to build containers for tools based on Conda recipes matching requirement definitions. 08cef54
- Implement `--mulled_containers` flag on `test, serve, and run` commands to run tools in “mulled” containers. Galaxy will first search locally cache containers (such as ones built with `mull`), then search the mulled namespace of quay.io, and finally build one on-demand if needed using `galaxy-lib` and `Involucro` developed by @thriqon.
- Implement `--conda_requirements` flag on `lint` command to ensure requirements can be resolved in best practice channels. 9da8387
- Allow `conda_install` command over multiple tool paths. 2e4e5fc
- Update `pip` as part of setting virtual environment in `Makefile` target. 19b2ee9
- Add script to auto-update Bioconda recipe for Planemo and open a pull request. f0da66f

18.47 0.33.2 (2016-09-28)

- Fix HISTORY.rst link problem that prevented correct display of content on PyPI.

18.48 0.33.1 (2016-09-28)

- Fix `lint --urls` false positives by being more restrictive with what is considered a URL (fixed by @hexylena after detailed report from @peterjc). Issue 573, Pull Request 579

18.49 0.33.0 (2016-09-23)

- Enable XSD validation of tools by default (restore old behavior with `planemo lint --no_xsd`). 1ef05d2
- Implement a `conda_lint` command to lint Conda recipes based on anaconda-verify. 6a6f164
- Implement `clone` and `pull_request` commands to ease PRs (with documentation fixes from @martenson). e925ba1, ea5324f
- Update `galaxy.xsd` to allow version_command’s to have an interpreter attribute. 7cca2e4
- Apply improvement from @nsoranzo for Planemo’s use of git diff. 6f91719
- Pull in downstream refactoring of `tool_init` code from @nturaga’s Bioconductor work. ccdd2d5
- Update to latest Tool Factory code from tools-iuc. ca88b0c
- Small code cleanups. b6d8294, d6da3a8
- Fixup docs in `planemo.xml.validation`.
- Allow skipping newly required lxml dependency in `setup.py`. 34538de
18.50 0.32.0 (2016-09-16)

- Enhance `planemo lint --xsd` to use a fairly complete and newly official XSD definition. Pull Request 566
- Migrate and update documentation related to tool XML macros and handling multiple outputs from the Galaxy wiki (with help from @bgruening, @mvdbeek, and @nsoranzo). Pull Request 559
- Documentation fixes (thanks to @ramezrawas). Pull Request 561
- Do not fail URL linting in case of too many requests (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 565

18.51 0.31.0 (2016-09-06)

- Implement new commands to `ci_find_repos` and `ci_find_tools` to ease CI scripting. Pull Request 555

18.52 0.30.2 (2016-09-01)

- Fix another problem with Conda prefix handling when using `--conda_dependency_resolution`. f7b6c7e

18.53 0.30.1 (2016-09-01)

- Fix a problem with Conda prefix handling when using `--conda_dependency_resolution`. f7b6c7e
- Fix for quote problem in `update_planemo_recipe.bash`. 6c03de8
- Fix to restore linting of `tests/` directory and fix import order throughout module. ef4b9f4

18.54 0.30.0 (2016-09-01)

- Update to the latest galaxy-lib release and change Conda semantics to match recent updates to Galaxy. For the most robust Conda usage - use planemo 0.30+ with Galaxy 16.07 or master. 07d94bd
- Implement the `--conda_auto_init` flag for `conda_install`. ca19910
- Allow the environment variable `PLANEMO_CONDA_PREFIX` to set a default for `--conda_prefix`. 24008ab
- Fixup documentation regarding installs and Conda. ce44e87
- Fix and lint Python module import order throughout project. Pull Request 550
- Use `cp` rather than symlink to `$DOWNLOAD_CACHE` in the `dependency_script` command (thanks to @peterjc). c2204b3
- Fixes for the Homebrew recipe updater. c262b6d

18.55 0.29.1 (2016-08-19)

- Improved handling of Python 2.7 specific dependencies.
18.56 0.29.0 (2016-08-19)

