

Day 4: Essential pieces of reproducibility - Conda, Jupyter, Galaxy, Blogs

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Conda and Bioconda

BLACKDUCK | Hub Hub Detect



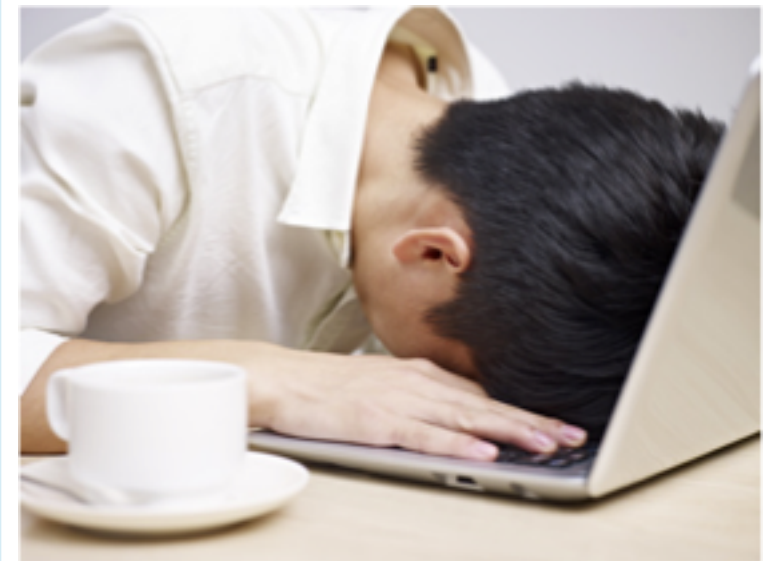
Linux Package Managers:
APK, DPKG, RPMs



Microsoft
Visual Studio
Team Services



Bamboo



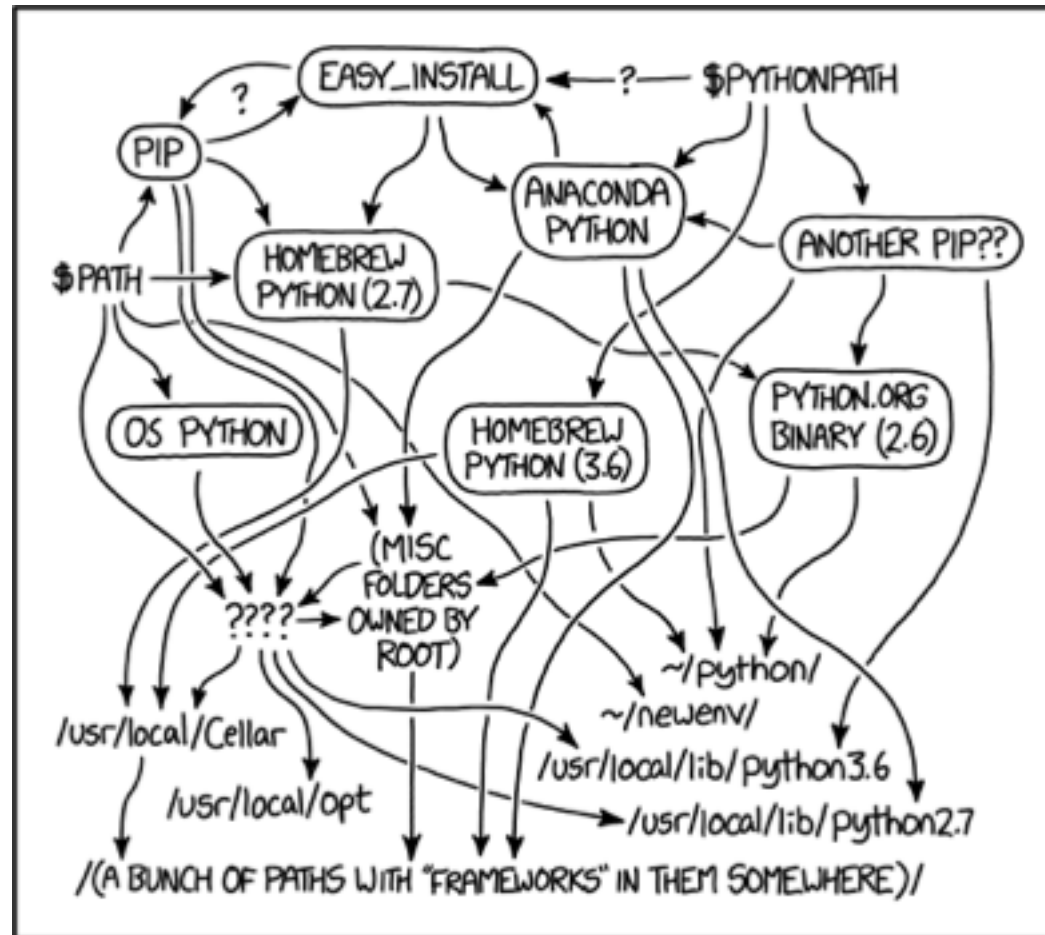
From: <https://www.cad-notes.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/frustrated-computer-user.jpg>

