

## Technical Brief

**VennDIS: A JavaFX-based Venn and Euler Diagram Software to Generate Publication  
Quality Figures**

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Venn diagrams are graphical representations of the relationships among multiple sets of objects and are often used to illustrate similarities and differences amongst genomic and proteomic datasets. All currently existing tools for producing Venn diagrams evince one of two traits; they require expertise in specific statistical software packages (such as R), or lack the flexibility required to produce publication-quality figures. We describe a simple tool that addresses both shortcomings, Venn Diagram Interactive Software (VennDIS), a JavaFX-based solution for producing highly customizable, publication-quality Venn and Euler diagrams of up to 5 sets. The strengths of VennDIS are its simple graphical user interface and its large array of customization options, including the ability to modify attributes such as font, style and position of the labels, background color, size of the circle/ellipse and outline color. It is platform independent and provides real-time visualization of figure modifications. The created figures can be saved as XML files for future modification or exported as high-resolution images for direct use in publications.

**Keywords:**

Venn Diagram / Euler Diagram / Data visualization software

Venn diagrams [1] are used extensively in proteomics and genomics to visualize intersections and complements across multiple experiments or datasets. Euler diagrams are an alternative way to display relationships amongst biological data, where empty intersections and complements are not displayed and subsets are positioned inside the superset. Currently existing software packages or online tools can be broadly divided into two categories. First, there are R-based tools such as the VennDiagram [2], gplots, limma [3-5], gplots:venn [6] and venneuler [7] packages. These tools provide broad capabilities, but require users with

knowledge of the R programming language [8]. A number of web-based tools have also been developed, including Venny [9], BioVenn [10] VennMaster [11], Google chart [12], GeneVenn [13], Venn Diagram Plotter [14] and eulerAPE [15]. These are user-friendlier, but have limited customization options to produce publication quality figures (see **Supplemental Table 1** for a detailed comparison). We introduce a new software package, VennDIS (Venn Diagram Interactive Software), which produces highly customizable, publication quality Venn and Euler figures with a simple and intuitive graphical user interface.

VennDIS is a platform-independent open source software written in Java, using the JavaFX software platform, which is included within the standard JDK 1.8 and JRE 1.8 bundles (Java Runtime Environment; <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/>). Java was chosen as it is open-source; enabling developers to design, create and deploy rich client applications that can be deployed across a wide variety of operating systems such as Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. VennDIS is simple to install and easy to use. The interface was designed to create intuitive access to a wide range of customization features, such as background color and transparency, font size and style, circle/ellipse size and border color, style and weight. Parameter modifications are instantly presented in the diagram preview panel. In the case of 2-way Venn and Euler diagrams the circle size and the overlap is area proportional (*i.e.* size of the circles and overlap are calculated proportional to the input list). Following visualization of each diagram users have the option to manually change the circle size and overlap to enhance visualization of diagrams with largely different circle sizes. For 3-way Venn and Euler diagrams the graphics are size-proportional but not overlap-proportional. As described above, the user can manually change circle sizes. For more complex 4- and 5-way Venn diagrams the ellipse size is kept constant. VennDIS supports several types of data input, such as simple lists, excel style tables, and pre-calculated values for overlaps and differences.

Since VennDIS was created with proteomics data in mind, MaxQuant output tables [16] can be uploaded and the appropriate columns selected for graphical display. Based on the user input, VennDIS analyzes the data and instantaneously offers the user suitable diagram options. Created diagrams can be saved in XML format for future modification, exported as high-resolution bitmap images in a variety of formats (*i.e.* SVG, PNG, JPG or BMP). The current version of VennDIS supports four different types of Venn diagrams shown in **Figure 1A** and a total of 58 Euler diagrams, of which 12 are shown on **Figure 1B**. Initiating VennDIS takes users to the main window, which contains a toolbar (top left corner). Here, users can start the creation of a new diagram, open a previously saved diagram or save and export generated Venn or Euler diagrams. On the right hand side of the start window a “help button” displays a brief step-by-step user guide of the main software functions (see **Supplemental Document 1** for more details). By clicking on the “new” Venn or Euler diagram button, a data input window will appear. Currently VennDIS supports three different ways to import data, which can be selected from a right-hand menu in the input window by selecting the desired icon (**Figure 2A-C**). The default input for VennDIS is “Lists” (**Figure 2A**). This method enables user to submit lists of various identifiers for one or more datasets by copying and pasting the respective identifiers into the individual dataset boxes. The identifiers are matched and appropriate diagram options are displayed as icons on the lower left-hand corner. Individual datasets can either be named at this stage or later in the main diagram interface. Another type of data input are “Tables”, where tab delimited text files can be uploaded or copy/pasted from the clipboard, selected through a tab at the top left-hand corner of the input window. One specific proteomics centric option that we have implemented is the direct import of MaxQuant tables, followed by the selection of specific columns for graphical display (**Figure 2B**). Imported tables are considered binary data and any value within a sample column considers the matching identifier present, while zero or absent values

consider the identifier not present (**Figure 2B**). Finally, a value-based data input option is also available (**Figure 2C**). Here, users can manually add pre-calculated numerical values for the intersections and complements of chosen Venn or Euler diagrams. Regardless of the chosen data input format, the most likely variations of resulting Venn or Euler diagrams are instantly calculated and displayed as icons on the bottom left-hand corner of the input window (**Figure 2A-C**). The diagram option button returns the user to the main window of VennDIS. Here users have additional customizations options prior to saving or exporting the diagram as an image.