- Look for sha256sum checksums during shed_lint (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 539
- An assortment fixes and enhancements to the dependency_script command (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 541, Pull Request 545
- Fix shed_build to respect exclude: in .shed.yml (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 540
- Fix linting of tool URLs (thanks to @nsoranzo). Pull Request 546

18.57 0.28.0 (2016-08-17)

- Fixes for bioblend v0.8.0 (thanks to @nsoranzo). 9fdf490
- Enable shed repo type update (thanks to @nsoranzo). 3ceaa40
- Create suite repositories with repository_suite_definition type by default (thanks to @nsoranzo). 057f4f0
- Include shed_lint in script run by travis_init (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 528
- Minor polish to the travis_init command (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 512
- Update pip and setuptools on TravisCI; fix travis_init (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 521
- Shorten command one line descriptions for main help (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 510
- Use planemo test --no_cache_galaxy under TravisCI (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 513
- Improve and fix docs ahead of GCC 2016 (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 498, 725b232
- Add description of expect_num_outputs to planemo FAQ. a066af8
- Revise planemo tools docs to be more explicit about collection identifiers. a811e65
- Add more docs on existing dynamic tool output features. Pull Request 526
- Fix serve command doc (thanks to @nsoranzo). 8c088c6
- Fix make lint-readme (RST link errors) (thanks to @peterjc). Pull Request 525
- Add union bedgraph example to project templates (for GCC demo example). d53bcd6
- Add Flow Cytometry Analysis, Data Export, and Constructive Solid Geometry as shed categories (thanks to @bgruening, @gregvonkuster, and @nsoranzo). e890ab5, 08bb354, e2398fb
- Remove duplicated attribute in docs/writing/bwa-mem_v5.xml (thanks to Paul Stewart @pstew). Pull Request 507

18.58 0.27.0 (2016-06-22)

- Use ephemeris to handle syncing shed tools for workflow actions. 1c6cfbb
- More planemo testing enhancements for testing artifacts that aren’t Galaxy tools. Pull Request 491
- Implement docker_galaxy engine type. eb039c0, Issue 15
- Enhance profiles to be Dockerized Galaxy-aware. Pull Request 488
- Add linter for DOI type citation - thanks to @mvdbeek. Pull Request 484
18.59 0.26.0 (2016-05-20)

- Implement Engine and Runnable abstractions - Planemo now has beta support for testing Galaxy workflows and CWL tools with Galaxy and any CWL artifact with cwltool. Pull Request 454, 7be1bf5
- Fix missing command_line in test output json. e38c436
- More explicit Galaxy job_conf.xml handling, fixes bugs caused by galaxy_root having existing and incompatible job_conf.xml files and makes it possible to specify defaults with fixed server name. c4dfd55
- Introduce profile commands (profile_create, profile_delete, and profile_list) and profile improvements (automatic postgres database creation support). Pull Request 480, a87899b
- Rework Galaxy test reporting to use structured data instead of XUnit data. 4d29bf1
- Refactor Galaxy configuration toward support for running Galaxy in docker-galaxy-stable. Pull Request 479

18.60 0.25.1 (2016-05-11)

- Tweak dependencies to try to fix cwltool related issues - such as Issue 475.

18.61 0.25.0 (2016-05-11)

- Implement Galaxy “profiles” - the ability to configure persistent, named environments for serve and test. 5d08b67
- Greatly improved serve command - make test-data available as an FTP folder, (on 16.07) automatically log in an admin user, and many more options (such as those required for “profiles” and a --daemon mode).
- Two fixes to ensure more consistent, dependable test output. Pull Request 472, f3c6917
- Add code and documentation for linting (lint) and building (tool_init) CWL tools. a4e6958, b0b867e, 4cd571c
- If needed for Conda workaround, shorten config_directory path (thanks to @mvdbeek). efc5f30
- Fix --no_cache_galaxy option (thanks to Gildas Le Corguillé). d8f2038
- Target draft 3 of CWL instead of draft 2. 775bf49
- Fix cwltool dependency version - upstream changes broke compatibility. 65b999d
- Add documentation section and slides about recent Galaxy tool framework changes (with fix from @remi-marenco). 069e7ba
- Add IUC standards to Planemo docs. 2ae2b49
- Improve collection-related contents in documentation (thanks in part to @martenson). fea51fc, 13a5ae7
- Add documentation on GALAXY_SLOTS and running planemo on a cluster. 45135ff, e0acf91
- Revise command-line handling framework for consistency and extension - allow extra options to be configured as defaults ~/.planemo.yml including --job_config_file and Conda configuration options. e769118, 26e378e
- Fix tool_init commands options typos (thanks to Nitesh Turaga). 826d371
- Refactor galaxy-related modules into submodules of a new planemo.galaxy package. 8e96864
- Fix error message typo (thanks to @blankenberg). b1c8f1d
• Update documentation for recent command additions. 3f4ab44
• Rename option --galaxy_sqlite_database option to --galaxy_database_seed and fix it so it actually works. f7554d1
• Add --extra_tools option to serve command. 02a08a0
• Update project testing to include linting documentation (docs/), Python import order, and docstrings. a13a120, 6e1e726, 95d5c8a

