

NORA

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Introduction

What is NORA?

Nora is a general purpose medical imaging platform, which tries to fuse all aspects involved in modern clinical and fundamental imaging research.

It covers the following aspects

- **Viewing:**
a fully featured medical imaging viewer (like 3D slicer, ITK snap, etc.) and support of format slike DICOM, NIFTI, NRRD, MGH, GIFTI, TCK,
- **Annotations and Readings:**
allow for high-throughput geometric and textual labeling/annotation of large datasets
- **Subject management and image archive**
similar to frameworks like XNAT, but based on research format NIFTI. Additional non-imaging information is held as JSONs.
- **Image Processing:**
include your favourite MATLAB tools, PYTHON tools, tensorflow, etc .. and apply on groups of subjects/study on a high perf. computing cluster.
- **Integration into clinical routine and research:**
DICOM send/retrieve to allow easy pull (batch-import) and push to clinical systems.
Automatic routing of image processing/analysis pipelines

All these aspects are integrated into a multi-user web-frontend to organize collaborative research. A typical workflow starts with an image data query from your local PACS system. NORA provides to import imaging studies of large cohorts with a few clicks. The so called "autoloader" allows to easily browse the imported data in effective manner for quallity control (QC). The imported data can be preprocessed and analyzed by your favourite image processing tools (MATLAB, Python, BASH) and machine learning scripts. Annotation and labeling tools allow for an easy setup of segmentation/detection tasks with modern AI algorithms.

[image-1602062678837.png](#)

From the technical perspective NORA has a simple client/server architecture. Data is held on a central server/cloud storage and users have access to the system via a web-frontend. NORA's backend consists of a webserver (apache2, php7, nodejs), a computing cluster (Slurm or SGE/torque), DICOM nodes, and an SQL database (mysql). The SQL database holds

- Locations of imaging data items (basically NIFTI files, but also NRRD, MGH, GIFTI, TCK, TRK, STL, ...).
- Project information (collections of subjects/studies)

- User and access/rights information (synchronize with your LDAP/AD)
- Processing pipelines/scripts

[image1600352050589.png](#)

Viewer

First Steps

Learning by doing is most of the times the best option. So, try out the demos on

<https://www.nora-imaging.org/>

to get an initial experience. Note that there is also a non-web version of the viewer (packed in electron) to allow local non-internet usage of the viewer (download also [here](#))

NORA's desktop

NORA's basic working screen is like that: image 1602508371722.png

NORA's imaging data is organized in projects. Each project contains a set of subjects/studies, which appear in the left table of the desktop.

Loading data for viewing happens in most of the cases per **drag&drop**. You can drag images from the subject/study table (see [here](#) for more about the table) into the viewports on the right. By **double-clicking** a file its content is loaded and placed into next available viewport. You can also **drag&drop files from your local computer** into the viewports for visualization (note that the data is not uploaded, it stays on your local machine).

Depending on the file type different drop options appear in the viewports. For example, if you want to overlay one image onto another just drop on "drop as overlay". Hence, each viewport can contain multiple items: a background, overlays, masks, fibers and surfaces (in 3D) etc.. Corresponding to each item a **viewbar** appears in the upper right corner of the viewport. The viewbar controls the appearance of the associated object/contrast. Most properties (colormapping, outlines, etc.) are set for all instances of the object in all viewports. If you want to choose the same object to have different appearance properties in different viewports use the shift key while selecting the property.

The viewbar of the "background" image is organized as follows

image 1601650455715.png

Central Toolbar

[image1601633873571.png](#)

Viewports and Viewer Layout

To control the layout of the viewports use the layout selector located at the central toolbar. Note that for the horizontal viewports at the bottom a mosaic view is default.

[image1601633656873.png](#)

Mouse

Mouse wheel	change slice
Ctrl + Mouse wheel	zoom
Right mouse button (hold down)	pan
Left mouse button click	change position of crosshair (world position)
Middle mouse button	Change windowing
Ctrl + Left Mouse button hold	Reformatting MPR (rotation/translation) , see Navigation Tool

Keyboard Shortcuts

1-6,0	shortcuts to standard CT windowings
Space	toggle ROI edit, see ROI tool
s	open settings window
x,y	decrease/increase scroll speed
arrow up/down	change subject (when using autoloader)
(shift) Ctrl-Z	Undo/Redo ROI drawing

ROI-Tool

image-1600462098461.png

The

ROI-Tool

The term Region of Interest (ROI) is used throughout the tutorial as a synonym for a "Mask", "Binary Mask", "Segmentation" or "Volume of Interest". Technically, it is a binary 3D volumetric image matrix, which is quite similar to **3D image** apart from the fact that voxel values are binary (on or off). Thus, a ROI has also the same properties as image (like resolution and matrix size). ROIs can also be just 2D, however, one has to be remember that the 2D slice has also a position in 3D space, which can sometimes be confusing. ROIs are close to what is represented by DICOM SEG objects.