Conda

Package, dependency and environment management for any language

“Conda is an open source package management system and environment management system that runs on Windows, macOS and Linux. Conda quickly installs, runs and updates packages and their dependencies. Conda easily creates, saves, loads and switches between environments on your local computer. It was created for Python programs, but it can package and distribute software for any language.”

from: <https://conda.io/docs/>






MY PYTHON ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME SO DEGRADED THAT MY LAPTOP HAS BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE.

which python

Recommended blog post

Secure | <https://medium.freecodecamp.org/why-you-need-python-environments-and-how-to-manage-them-with-conda-85f155f4353c> ★

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Gergely Szerovay

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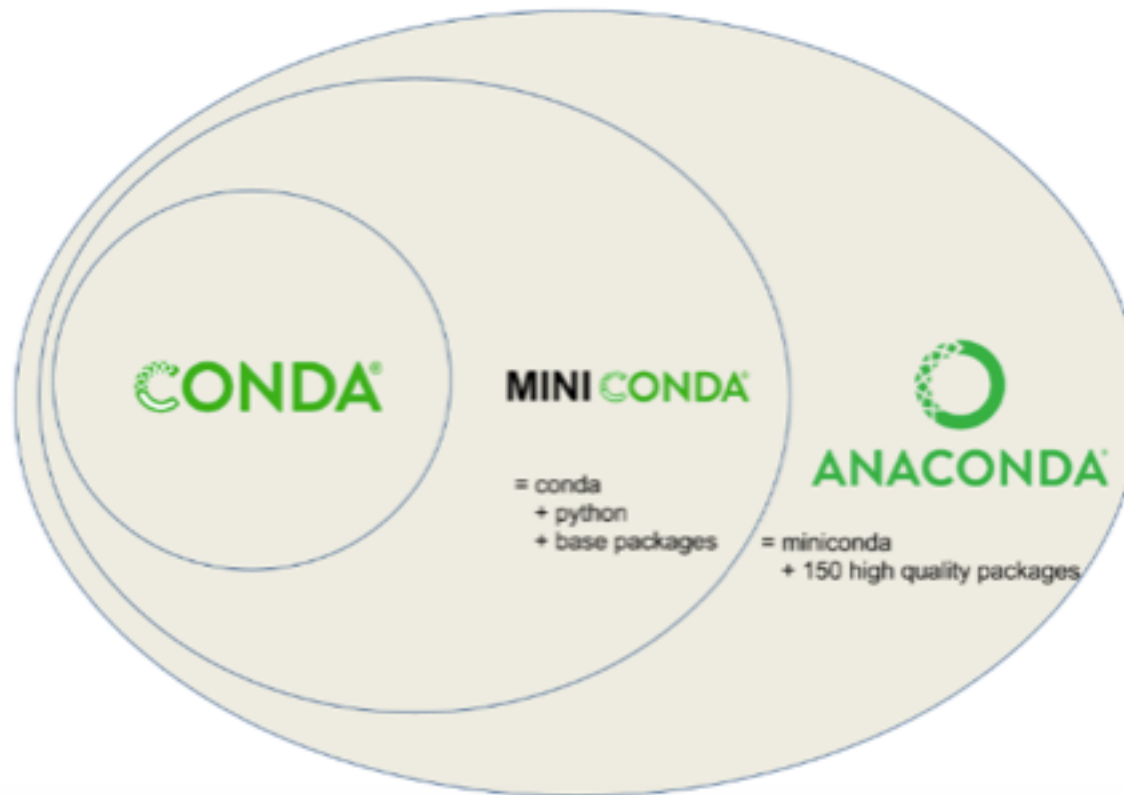
Freelance IT Engineer, developer with over two decades of experience