18.62 0.24.2 (2016-04-25)

• Revert “check .shed.yml owner against credentials during shed creation”, test was incorrect and preventing uploads. Pull Request 425, Issue 246

18.63 0.24.1 (2016-04-08)

• Fix test summary report. Pull Request 429
• Improve error reporting when running shed_test. ce8e1be
• Improved code comments and tests for shed related functionality. 89674cb
• Rev galaxy-lib dependency to 16.4.1 to fix wget usage in newer versions of wget. d76b489

18.64 0.24.0 (2016-03-29)

• Drop support for Python 2.6. 93b7bda
• A variety of fixes for shed_update. Pull Request 428, Issue 416
• Fix reporting of metadata updates for invalid shed updates. Pull Request 426, Issue 420
• Check .shed.yml owner against credentials during shed creation. Pull Request 425, Issue 246
• Fix logic error if there is a problem with shed_create. 358a42c
• Tool documentation improvements. 0298510, a58a3b8

18.65 0.23.0 (2016-02-15)

• Fix duplicated attributes with Conda resolver (thanks to Björn Grüning). Pull Request 403
• Upgrade to latest version of galaxy-lib for more linting.
• Attempt to better handle conditional dependency on cwltool.

18.66 0.22.2 (2016-01-14)

• Fixed bug targeting forthcoming release of Galaxy 16.01.
18.67 0.22.1 (2016-01-14)

- Fixed problem with PyPI build artifacts due to submodule’s not being initialized during previous release.

18.68 0.22.0 (2016-01-13)

- Add `--skip_venv` to support running Galaxy 16.01 inside of conda environments. 9f3957d
- Implement conda support. f99f6c1, ad3b2f0, 5e0b6d1
- Update LICENSE for Planemo to match Galaxy. 15d33c7
- Depend on new galaxy-lib on PyPI instead of previous hacks…. Pull Request 394
- Fix egg caching against master/15.10. 6d0f502
- Fix bug causing shed publishing of .svn directories. Issue 391
- Bug fixes for Conda support thanks to @bgruening. 63e456c
- Fix document issues thanks to @eikon. Pull Request 390
- Improve client for shed publishing to support newer shed backend being developed by @hexylena. Pull Request 394
- Tool Shed repo_id change, @hexylena. Pull Request 398
- Various other small changes to testing, project structure, and Python 3 support.

18.69 0.21.1 (2015-11-29)

- Fix serious regression to test command. 94097c7
- Small fixes to release process. 4e1377c, 94645ed

18.70 0.21.0 (2015-11-29)