To open the **ROI-tool** just go via the toolbox menu of the vertical iconbar or use the shortcut via the "pen" icon:

image-1600354205749.png






image-1600354220857.png

This opens the following toolbox window, which contains the access to all functionalities of the ROI-tool

image-1600354300543.png

On the right you have list of currently opened ROIs together with information about matrix size and patientID/studyID. There is also information about the size of ROI and several tool icons:

image-1600356837328.png	focuses the position of the viewer to the center of gravity of the current ROI
image-1600356743419.png	turns the ROI to be the "current ROI" on which currently is drawn on
image-1600356769770.png	toggles the visibility of the ROI in all viewports

	open several options to modify ROIs (see below: ROI operations)
	save the ROI (upload to server)
	downloads the ROI to your local computer
	erases/clears all on voxels of the ROI
	deletes the ROI from workspace

Drawing and Pens



Generally, the **left mouse button turns voxels on**, while **right mouse button erases** voxels. Drawing happens always on the ROI which is currently selected for drawing. You can select a ROI for drawing by highlighting the pencil icon in the viewbar, or in the ROItool















A shortcut for switching drawing on/off you can use the **spacebar**. You can also **hold shift pressed** while being in drawing mode to disable mouse drawing features.

On the left panel of the ROI-tool the current type of pen mode (pen type) and the size of the pen can be set. You can turn on "**live preview**" to see what the current pen would draw. Displayed **opacity** of the ROI can be determined and whether **outlines** are drawn. The available pen types are as follows:

	<p>Thresholding based pen.</p> <p>Depending on the threshold (either choose cllmL/R or an actual number) the pen turns voxels ON, which are above ("Higher") or below ("Lower") the threshold. Additional you can select "Higher RGrow"/"Lower RGrow" to enforce the ON voxels to be connected to the central voxel.</p> <p></p>
---	---

	<h3>Magic pen (unconnected).</h3> <p>Turns voxel ON, which have a 1) similar contrast compared to the central voxel, 2) are within pen's radius. The similarity depends on the color limits chosen for the current contrasts.</p> 
	<h3>Magic pen (connected).</h3> <p>Turns voxel ON, which have a 1) similar contrast compared to the central voxel, 2) are within pen's radius. and 3) are connected to central voxel via a region growing approach. The similarity depends on the color limits chosen for the current contrasts.</p> 
	<h3>Unconstrained 3D region Growing.</h3> <p>Select a pixel by keeping left mouse button pressed. By moving the mouse left/right (while mouse pressed) the similarity threshold can be changed.</p>   move the mouse left/right to adapt size
	<h3>Polygontool</h3> <p>Use the polygon tool to determine a ROI by its outline. You can either create the outline by holding the mouse button down, or click by click. You can also move points of the outline manually after creation. Use trashcan to delete outline, use the pencil to render the polygon into the current ROI enabled for drawing.</p>  

Creating a ROI

To create you always have to give a reference on which basis the underlying geometry the ROI is created. There are several ways to do this:

1. Take an existing onto ROI-tool by dragging the hand-icon

image-1600368649317.png

from the viewbar of the image (or the file from patienttable) and decide on the type of creation

image-1600368594193.png

The threshold for creation is the lower limit of the current windowing of the contrast

2. Or use the cog-wheel item of the viewbar to do the same thing.

image-1600368375833.png

3. Or just use the "New ROI" button in ROI-tool itself.

image-1600356803683.png

ROI operations

- **Morphological Operations:** NORA provides the typical 4 operations (erosion, dilation, opening and closing) using a 6-neighborhood in the slicing of the ROI matrix, i.e. the size of the neighborhood varies depending on the underlying matrix size.
- **Set Operations:** NORA provides intersection, union and set difference. Select
- **Remove Salt:** Does a connected component analysis and removes components than the given threshold.

