




PyBIDS: Python tools for BIDS datasets

Tal Yarkoni¹, Christopher J Markiewicz², Alejandro de la Vega¹, Krzysztof J Gorgolewski², Taylor Salo³, Yaroslav O Halchenko⁴, Quinten McNamara¹, Krista DeStasio⁵, Jean-Baptiste Poline⁶, Dmitry Petrov⁷, Valérie Hayot-Sasson⁸, Dylan M Nielson⁹, Johan Carlin¹⁰, Gregory Kiar¹¹, Kirstie Whitaker¹², Elizabeth DuPre¹¹, Adina Wagner¹³, Lee S Tirrell¹⁴, Mainak Jas¹⁵, Michael Hanke¹³, Russell A Poldrack², Oscar Esteban², Stefan Appelhoff¹⁶, Chris Holdgraf¹⁷, Isla Staden¹⁸, Bertrand Thirion¹⁹, Dave F Kleinschmidt²⁰, John A Lee⁹, Matteo Visconti di Oleggio Castello¹⁷, Michael P Notter²¹, and Ross Blair²

1 University of Texas at Austin 2 Stanford University 3 Florida International University 4 Dartmouth College 5 University of Oregon 6 McGill University 7 University of Southern California 8 Concordia University 9 National Institute of Mental Health 10 MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit 11 Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital 12 Alan Turing Institute 13 Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg 14 CorticoMetrics LLC 15 Télécom ParisTech, France 16 Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany 17 University of California at Berkeley 18 Queen Mary University London 19 INRIA 20 Rutgers University 21 University of Lausanne

DOI: [10.21105/joss.01294](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01294)

Software

- [Review](#) 
- [Repository](#) 
- [Archive](#) 

Submitted: 28 February 2019

Published: 12 August 2019

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC-BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

Summary

Brain imaging researchers regularly work with large, heterogeneous, high-dimensional datasets. Historically, researchers have dealt with this complexity idiosyncratically, with every lab or individual implementing their own preprocessing and analysis procedures. The resulting lack of field-wide standards has severely limited reproducibility and data sharing and reuse.

To address this problem, we and others recently introduced the Brain Imaging Data Standard (BIDS; (Gorgolewski et al., 2016)), a specification meant to standardize the process of representing brain imaging data. BIDS is deliberately designed with adoption in mind; it adheres to a user-focused philosophy that prioritizes common use cases and discourages complexity. By successfully encouraging a large and ever-growing subset of the community to adopt a common standard for naming and organizing files, BIDS has made it much easier for researchers to share, re-use, and process their data (Gorgolewski et al., 2017).

The ability to efficiently develop high-quality spec-compliant applications itself depends to a large extent on the availability of good tooling. Because many operations recur widely across diverse contexts—for example, almost every tool designed to work with BIDS datasets involves regular file-filtering operations—there is a strong incentive to develop utility libraries that provide common functionality via a standardized, simple API.

PyBIDS is a Python package that makes it easier to work with BIDS datasets. In principle, its scope includes virtually any functionality that is likely to be of general use when working with BIDS datasets (*i.e.*, that is not specific to one narrow context). At present, its core and most widely used module supports simple and flexible querying and manipulation of BIDS datasets. PyBIDS makes it easy for researchers and developers working in Python to search for BIDS files by keywords and/or metadata; to consolidate and retrieve file-associated metadata spread out across multiple levels of a BIDS hierarchy; to construct BIDS-valid path names for new files; and to validate projects against the BIDS specification, among other applications.

In addition to this core functionality, PyBIDS also contains an ever-growing set of modules that support additional capabilities meant to keep up with the evolution and expansion of the BIDS specification itself. Currently, PyBIDS includes tools for (1) reading and manipulating data contained in various BIDS-defined files (e.g., physiological recordings, event files, or participant-level variables); (2) constructing design matrices and contrasts that support the new BIDS-StatsModel specification (for machine-readable representation of fMRI statistical models); and (3) automated generation of partial Methods sections for inclusion in publications.

PyBIDS can be easily installed on all platforms via pip (`pip install pybids`), though currently it is not officially supported on Windows. The package has few dependencies outside of standard Python numerical and image analysis libraries (i.e., `numpy`, `scipy`, `pandas`, and `NiBabel`). The core API is deliberately kept minimalistic: nearly all interactions with PyBIDS functionality occur through a core `BIDSLayout` object initialized by passing in a path to a BIDS dataset. For most applications, no custom configuration should be required.

Although technically still in alpha release, PyBIDS is already being used both as a dependency in dozens of other open-source brain imaging packages – e.g., `fMRIPrep` (Esteban et al., 2019), `MRIQC` (Esteban et al., 2017), `datalad-neuroimaging` (<https://github.com/datalad/datalad-neuroimaging>), and `fitlins` (<https://github.com/poldracklab/fitlins>) – and directly in many researchers' custom Python workflows. Development is extremely active, with bug fixes and new features continually being added (<https://github.com/bids-standard/pybids>), and major releases occurring approximately every 6 months. As of this writing, 29 people have contributed code to PyBIDS, and many more have provided feedback and testing. The API is relatively stable, and documentation and testing standards follow established norms for open-source scientific software. We encourage members of the brain imaging community currently working in Python to try using PyBIDS, and welcome new contributions.

Acknowledgements

PyBIDS development is partly supported by NIH awards R01MH109682 (PI: Yarkoni), R24MH114705 (PI: Poldrack), R01EB020740 (PI: Ghosh), and P41EB019936 (PI: Kennedy), and NSF award 1429999 (PI: Halchenko).

References

- Esteban, O., Birman, D., Schaer, M., Koyejo, O. O., Poldrack, R. A., & Gorgolewski, K. J. (2017). MRIQC: Advancing the automatic prediction of image quality in MRI from unseen sites. *PLOS One*, *12*(9), e0184661. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0184661](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0184661)
- Esteban, O., Markiewicz, C. J., Blair, R. W., Moodie, C. A., Isik, A. I., Erramuzpe, A., Kent, J. D., et al. (2019). FMRIPrep: A robust preprocessing pipeline for functional MRI. *Nature Methods*, *16*(1), 111. doi:[10.1038/s41592-018-0235-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-018-0235-4)
- Gorgolewski, K. J., Alfaro-Almagro, F., Auer, T., Bellec, P., Capotă, M., Chakravarty, M. M., Churchill, N. W., et al. (2017). BIDS apps: Improving ease of use, accessibility, and reproducibility of neuroimaging data analysis methods. *PLOS Computational Biology*, *13*(3), e1005209. doi:[10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005209](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005209)
- Gorgolewski, K. J., Auer, T., Calhoun, V. D., Craddock, R. C., Das, S., Duff, E. P., Flandin, G., et al. (2016). The brain imaging data structure, a format for organizing and describing outputs of neuroimaging experiments. *Scientific Data*, *3*, 160044. doi:[10.1038/sdata.2016.44](https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.44)