- If virtualenv not on PATH, have Planemo create one for Galaxy. 5b97f2e
- Add documentation section on testing tools installed in an existing Galaxy instance. 1927168
- When creating a virtualenv for Galaxy, prefer Python 2.7. e0577e7
- Documentation fixes and improvements thanks to @martenson. 0f8cb10, 01584c5, b757791
- Specify a minimum six version requirement. 1c7ee5b
- Add script to test a planemo as a wheel. 6514ff5, Issue 184
- Fix empty macro loading. Issue 362
- Fix an issue when you run shed_diff --shed_target local thanks to Gwendoline Andres and Gildas Le Corguillé at ABiMS Roscoff. Pull Request 375
- Fix shed_diff printing to stdout if -o isn’t specified. f3394e7
- Small shed_diff improvements to XML diffing and XUnit reporting. af7448c, 83e227a
- More logging of shed_diff results if –verbose flagged. 9427b47
• Add `test_report` command for rebuilding reports from structured JSON. 99ee51a
• Fix option bug with Click 6.0 thanks to @bgruening. 2a7c792
• Improved error messages for test commands. fdce74c
• Various fixes for Python 3. 2f66fc3, 7572e99, 8eda729, 764ce01
• Use newer travis container infrastructure for testing. 6d81a94
• Test case fixes. 98fde8c, 0e4f70a

18.71 0.20.0 (2015-11-11)

• More complete I/O capturing for XUnit. 6409449
• Check for select parameter without options when linting tools. Issue 373
• Add `--cwl_engine` argument to `cwl_run` command. dd94ddc
• Fixes for select parameter linting. 8b31850
• Fix to demultiplexing repositories after tool uploads. Issue 361
• Fix to update planemo for Galaxy wheels. 25ef0d5
• Various fixes for Python 2.6 and Python 3. c1713d2, 916f610, c444855

18.72 0.19.0 (2015-11-03)

• Initial implementation of `cwl_run` command that runs a CWL tool and job file through Galaxy. 49c5c1e
• Add `--cwl` flag to `serve` to experimentally serve CWL tools in Galaxy. Pull Request 339
• Implement highly experimental `cwl_script` command to convert a CWL job to a bash script. 508dce7
• Add name to all XUnit reports (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 343
• Capture stdout and stderr for `shed_diff` and `shed_update` XUnit reports. Pull Request 344
• More tool linting (conditionals) thanks to @hexylena. Pull Request 350
• UTF-8 fixes when handling XUnit reports. Pull Request 345
• Add `Epigenetics` as Tool Shed category. Pull Request 351
• Merge changes to common modules shared between Galaxy, Planemo, and Pulsar (thanks to @natefoo). Pull Request 356
• Add `--cite_url` to `tool_init`. fdb1b51
• `tool_init` bug fix. f854138
• Fix `setup.py` for `cwltool` and `bioblend` changes. 1a157d4
• Add option to specify template sqlite database locally. c23569f
• Add example IPython notebooks to docs. c8640b6
18.73 0.18.1 (2015-10-22)

- Fix issue with test reporting not being populated. 19900a6

18.74 0.18.0 (2015-10-20)

- Improvements to docker_shell usability (thanks to @kellrott). Pull Request 334
- Add docker pull attempt when missing Dockerfile (thanks to @kellrott). Pull Request 333
- Fix bug inferring which files are tool files (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 335, Issue 313
- Initial work toward automating brew recipe update. 4d6f7d9, Issue 329

18.75 0.17.0 (2015-10-19)

- Implement basic XUnit report option for shed_update (thanks to @martenson). Pull Request 322
- Fix issues with producing test outputs. 572e754
- XUnit reporting improvements - refactoring, times, diff output (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 330
- Implement project governance policy and update developer code of conduct to match that of the Galaxy project. Pull Request 316
- Update filters for account for new .txt and .md test outputs (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 327
- Add verbose logging to galaxy test output handling problems. 5d7db92
- Flake8 fixes (thanks to @martenson). 949a36d
- Remove uses of deprecated mktemp Python standard library function (thanks to @hexylena). Pull Request 330

18.76 0.16.0 (2015-10-07)

- Adding new command dependency_script to convert Tool Shed dependencies into shell scripts - thanks to @peterjc. Pull Request 310, f798c7e, Issue 303
- Implement profiles in sheds section of the ~/.planemo.yml. Pull Request 314

18.77 0.15.0 (2015-10-01)