ROI statistics

Open the ROIstats window by clicking on the menubar in the ROI-tool

image-1601631478257.png

The ROI statistics table appears which computes for all possible combinations of contrasts and ROIs currently present in the viewer the following statistics:

- median of contrast (percentile 50%)
- iqr1/iqr2 - inter quartile ranges (percentile 25% and 75%)
- mean/std - mean and standrad deviation
- volume (in mL)
- area (in cm2, makes only sense when ROI is 2D, or a single slice in the matrix)

image-1601631457986.png

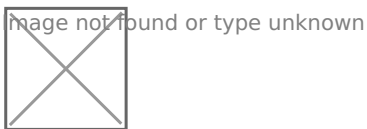
Fiber Viewer

NORA includes fiberviewer based on WebGL and Babylon.js. The main features are:

- Supports TCK (mrtrix) and TRK (TrackVis) formats
- Fiber Manipulations
 - Interactive selection by variable sized spheres
 - Interactive deletion by variable sized sphere
 - Selection and Deletion of tracts by ROIs
 - Selection by sphere sets, (annotation type: poinset)
 - Selection by waypoints (annotation type: freeline)
 - Selection by DBS electrodes
- Rendering
 - Vistmaps (fiber densities)
 - Terminalmaps
 - Liveupdate of visit/terminal maps
- Tracking
 - a simplistic fibertracking algorithm based on tensor/orientationl fields is provided

Starting the fiber viewer

Choose an appropriate background image (like a T1w) and simply drop a tck or trk file into a viewport and the viewer will automatically switch to 3D mode a displays the fibers. An additional viewbar appears, which is associated with the loaded tracts. The viewbars allows you manipulate the streamlines, select subsets, etc. Here a short overview:



Fiber Selection

- **Manually:**
Hold **Shift key** pressed, a yellow sphere appears when hovering with mouse over the tracking, click to select all fibers going through the
- **By ROI:**
- **By Annotation:**

Cropping Selections and iterative selections.

A small fiber viewer pptx

Projects and Subject/Studies

Projects

NORA's subject pools are called "Projects". Each user has rights to see a certain subset of projects. The subject/study table on NORA's desktop shows only the subjects/studies of the current project. Projects can differ in their naming conventions (anonym) and way of storing the data in the backend. They can also have custom processing functions and autoexecution queues.

Subjects/Studies

[image-1602517651838.png](#)

Filterbars

Use the filter bars to select a subset of studies/subjects. All bars share the following functionalities: multiple queries are separated by spaces and are interpreted as a "OR" concatenation. If you want to combine expressions that have to be simultaneously fulfilled use an explicit "&" sign. All expressions have implicitly a wildcard at the end of the pattern. For example, search for all patients, whose given name starts with A or B, write "A B" into the filter bar of the name column. The "file search" bar can be used to select studies that contain files which match the given file pattern. Explicit wildcards are * and _, where * represents zero or more arbitrary characters and _ represents exactly one arbitrary character.

Examples for file searches:

- All studies that have a T1 from a trio: `t1_trio*/s0*.nii`
- Sometimes naming conventions are different, so use multiple queries: `t1_trio*/s0*.nii`
`MPR_t1*/s*.nii`
- If you want to restrict for those which have specific study tag: `t1_tri*/s0*.nii & STAG:control`

There are special search attributes:

STAG, PTAG, FTAG, JOB, SDESC

For example, search for all studies, which have the tag "control"

`STAG:control`

Jobs can be queues (q) or running (r) or erroneous (e). Find all subjects that have an erroneous job

Using Tags

Subjects, studies and files can be decorated with tags. Use the context menu to assign tags. Tags help to group and label items. Files can have special tags

Viewer

Autoloaders

Marker-Tool

The Marker-Tool enables other types of labels, for instance point-labels.

- To open it click on the wrench symbol an select "Marker Tool".
- To create a new pointset go to the menu of the Marker-Tool and select "new+" -> "pointset".
- The pointset can be renamed by clicking on the text in the yellow bar. To enable a list view closer to the image, select the respective list symbol from the yellow bar. To enable adding points by clicking on the image, select the pen symbol.
- Now points are added by clicking on the image. The points are renamed by selecting the text in the list. When finished the pointset must be saved by clicking on the "Save" button. The pointset is stored in a subfolder "annotations" of the current patient.