In the main window, which is shown in **Figure 3A**, a default version of the selected Venn or Euler diagram is displayed on the right-hand side. Located on the left-hand side of the main window are a variety of customization tabs. Through these tabs users can modify a wide range of diagram properties. Customization options for the B&O (Background and Overlaps) tab are shown on the left-hand side of the main window (**Figure 3A**) and include background color, transparency, font size and style and color of the values displayed in the Venn/Euler diagrams. Slightly different sets of customization options are available through the “Ellipse” tabs (**Figure 3B**). These include size, color, transparency and z-order of ellipses, fill and stroke, as well as font size, style and color of the labels. After the desired customization is complete the Venn or Euler diagram can be saved as XML format for future modifications. Bitmap images of customized diagrams with different user adjustable levels of resolution can be generated through the “Export” tab in the main dialog window (**Figure 3C**). After selection of the required resolution the diagram can be saved in three different image formats (PNG, JPG or BMP) or as Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) for future modification in a vector graphics editor.

In summary, although a wide array of tools exist that enable users to display the differences and overlaps of genomics and proteomics data in the form of Venn or Euler diagrams, these tools require either knowledge of specific programming languages or lack display and/or customization options [2-7, 9-15]. To overcome these limitations we have developed VennDIS, a user-friendly program with an intuitive interface. Currently VennDIS supports 62 types of Venn and Euler diagrams (see **Supplemental Table 2** for details). VennDIS runs on most modern operating systems and is open source, enabling developers to add additional functionalities if required. The tool enables a variety of user-friendly customizations, including input types and saving options. Importantly, once data has been entered, VennDIS automatically determines the most suitable Venn or Euler diagrams while automatically adjusting the ellipse and circle sizes. Real-time feedback on graphical changes is given in the main diagram window. VennDIS (including the source code) is available for download from our lab web page ([http://kislinglab.uhnres.utoronto.ca/projects/VennDIS\\_v1.0.1.zip](http://kislinglab.uhnres.utoronto.ca/projects/VennDIS_v1.0.1.zip)) and requires installation of Java Runtime Environment 1.8 or higher, which is freely available from the Oracle website (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java>).

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### **Competing financial interests**

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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Figure 1 displays Venn diagrams illustrating the overlap of differentially expressed genes across four datasets (A, B, C, D) for two comparisons: A vs B (left column) and A vs C (right column). The diagrams are organized into two main sections, A and B, each containing four rows of Venn diagrams.

**Section A:**

- Row 1 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (yellow) and Dataset B (cyan). The counts are: 284 (A only), 538 (A & B), and 1263 (B only).
- Row 2 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (yellow), Dataset B (cyan), and Dataset C (magenta). The counts are: 1492 (A only), 174 (A & B), 345 (B only), 236 (A & C), 187 (A & B & C), 162 (B & C), and 704 (C only).
- Row 3 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (yellow), Dataset B (cyan), Dataset C (magenta), and Dataset D (green). The counts are: 288 (A only), 216 (A & B), 211 (A & C), 254 (A & D), 204 (A & B & C), 166 (A & B & D), 168 (A & C & D), 139 (A & B & C & D), 94 (B & C & D), 186 (B & D), 87 (A & D & C), 142 (A & B & D), 30 (A & C & D), 53 (A & B & C & D), and 190 (D only).
- Row 4 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (yellow), Dataset B (cyan), Dataset C (magenta), Dataset D (green), and Dataset E (blue). The counts are: 264 (A only), 313 (A & B), 126 (A & C), 550 (A & D), 56 (A & B & C), 28 (A & B & D), 67 (A & B & C & D), 32 (A & B & D & E), 49 (A & B & C & D & E), 168 (A & D & E), 74 (A & B & D & E), 42 (A & B & C & D & E), 58 (A & D & E & C), 69 (A & B & C & D & E), 476 (D only), 282 (C only), and 188 (B only).