- Template framework for reporting including new markdown and plain text reporting options for testing - thanks to @hexylena. Pull Request 304
- XUnit style reporting for shed_diff command - thanks to @hexylena. Pull Request 305
- Add new shed_build command for building repository tarballs - thanks to @kellrott. Pull Request 297
- Fix exit code handling for lint commands - thanks to @mvdbeek. Pull Request 292
- Improved documentation for serve command - thanks to @lparsons. Pull Request 312
- Tiny backward compatible Python 3 tweaks for Tool Factory - thanks to @peterjc. dad2d9d
• Fixed detection of virtual environment in Makefile - thanks to @lparsons. Pull Request 311
• Updates to Galaxy XSD - thanks to @mr-c. Pull Request 309
• Allow reading shed key option from an environment variable. Pull Request 307
• Allow specifying host to serve Galaxy using $host - thanks in part to @chambm. Pull Request 301
• Allow specifying defaults for $host and --port in ~/.planemo.yml. Pull Request 301
• Improve ~/.planemo.yml sample comments - thanks to @martenson. Pull Request 287
• Update tool shed categories - thanks to @bgruening. Pull Request 285
• Improved output readability for diff command - thanks to @martenson. Pull Request 284

18.78 0.14.0 (2015-08-06)

• Allow -t as shorthand for --shed_target (thanks to Peter Cock). Pull Request 278
• Fix tool_init command to use from_work_dir only if file in command (thanks to bug report and initial fix outline by Gildas Le Corguillé). Pull Request 277
• Various documentation fixes (thanks in part to Peter Cock and Daniel Blankenberg). Pull Request 256, Pull Request 253, Pull Request 254, Pull Request 255, Pull Request 251, Issue 272

18.79 0.13.2 (2015-07-06)

• Fix project_init for missing files. cb5b906
• Various documentation improvements.

18.80 0.13.1 (2015-07-01)

• Fix for shed_init producing non-standard type hints. Issue 243, f0610d7
• Fix tool linting for parameters that define an argument but not a name. Issue 245, aad1eed
• Many doc updates including a tutorial for developing tools in a test-driven fashion and instructions for using the planemo appliance through Kitematic (with Kitematic screenshots from E. Rasche).

18.81 0.13.0 (2015-06-28)

• If planemo cannot find a Galaxy root, it will now automatically fetch one (specifying --galaxy_install will still force a fetch). Pull Request 235
• Documentation has been updated to reflect new and vastly improved Docker and Vagrant virtual appliances are now available, as well as a new VirtualBox OVA variant.
• Update linting for new tool XML features (including detect_errors and output collections). Issue 233, 334f2d4
• Fix shed_test help text. Issue 223
• Fix code typo (thanks to Nicola Soranzo). Pull Request 230
• Improvements to algorithm used to guess if an XML file is a tool XML file. Issue 231
• Fix configuration file handling bug. Issue 240

18.82 0.12.2 (2015-05-23)

• Fix shed_test and shed_serve for test and local tool sheds. f3cafaa

18.83 0.12.1 (2015-05-21)

• Fix to ensure the tab completion script is in the Python source tarball (required for setting up tab-completion for Homebrew). 6b4e7a6

18.84 0.12.0 (2015-05-21)

• Implement a --failed flag for the test command to rerun previously failed tests. Pull Request 210
• Implement shed_update to upload contents and update repository metadata. Pull Request 216
• Implement shed_test and shed_serve commands to test and view published artifacts in the Tool Shed. Pull Request 213, Issue 176
• Add shell tab-completion script. 37dcc07
• Many more commands allow specifying multiple tool and/or repository targets. Issue 150
• Add -m as alias for --message in planemo shed_upload (thanks to Peter Cock). Pull Request 200
• Add --ensure_metadata option to shed_lint to ensure .shed.yml files contain many repository. Pull Request 215
• More developer documentation, additional make targets including ones for setting up git pre-commit hooks. cc8abb6, Issue 209
• Small README improvement (thanks to Martin Čech) b53006d
• Fixes for shed operation error handling (thanks to Martin Čech). Pull Request 203, Pull Request 206
• Fix for “smart” shed_diff not in the repository root directory (thanks to Peter Cock). Pull Request 207, Issue 205
• Recursive shed_diff with directories not yet in Tool Shed. Pull Request 208
• Improve error handling and reporting for problematic --shed_target values. Issue 217
• Fix typos in lint messages. Issue 211

18.85 0.11.1 (2015-05-12)