Marker-Tool-1.png type unknown	Marker-Tool-2.png type unknown	Marker-Tool-3.png type unknown
Marker-Tool-4.png type unknown		

Navigation Tool (alignment and deformations)

NORA provides the possibility to manually align volumetric images (nifits) in a rigid (affine) and deformable fashion. You can interactively **translate/rotate/scale the images by holding the Ctrl-key and using the mouse** with the yellow crosshair symbol. The deformable transformation is specified by either a set of displacements, or by two set of matching keypoints.

image-1650886820387.png

image-1650891141188.png

image-1650891235110.png

The navigation tool is organized as follows:

image-1650905242339.png

By default, all images are transformed/moving. You can also specify the "moving" images by dropping the nifti into the navigation tool. The moving images are shown in the lower box of the tool. Using the APPLY button(s) the current transformation is applied and written to the niftis defined as 'moving'.

Transformation results are only displayed when the "gridding" is defined to be on one common image matrix. Use either the "world"-image matrix by clicking on the WORLD button or use the "m" symbol on the viewbar of a specific nifti to use the image matrix of this specific nifti. The "world"-system uses a matrix with bounding box including all visible niftis and the voxel size given.

Deformable transformations (warping)

To create a warp field, press the "enable" button in the deformable transform section. By default you can add displacement markers ("correspondences") by pressing the "add" button. The size of the marker defines the extent of the displacement. You can combine multiple displacements. Each displacement is represented by a Gaussian shaped displacement field. By pressing the "dump" button, the displacements markers are rendered as a combined displacement field and markers are deleted. On top of this "dumped" displacement field you can now add again new displacements.

Instead of using displacements, one can use two sets of keypoints. Therefore, choose in the "type" combo-box "pair of sets".

Data import

PACS Querier

Starting the PACS Query Tool

To start the PACS query tool click on the wrench symbol in the upper left corner. Then click on PACS Query.

[starting_pacs_query.png](#)
Image not found or type unknown

Overview of the Query Tool GUI

[query_gui.png](#)
Image not found or type unknown

In this window users can search for patients in the pacs.

1. Enter the data of the patient, the patient ID tag can be left empty, in the study date there must at least be a star if the right date is not known. For the PatientName it is important that the lastname is separated by a ^ from the first name. Depending on your PACS system it might be necessary to always use the full name and abbreviations are not accepted.
2. Start the search by hitting the Enter key or clicking on Run Search in the left menu.

Patient Search in the Query Tool

[query_search.png](#)
Image not found or type unknown

1. On the left side you can see the different Patients with the Names, etc you searched for and the different visits/examinations That were done for them.
2. Here the different procedures and sequences are listed that you can import into Nora. If the Sequence was acquired for more than one patient or examination there Is then a number higher than 1 in the Tab inStudies.

Highlighting of Examinations for a Patient

[query_patient_highlight.png](#)

1. To highlight which examinations belong to which patient click on the patient in the left table.
2. Then the examinations which were made during the selected visit of the patient are marked in the right table.

Selection of the patients

[selection_patients_query.png](#)

1. First select the examinations you want to import by clicking on the box on the left.
2. In the left table the amount of examinations you selected on the right is showing to which patient they belong, you now have to select the patient by checking the box.
3. To start the import into nora click on the button „pull selected“.

View of the imported Data

[view_query_import.png](#)

1. Now you can see you imported patient with his examinations.
2. If you click on the symbol the pseudonymization is deactivated and the real name of the patient is shown. So do not wonder If the name that is initially displate is not the right name.

Manual import

Upload as dicoms

Compress your dicoms into a zip-archive and upload the zip to NORA from here:

[image-1602508887122.png](#)

The dicoms are converted with the project specific policies to NIFTIs and imported into the project according to the meta data contained in the data (patient ID, study ID etc.). The import happens on NORA's computing servers.

Import from the server backend (from BASH console) is equivalently possible via

```
nora -p y YOUR_TARGET_PROJECT --import location_of_folder_or_zip
```

Upload NIFTIs etc.