**Section B:**

- Row 1 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red) and Dataset B (green). The counts are: 232 (A only), 467 (A & B), and 324 (B only).
- Row 2 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), and Dataset C (blue). The counts are: 487 (A only), 230 (A & B), 189 (A & B & C), 234 (B & C), and 78 (C only).
- Row 3 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), Dataset C (blue), and Dataset D (purple). The counts are: 316 (A only), 334 (B only), 171 (A & B & C & D), 158 (A & B & C), 164 (A & B & D), 391 (C only), and 122 (D only).
- Row 4 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), Dataset C (blue), Dataset D (purple), and Dataset E (yellow). The counts are: 242 (A only), 115 (A & B), 365 (B only), 121 (A & C), 135 (A & B & C), and 77 (C only).

**Section C:**

- Row 1 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red) and Dataset B (green). The counts are: 341 (A only), 286 (A & B), and 324 (B only).
- Row 2 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), and Dataset C (blue). The counts are: 487 (A only), 230 (A & B), 189 (A & B & C), 234 (B & C), and 78 (C only).
- Row 3 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), Dataset C (blue), and Dataset D (purple). The counts are: 316 (A only), 334 (B only), 171 (A & B & C & D), 158 (A & B & C), 164 (A & B & D), 391 (C only), and 122 (D only).
- Row 4 (A vs B):** Shows the overlap between Dataset A (red), Dataset B (green), Dataset C (blue), Dataset D (purple), and Dataset E (yellow). The counts are: 242 (A only), 115 (A & B), 365 (B only), 121 (A & C), 135 (A & B & C), and 77 (C only).

**A**

Input data...

DatasetA	DatasetB	DatasetC	DatasetD	DatasetE
P31946	P13746	P30453		
P62258	P05534	P10316		
Q04917	P10314	Q09160		
P61981	P30453	P30462		
P31947	P10316	P30464		
P27348	Q09160	P30466		
P63104	P30462	P18463		
P30443	P30464	P30492		
P01892	P30466	P30493		
P13746	P18463	P18465		
P05534	P30492	Q31612		
P10314	P30493	P30499		
P30453	P18465	P04222		
P10316	Q31612	Q29963		
Q09160	P30499	P10321		
P30462	P04222	P30508		
P30464	Q29963	Q95604		
P30466	P10321	Q14738		
P18463	P30508	Q16537		
P30492	Q95604	P30153		
P30493	Q14738	P13760		
P18465	Q16537	P31937		
Q31612	P30153	P08195		
P30499	P13760	P21589		
P04222	P31937	P52209		
Q29963	P08195	Q95336		
P10321	P21589	Q15758		
P30508	P52209	P17174		
Q95604	Q95336	Q9NY61		
Q14738	Q15758	P00505		
Q16537	P17174	P61221		
P30153	Q95604	P49748		

Lists Table Values OK

**B**

Input data...

Protein IDs	Protein names	Gene names	Number of proteins	Razor + unique peptides S1	Razor + unique peptides S2
Q09666	Neuroblast diffe...	AHNAK	1	294	195
P12111	Collagen alpha...	COL6A3	1	213	242
Q15149;P58...	Plectin	PLEC	2	222	134
P98160	Basement mem...	HSPG2	1	165	213
Q14204	Cytoplasmic dy...	DYNC1H1	1	107	140
Q8IVF2	Protein AHNAK2	AHNAK2	1	47	21
Q99715	Collagen alpha...	COL12A1	1	168	157
P35579;REV...	Myosin-9	MYH9	2	144	122
P08195	Fibronectin	FN1	1	132	146
N/A	Unit...	LAMA2	1	110	121
Protein IDs	FBN1	FBN1	1	134	133
Protein names	Wille...	SVEP1	1	115	115
Gene names	Sylyli...	LRP1	3	97	116
Number of proteins	ha c...	SPTAN1	1	112	62
Razor + unique peptides S1	FLNA	FLNA	1	136	126
Razor + unique peptides S2	TLN1	TLN1	1	118	95
Razor + unique peptides S3	ident...	PRKDC	1	19	45
Razor + unique peptides S4	FBN2	FBN2	1	108	113
Razor + unique peptides S5	Unit...	LAMA4	1	105	119
Q9NR99	Matrix-remodeli...	MXRA5	1	83	100
P11047;REV...	Laminin subunit...	LAMC1	2	105	104
Q02952	A-kinase anchor...	AKAP12	1	56	20
P08195	Laminin subunit...	LAMB3	1	78	83

Lists Table Values OK

**C**

Input data...

DatasetA	DatasetB	DatasetC	DatasetD	DatasetE
A 385	B 289	C 164	D	E
AB 183	AC 96	AD	AE	
	BC 0	BD	BE	
	ABC 0	ABD	ABE	
		CD	CE	
		ACD	ACE	
		BCD	BCE	
		ABCD	ABCE	
			DE	
			ADE	
			BDE	
			ABDE	
			CDE	
			ACDE	
			BCDE	
			ABCDE	

Lists Table Values OK

**Figure 3.** A) VennDIS main window with customization panel for B&O (Background and Overlaps) tab on the right and rendered diagram preview on the left. B) Customization panel for “Ellipse” tabs. C) Export image window for customized diagram.