• Fix default behavior for planemo lint to use current directory if explicit paths are not supplied. 1e3668a
18.86 0.11.0 (2015-05-12)

- More compact syntax for defining multiple custom inclusions in .shed.yml files - thanks to Peter Cock. Issue 180, Pull Request 185, Pull Request 196
- Prevent ambiguous destinations when defining custom inclusions in .shed.yml- thanks to Peter Cock. Pull Request 186
- lint now warns if tool ids contain whitespace. Pull Request 190
- Handle empty tar-balls gracefully on older Python versions - thanks to Peter Cock. Pull Request 187
- Tweak quoting in cp command - thanks to Peter Cock. 6bcf699
- Fix regression causing testing to no longer produce “pretty” test results under certain circumstances. Issue 188
- Fix for recursive shed_diff folder naming. Issue 192
- Fix output definitions to tool_init command. Issue 189

18.87 0.10.0 (2015-05-06)

- Extend shed_lint to check for valid actions in tool_dependencies.xml files. 8117e03
- Extend shed_lint to check for required files based on repository type. Issue 156
- Ignore common editor backup files during shed_upload. Issue 179
- Fix missing file when installing from source via PyPI. Issue 181
- Fix lint to verify data inputs specify a format attribute. 8117e03
- Docstring fix thanks to @peterjc. fe7ad46

18.88 0.9.0 (2015-05-03)

- Add new logo to the README thanks to @petrkadlec from puradesign.cz and @carlfeberhard from the Galaxy Project. Issue 108
- Implement smarter shed_diff command - it now produces a meaningful exit codes and doesn’t report differences if these correspond to attributes that will be automatically populated by the Tool Shed. Issue 167
- Use new smarter shed_diff code to implement a new --check_diff option for shed_upload - to check for meaningful differences before updating repositories. Issue 168
- Record git commit hash during shed_upload if the .shed.yml is located in a git repository. Issue 170
- Allow shed_operations to operate on git URLs directly. Issue 169
- Fail if missing file inclusion statements encountered during .shed.yml repository resolution - bug reported by @peterjc. Issue 158
- Improved exception handling for tool shed operations including new --fail_fast command-line option. * Issue 114, Pull Request 173
- Implement more validation when using the shed_init command. 1cd0c2d
- Add -r/--recursive option to shed_download and shed_diff commands and allow these commands to work with .shed.yml files defining multiple repositories. 40a1f57
• Add `--port` option to the `serve` and `tool_factory` commands. 15804be

• Fix problem introduced with `setup.py` during the 0.9.0 development cycle - thanks to @peterjc. Pull Request 171

• Fix clone bug introduced during 0.9.0 development cycle - thanks to @bgruening. Pull Request 175

18.89 0.8.4 (2015-04-30)

• Fix for Travis CI testing picking up invalid tests (reported by @takadonet). Issue 161

• Fix tar ordering for consistency (always sort by name) - thanks to @peterjc. Pull Request 164, Issue 159

• Fix exception handling related to tool shed operations - thanks to @peterjc. Pull Request 155, b86fe1f

18.90 0.8.3 (2015-04-29)

• Fix bug where `shed_lint` was not respecting the `-r/--recursive` flag. 9ff0d2d

• Fix bug where planemo was producing tar files incompatible with the Tool Shed for package and suite repositories. a2ee135

18.91 0.8.2 (2015-04-29)

• Fix bug with `config_init` command thanks to @bgruening. Pull Request 151

• Fix unnessecary lint warning about `parallelism` tag reported by @peterjc. 9bf1eab

18.92 0.8.1 (2015-04-28)

• Fixes for the source distribution to allow installation of 0.8.0 via Homebrew.