Any file which is accepted by the viewer and registered by NORA as a proper file can be uploaded into a selected subject. Use drag&drop from your local filesystem to NORA's desktop (1), then select a subject/study as target for upload and upload the data (2). The, just use the menu or the upload buttons to upload the files (3). You can also decide for zipped upload. If the dropped data also contain meta information (like DICOMs are Bruker imaging data), you can also use this information during upload for the subject/study assignment: just use "Upload local files with native PID" for uploading the files. If the corresponding subject is not existing in the project, the study is automatically created.

[image-1602509856787.png](#)

Data import

Create Project From Existing Data

Processing

General

The batchtool was created out of the needs to apply common neuroimaging pipelines (like SPM, FSL, Freesurfer) on medium sized projects (10-1000 subjects) in a convenient and efficient manner. One of the major objective of NORA's batchtool is to deal with heterogenous data. Typically, files (a.k.a. image series, or any other filecontent) are selected by file patterns, which can iteratively generalized. Errors can be easily tracked by a simple error logging system. For example, it is simple to select a errornous subgroup and rerun a modified job for them, which was corrected for the error. Processing pipelines (batches) are a simple linear series of jobs. Depending on the relationship between individual jobs, they can run serially or in parallel.

[image-1600353714384.png](#)

Figure 1: Design principle

In conclusion, what it provides:

- Convenient selection of subject/study sets to apply certain processing pipelines
- Definitions of inputs via Tags or filepatterns with wildcards
- Composition of processing pipelines based on predefined scripts/jobs (mostly MATLAB), or custom MATLAB/BASH/Python code
- Submission of jobs to a cluster (Slurm/SGE) with direct access to logs and errors

Batchtool

The Batchtool Window

Consider Figure 2 below: the subject/studies table on the left is used for the selection of subject/studies on which you want to run your batch. You can use the filter bars to create the subgroup you want to work on (see [Subject/Studies table](#)). Select "Batchtool" on the top toolbar (A) to open the batchtool. Figure 2 shows the structure of the Batchtool window. It allows to compose the batch out of single jobs. Jobs are added from the menu (D). You can save batches (E), which then appear in the batch list (C). To open an overview of currently running jobs open the "Gridstats" window (B) or (H).

Batches are launched for every subjects/study independently in parallel. The jobs within a batch run sequentially. You can also choose different running option (see (G) in Figure 2). Depending on the selection level (subjects or studies), the batches are iterated over subjects or patients

[image-1601205201699.png](#)

Imagine a scenario where you have multiple studies per patient, which have to be linked in some sense. Then, the subject level is appropriate. For example, think of a neuroimaging analysis where you have a CT study (which contains, e.g. electrode information) and a MR study (which contains soft tissue anatomical information), or think of a simple longitudinal analysis. Otherwise, if your studies should all be treated in an equal manner, the study level is appropriate.

[image-1601198758646.png](#)

Figure 2: Batchtool overview.

The Anatomy of a Job

A job consists of a list of arguments. There are several types of arguments:

- **FILE**

All input images/series (or any other type of files) are given as FILE arguments. Usually you give a file pattern instead of an explicit filename. A file pattern is a combination of subfolders, filename and wildcards. For example: **t1*/s0__.nii**. It refers to all files contained in a folder starting with t1 and whose filename matches "s0__.nii". The

asterisks (*) is a placeholder for an arbitrary character sequence, an underscore "_" for a single character. Internally, the wildcards are the same as for SQL "like" statement (the '*' is replaced by '%'). A FILE argument also includes a reference to a study or patient. Depending on the selection level (subject or study), different "study references" are possible. See below for more about "study references".

- **OUT**

A name of a file including the subfolder. No wildcards are allowed here. Depending on the selection level there are again different study references possible. A output file may be tagged by putting in the OUT field "myoutputfilename TAG(mytagname)".

- **PATHOUT**

Same as OUT but refers to foldername instead of a filename.

- **NUMERIC**

- **STRING**

- **LOGICAL**

- **OPTION**

Study References and study selectors

image-1601199202182.png

Figure 3: The anatomy of a single job.

Cluster Managment/Monitor (Gridstats)

To monitor the integrated cluster environment there is a simple table based overview, which provides accessto job logs and job modifications. One can also sort and search the current job statistics to selectively monitor or kill/suspend jobs. While finished jobs just disappear by default (you can change this in the settings), jobs that have produced an error are kept for further analysis. Note that the job information is also available on subject/study level (see Figure 2) as small indicators. To get further information about the job, you can click on the function cell and a JSON-representation of the job is displayed. A click on the subject cell selects the corresponding subject/study in the table.

image-1601211881748.png

Figure 4: Gridstats: monitoring and control of the cluster environment/resource managment (Slurm/SGE)

Jobs

Generic jobs

There are a multitude of predefined algorithms (mostly MATLAB) in NORA; however you can also implement your own scripts directly by using generic jobs. Currently there are three types of languages possible:

- **BASH**
- **Python**
- **MATLAB**

A generic jobs basically provides a field where you can enter simple expression or a full script in BASH/Python or MATLAB. Arguments from NORA are passed to the script by simple variable naming conventions.

For **BASH/Python** scripts input files (and all other parameters) are referenced by variables with a \$-prefix with a special naming convention. For example, file arguments are referenced by \$f1-\$f9. Once NORA finds such an expression it automatically adds a corresponding row at the bottom of the job, which can be filled by the appropriate file patterns. The same holds of output arguments (represented by \$o1-\$o9) and output paths (prefix 'p'). Other parameters (STRING,NUMERIC) are referenced by prefixes 's' and 'n'.

In **MATLAB** the approach is a little bit different. You can manually add input/output arguments by using the "plus" sign and refer to the arguments by ordinary MATLAB variables. As input you have a series of cell-Arrays (input1, ..., inputN), as output a series of strings (output1, ..., outputN).

The input and output filenames are resolved to absolute paths that may be used directly.



Figure 4: Generic Jobs

The Nora backend and related software is available to the jobs. The backend command is named nora. This allows bash jobs like: nora -a \$1 --addtag mytagname. This example adds a tag to a file that was selected for processing, by making use of the backend.

Processing

Jupyter Notebooks

For debugging the batchtool can open a job in a jupyter notebook:

[image-1649269648564.png](#)

The jupyter notebook is opened in a new browser-tab (make sure your browser allows pop-ups for Nora):

[image-1649269771467.png](#)

When finished with debugging close the tab. Don't forget to kill the jupyter-notebook job in the grid view. The view may be opened on the bottom of the batch tool.

[image-1649269997390.png](#)

Processing

Fibertracking, Streamline Analysis

Fibertracking

Streamline Analysis

thanks to Andrea dressing for the tutorial

Installation

Installation

NORA inside a Docker

Install Docker on your host system

First, install docker, git and jq on your host system

```
sudo apt-get install docker.io git jq
```

There might be an issue with the DNS address in docker. To check this, run

```
docker run busybox nslookup google.com
```

If the host cannot be reached, grep the address of your DNS server

```
nmcli dev show | grep 'IP4.DNS'
```

create the file /etc/docker/daemon.json and insert the address as

```
{  
  "dns": ["yourDNSip", "8.8.8.8"]  
}
```

then restart docker

```
sudo service docker restart
```

go back to the busybox above and check if it works now.

Now, you should add your user to the docker group, otherwise you have not to *sudo* all NORA commands

```
sudo adduser <username> docker
```

!!! you have to re-login to make these changes apply !!!!!

Clone the git repository

NORA was historically named DPX. Note that this name might still often be used in the following. Clone the repository into to a temp folder, or to your favorite program place.

Let's say we clone to your home directory into ~/nora

```
git clone https://<yourname>@bitbucket.org/reisert/dpx.git ~/nora
```

If want to use NORA in a multi-user environment you might want to create a specific group (we usually use *dpxuser*) and change the group of that directory (recursive) accordingly. In any case, you have to set the *s*-flag and some ACLs recursively to that dir (*you might have to run this as sudo. In this case make sure to apply it to the correct ~/nora directory !!*)

```
find ~/nora -type d -exec chmod g+s {} +
```

If want to manage rights by ar group user

```
chgrp -R NORA ~/nora # if you manage your right via usergroup NORA./dp
```

nonetheless

```
setfacl -R -d -m g::rwx ~/nora
```

Initial configuration

Go into the nora directory and run ./install

This will create some local config files in the "conf" directory (for details see separate section below).