18.93 0.8.0 (2015-04-27)

• Implement the new `shed_lint` command that verifies various aspects of tool shed repositories - including XSD validation of `repository_dependencies.xml` and `tool_dependencies.xml` files, best practices for README files, and the contents of `shed.yml` files. This requires the lxml library to be available to Planemo or the application `xmllint` to be on its PATH. Pull Request 130 Issue 89 Issue 91 912df02 d26929e 36ac6d8

• Option to enable experimental XSD based validation of tools when `lint` is executed with the new `--xsd` flag. This validation occurs against the unofficial Galaxy Tool XSD project maintained by @JeanFred. This requires the lxml library to be available to Planemo or the application `xmllint` to be on its PATH. Pull Request 130 912df02

• Allow skipping specific linters when using the `lint` command using the new `--skip` option. 26e3cdb

• Implement sophisticated options in `shed.yml` to map a directory to many, custom Tool Shed repositories during shed operations such `shed_upload` including automatically mapping tools to their own directories and automatically building suites repositories. Pull Request 143
• Make `shed_upload` more intelligent when building tar files so that package and suite repositories may have README files in source control and they will just be filtered out during upload. 53edd99
• Implement a new `shed_init` command that will help bootstrap `.shed.yml` files in the specified directory. c1a447
• Extend `shed_init` to automatically build a `repository_dependencies.xml` file corresponding to a Galaxy workflow (.ga file). Issue 118 988de1d
• In addition to a single file or directory, allow `lint` to be passed multiple files. 343902d Issue 139
• Add `-r/--recursive` option to `shed_create` and `lint` commands. 63cd431 01f2af9
• Improved output formatting and option to write diffs to a file for the `shed_diff` command. 965511d
• Fix lint problem when using new Galaxy testing features such as expecting job failures and verifying job output. Issue 138
• Fix typo in `test help` thanks to first time contributor @pvanheus. Pull Request 129 1982076
• Fix NPE on empty `help` element when linting tools. Issue 124
• Fix lint warnings when config files are defined in a tool. 1a85493
• Fix for empty `.shed.yml` files. b7d9e96
• Fix the `test command for newer versions of nose. 33294d2
• Update help content and documentation to be clear `normalize` should not be used to update the contents of tool files at this time. 08de8de
• Warn on unknown `command` attributes when linting tools (anything but `interpreter`). 4f61025
• Various design, documentation (including new documentation on Tool Shed publishing), and testing related improvements (test coverage has risen from 65% to over 80% during this release cycle).

18.94 0.7.0 (2015-04-13)

• Implement `shed_create` command to create Tool Shed repositories from `.shed.yml` files (thanks to E. Rasche). Pull Request 101
• Allow automatic creation of missing repositories during `shed_upload` with the new `--force_repository_creation` flag (thanks to E. Rasche). Pull Request 102
• Allow specifying files to exclude in `.shed.yml` when creating tar files for `shed_upload` (thanks to Björn Grünig). Pull Request 99
• Resolve symbolic links when building Tool Shed tar files with `shed_upload` (thanks to Dave Bouvier). Pull Request 104
• Add a Contributor Code of Conduct. Pull Request 113
• Omit `tool_test_output.json` from Tool Shed tar file created with `shed_upload` (thanks to Dave Bouvier). Pull Request 111
• Update required version of `bioblend` to 0.5.3. Fixed Issue 88.
• Initial work on implementing tests cases for Tool Shed functionality. 182fe57
• Fix incorrect link in HTML test report (thanks to Martin Čech). 4c71299
• Download Galaxy from the new, official Github repository. 7c69bf6
• Update `travis_test` to install stable planemo from PyPI. 39fedd2
• Enable caching on `--install_galaxy` by default (disable with `--no_cache_galaxy`). d755fc7

### 18.95 0.6.0 (2015-03-16)

• Many enhancements to the tool building documentation - descriptions of macros, collections, simple and conditional parameters, etc...
• Fix `tool_init` to quote file names (thanks to Peter Cock). Pull Request 98.
• Allow ignoring file patterns in `.shed.yml` (thanks to Björn Grüning). Pull Request 99
• Add `--macros` flag to `tool_init` command to generate a macro file as part of tool generation. ec6e30f
• Add linting of tag order for tool XML files. 4823c5e
• Add linting of `stdio` tags in tool XML files. 8207026
• More tests, much higher test coverage. 0bd4ff0

### 18.96 0.5.0 (2015-02-22)

• Implement `--version` option. Issue 78
• Implement `--no_cleanup` option for `test` and `serve` commands to persist temp files. 2c41e0a
• Fix bug that left temp files undeleted. Issue 80
• More improvements to release process. fba3874

### 18.97 0.4.2 (2015-02-21)

• Fix `setup.py` for installing non-Python data from PyPI (required newer for `tool_factory` command and reStructuredText linting). Thanks to Damion Dooley for the bug report. Issue 83

### 18.98 0.4.1 (2015-02-16)

• Fix README.rst so it renders properly on PyPI.