NORA has 3 modules

- **Frontend:** *webserver with image viewer*
- **DICOM node** to receive images from a PACS
- **Backend:** processing module (depending on your preferences matlab or nodejs and slurm or SGE based)

By default, all three modules are enabled. To run NORA in this default configuration edit main.conf and set at least MATLABPATH: <your-path-to-matlab>

If you are behind a proxy, it might also be necessary to set the proxy (maybe even with user/password)

```
DOCKER_http_proxy:" ... "
```

Also set the user Nora should act as in the main.conf

```
DPXUSER: " ... "
```

```
DPXGROUP: " ... "
```

Build the docker image

Your main function to control NORA is dpxcontrol. You can always run

```
./dpxcontrol
```

to get more help. To build the DOCKER image, first run

```
./dpxcontrol docker build
```

This will take a while. If everything went well, start all modules with

```
./dpxcontrol start
```

If something went wrong during installation / starts, there might be old 'zombie' containers. In this case you will be suggested docker commands to remove them. You can also start with --forceto autoremove old NORA containers.

To check the status, now use

```
./dpxcontrol status
```

If at least the first point, Docker, is running nicely, you should be able to log into the Webinterface. (see below)

Log into the Webinterface

Now, open a web-browser and go to localhost:81. Default login is

user: root

password: dpxuser

There are several options to create new users. You can either connect to an existing LDAP server, or just create users based on the internal user management of NORA (see Administration section for details).

Troubleshooting and testing

Most log files are written into

```
<path-to-nora>/var/syslogs/
```

These can also be seen from the *admin* dialog at the top of the webinterface. **If the daemon is not starting (or stopping again, red status) check the daemon.log for more info.** In case of a license error, maybe you have to forward your MAC adress to Docker (see main.conf for more info)

For other system parts, there are also some test functions

```
./dpxcontrol test [slurm | email | more_to_be_programmed]
```

Upgrade the database

When your daemon is running nicely, it might be necessary to upgrade the initial database with

```
./dpxcontrol matlab updatedb
```

Autostart on system startup

To automatically start NORA when your computer starts, you can for example add `<path-to-nora>/dpxcontrol start --force` to your `/etc/rc.local`

Slurm setup

A proper configuration of slurm is a science on its own. Ask google for more information. If you are running slurm inside docker (default), the `conf/slurm.conf` is used and you do not have to do too much. Otherwise, if docker is installed outside (this should be the correct practice) you have to install via

```
sudo apt-get install slurm-wlm
```

on a deb-system and set

```
DOCKER_run_daemon_in_docker: 0,
```

in the `<path-to-nora>/conf/main.conf` file. For configuring slurm itself there is a configurator interface via html, which you usually find here

```
/usr/share/doc/slurmctld/slurm-wlm-configurator.easy.html
```

which generates a conf file `/etc/slurm-llnl/slurm.conf` where you have to replace the hostname by the machine you are running NORA on. Further, the partitions have to be specified. NORA has as default two partitions

(computing queues) `DPXproc` and `DPXimport`, which have to be specified in the `slurm.conf` like in this example:

```
# COMPUTE NODES
```

```
NodeName=hostname CPUs=8 State=UNKNOWN
```

```
PartitionName=DPXproc Nodes=hostname Default=YES MaxTime=INFINITE State=UP
```

```
PartitionName=DPXimport Nodes=hostname Default=YES MaxTime=INFINITE State=UP
```

Alternatively, if you have an existing SLURM running with predefined partitions, you can change the partitions (queues) in NORA's configuration in `<path-to-nora>/conf/main.conf` (`SLURM_QUEUES`)

Also consider

```
./dpxcontrol test slurm
```

for testing whether your slurm configuration is working.

General Configuration

All configuration files are located in `<path-to-nora>/conf` directory. The configuration files are

- `main.conf` - includes all major configurations, responsible for
 - Location of external programs (MATLAB etc)
 - DOCKER port forwarding
 - Daemon behaviour
 - Import behavior (dicoms etc)
 - Mysql information
 - signin/signup behaviour, LDAP configuration
 - Backup behavior
- `pacs.conf` - includes all information how to connect to external dicom nodes
- `routes.conf` - ip-addresses of DB, and routes of mount dirs (depending on hostnames different mount locations are possible)
- `slurm.conf` - slurm configuration
- `smail.conf` - mail configuration

Administration Backend

[image-1600352934446.png](#)

Command line Interface (BASH)

You need a PATH to `<path-to-nora>/src/node`

Call

`nora`

any get help

```
NORA -  
backend
```

```
usage: nora [--parameter]  
[value]  
--project (-p)  
[name]
```

```
all preceding commands refer to this  
project
```

```
MANAGEMENT
```

```
--sql (-q) [sqlstatement] [--
```

csv]

executes SQL statment and return result as json (or as csv if option is given)

--add (-a) [file]

...

adds list of files to project

option: --addtag tag1,tag2,... (tags the files)

--del (-d) [file]

...

deletes list files

--del_pat (-dp) [patient_id] [patients_id#studies_id]

...

deletes list of patients/studies

--out (-o)

[filepattern]

computes absolute outputfilepath from filepattern (see description of filepattern below)

--pathout (-pa)

[filepattern]

computes absolute outfilepath from filepattern

--select (-s) [--json (-j)] [--byfilename]

[filepattern]

returns files matching filepattern, if --json is given, files are return as json filepattern

if --byfilename (together with --json) is given, files are restructered by filename

--addtag tag1,tag2,... -s

[filepattern]

add tag to file

--rmtag tag1,tag2,... -s

[filepattern]

removes tags fromfile

--launch (-l)

[json]

launches batch from json

description

--createproject (-c) [name] [module]

creates a project with [name] from [module] definition

--admin [parameter1] [parameter2] ...

calls the admin tools (see nora --admin for more help)

PROCESSING

--launch json

launches a NORA job given by json

options: --throwerror

--handle_job_result (emits DONE signal, when ready)

--launchfile jsonfile

same as --launch but json given by fileref

--launch_autoexec psid

launches the autoexecution pipeline of the project for the patient specified by psid

--import srcpath

imports dicoms located in sourcepath to given project

options: --autoexec_queue (if given autoexecuter is initiated, use DEFAULT to select default autoexecution queue given in config)

--handle_job_result (emits DONE signal, when ready)

--extrafiles_filter: if there are non-dicom files in your dicomfolder and you want to add them to your patient folder, then, give here a comma-separated list of accepted extensions (e.g. nii,hdr,img)

--patients_id PIZ (overwrite patients_id of imported data with PIZ)

--studies_id SID (overwrite studies_id of imported data with SID)

--pattern REGEX (use REGEX applied on srcpath of dicoms to overwrite

patients_id/studies_id, example:

--pattern "(?<studies_id>[\w\.-]+)\V(?<patients_id>\w+)\$"

OTHER

--exportmeta [filepattern]

exports meta data as csv. Meta content from files matching [filepattern] are exported

options: --keys a comma separated list of key-sequences, which are exported [optional]

a key sequence is given by a dot-separated list, where the first key refers to the name of the json-file (as multiple jsons might be contained in the query). A wildcard * is possible select multiple keys at once

examples:

```
nora -p XYZ --exportmeta '*' 'nodeinfo.json' // gathers also patient info
nora -p XYZ --exportmeta '*' 'META/radio*.json' --keys '*.mask.volume,*.mask.diameter'
```

MATLAB Interface

To setup NORA for MATLAB you change to the folder

```
<path-to-nora>/src/matlab
```

at the MATLAB prompt and start `DPX_startup`. This sets up all necessary paths and the database connection. To test the DB connection, make a call to `DPX_Project`. This should list all created projects (initially only the default project). There are a variety of management commands to manage users/project/data etc. Here a list of important ones:

- General
 - `DPX_startup` - sets up NORA
 - `DPX_Project` - choose a project
 - `DPX_getCurrentProject` - get the current project information
 - `DPX_SQL_createUser` - create a user
 - `DPX_SQL_createProject` - create a project
- File selection
 - `DPX_getOutputLocation` - compute the path to certain output
 - `DPX_selectFiles` - select files based on pattern
 - `DPX_getFileInfo` - get additional file information (no database involved)
 - `DPX_SQL_getFileInfo` - get information from database for this file
- Processing
 - `DPX_demon` - start the processing daemon
 - `DPX_debug_job` - execute a debug job at the MATLAB command prompt

`DPX_SQL_clearGridCmds` - clear all jobs from the pipeline

The Database

There is one general database scheme containing information about users, projects, jobs, settings etc.

You can see below the table schemes.

- **Projects/User management**

- projects
- users
- rights - who can read which project in which role

- **Batch/Jobs**

- gridjobs - contains submitted and running jobs (mirror of qstat or squeue)
- Commands - contains jobs submitted from web interface, but not yet submitted to resource management system.

- **Miscellaneous**

- json - various types of jsons (saved batches, shares, settings, states etc.)
- notifications
- error_js

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