### 18.99 0.4.0 (2015-02-16)

• Implement `tool_init` command for bootstrapping creation of new tools (with tutorial.) 78f8274
• Implement `normalize` command for reorganizing tool XML and macro debugging. e8c1d45
• Implement `tool_factory` command to spin up Galaxy pre-configured the Tool Factory. 9e746b4
• Added basic linting of `command` blocks. b8d90ab
• Improved linting of `help` blocks, including verifying valid reStructuredText. 411a8da
• Fix bug related to `serve` command not killing Galaxy properly when complete. 53a6766
• Have `serve` command display tools at the top level instead of in shallow sections. badc25f
• Add additional dependencies to setup.py more functionality works out of the box. 85b9614
• Fix terrible error message related to bioblend being unavailable. Issue 70
• Various smaller documentation and project structure improvements.

18.100 0.3.1 (2015-02-15)
• Fixes to get PyPI workflow working properly.

18.101 0.3.0 (2015-02-13)
• Add option (-r) to the shed_upload command to recursively upload subdirectories (thanks to E. Rasche). Pull Request 68
• Fix diff formatting in test reports (thanks to E. Rasche). Pull Request 63
• Grab updated test database to speed up testing (thanks to approach from E. Rasche and Dannon Baker). Issue 61, dff4f33
• Fix test data command-line argument name (was test-data now it is test_data). 834bfb2
• Use tool_data_table_conf.xml.sample file if tool_data_table_conf.xml.test is unavailable. Should allow some new tools to be tested without modifying Galaxy’s global tool_data_table_conf.xml file. ac4f828

18.102 0.2.0 (2015-01-13)
• Improvements to way Planemo loads its own copy of Galaxy modules to prevent various conflicts when launching Galaxy from Planemo. Pull Request 56
• Allow setting various test output options in ~/.planemo.yml and disabling JSON output. 21bb463
• More experimental Brew and Tool Shed options that should not be considered part of Planemo’s stable API. See bit.ly/gxbrew1 for more details.
• Fix project_init for BSD tar (thanks to Nitesh Turaga for the bug report.) a4110a8
• Documentation fixes for tool linting command (thanks to Nicola Soranzo). Pull Request 51

18.103 0.1.0 (2014-12-16)
• Moved repository URL to https://github.com/galaxyproject/planemo.
• Support for publishing to the Tool Shed. Pull Request 6
• Support for producing diffs (shed_diff) between local repositories and the Tool Shed (based on scripts by Peter Cock). Pull Request 33
• Use tool’s local test data when available - add option for configuring test-data target. Pull Request 1
• Support for testing tool features dependent on cached data. 44de95c
• Support for generating XUnit tool test reports. 82e8b1f
- Prettier HTML reports for tool tests. 05cc9f4
- Implement `share_test` command for embedding test result links in pull requests. Pull Request 40
- Fix for properly resolving links during Tool Shed publishing (thanks to Dave Bouvier). Pull Request 29
- Fix for citation linter (thanks to Michael Crusoe for the bug report). af39061
- Fix tool scanning for tool files with fewer than 10 lines (thanks to Dan Blankenberg). a2c13e4
- Automate more of Travis CI testing so the scripts added to tool repository can be smaller. 20a8680
- Documentation fixes for Travis CI (thanks to Peter Cock). Pull Request 22, Pull Request 23
- Various documentation fixes (thanks to Martin Čech). 36f7cb1, b9232e5
- Various smaller fixes for Docker support, tool linting, and documentation.

18.104 0.0.1 (2014-10-04)

- Initial work on the project - commands for testing, linting, serving Galaxy tools - and more experimental features involving Docker and Homebrew. 7d07782
CHAPTER 19

Indices and tables

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- modindex
- search