Feb 21 · 18 min read

Why you need Python environments and how to manage them with Conda

CONDA

Conda Distributions



Slide from Galaxy Team and John Chilton

Conda can be used to install:

- Python (with disclaimer)
 - Python packages
 - R
 - Tools and packages for bioinformatics and data science
- ✓ Specific versions

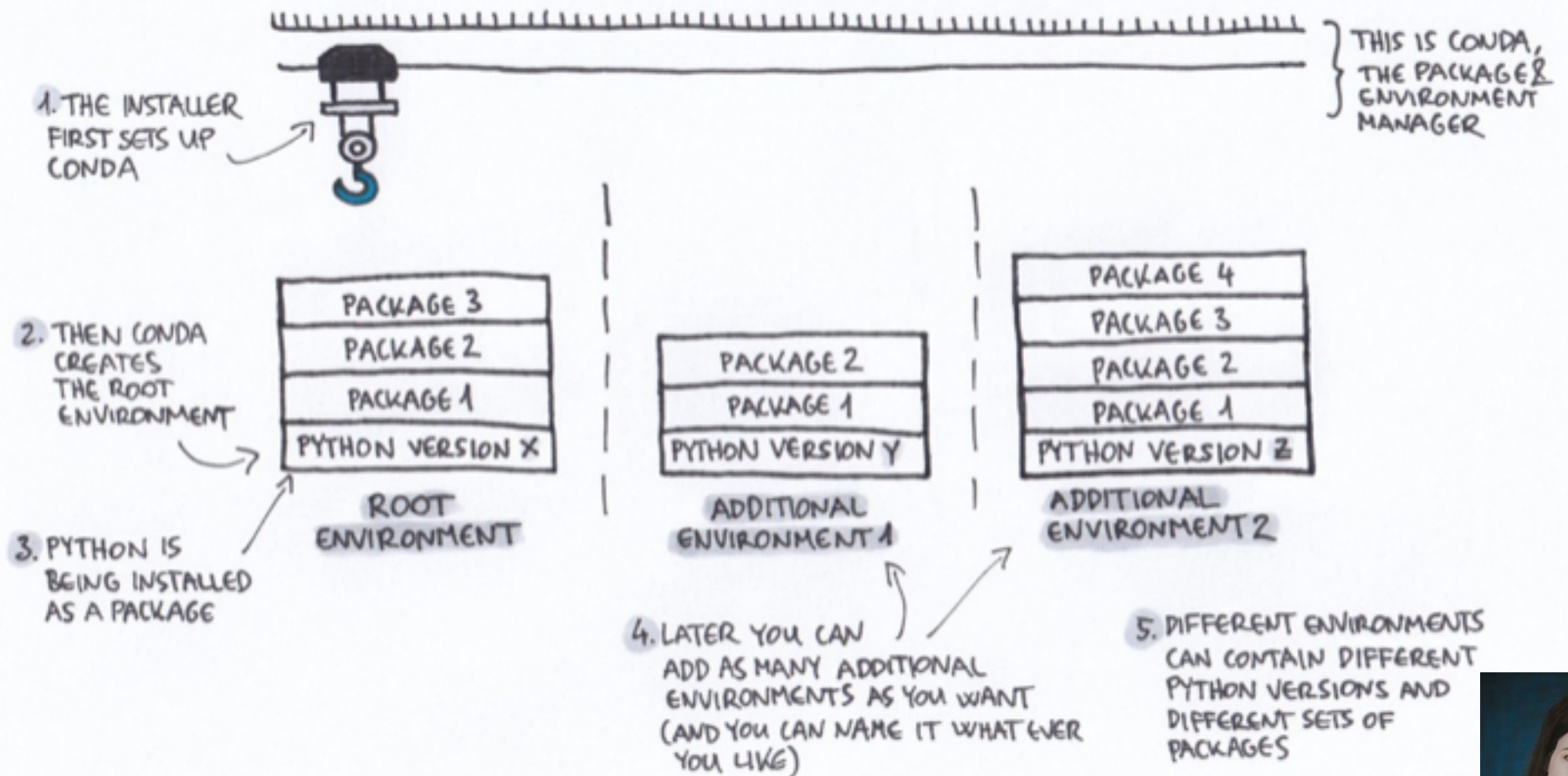
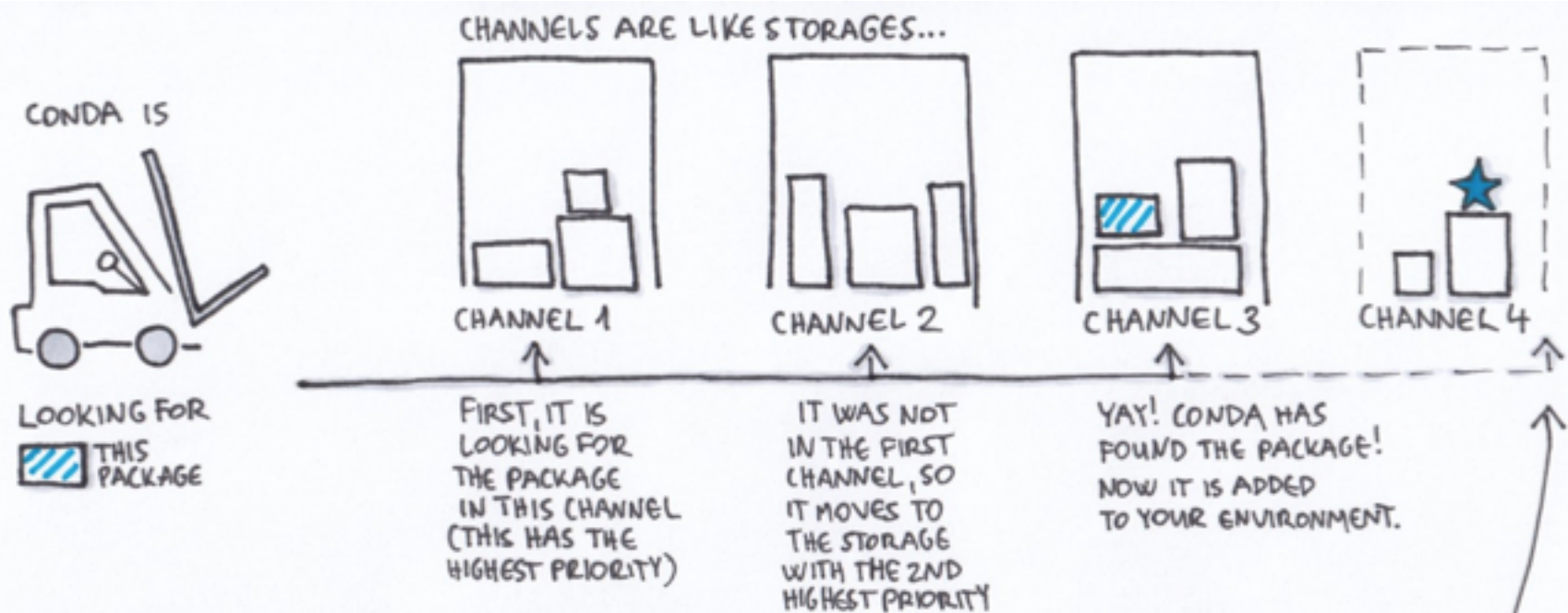


Illustration by
Krisztina Szerovay





WHAT HAPPENS IF CONDA DID NOT FIND THE PACKAGE?

BY DEFAULT, CONDA LOOKS FOR PACKAGES IN THE OFFICIAL STORAGES OF CONTINUUM.

WHY? BECAUSE BY DEFAULT THESE HAVE THE HIGHEST PRIORITIES.

HOWEVER, YOU HAVE THE POWER TO

+ ADD NEW CHANNELS (STORAGES) THAT CONTAIN THE PACKAGES YOU NEED!

SO LET'S SAY YOU WANT TO INSTALL THIS PACKAGE: ★

→ CONDA DOES NOT FIND IT IN THE FIRST 3 CHANNELS

⇒ YOU NEED TO ADD A 4TH ONE!

THEY ARE
CONDA'S
DEVELOPERS.

Illustration by
Krisztina Szerovay

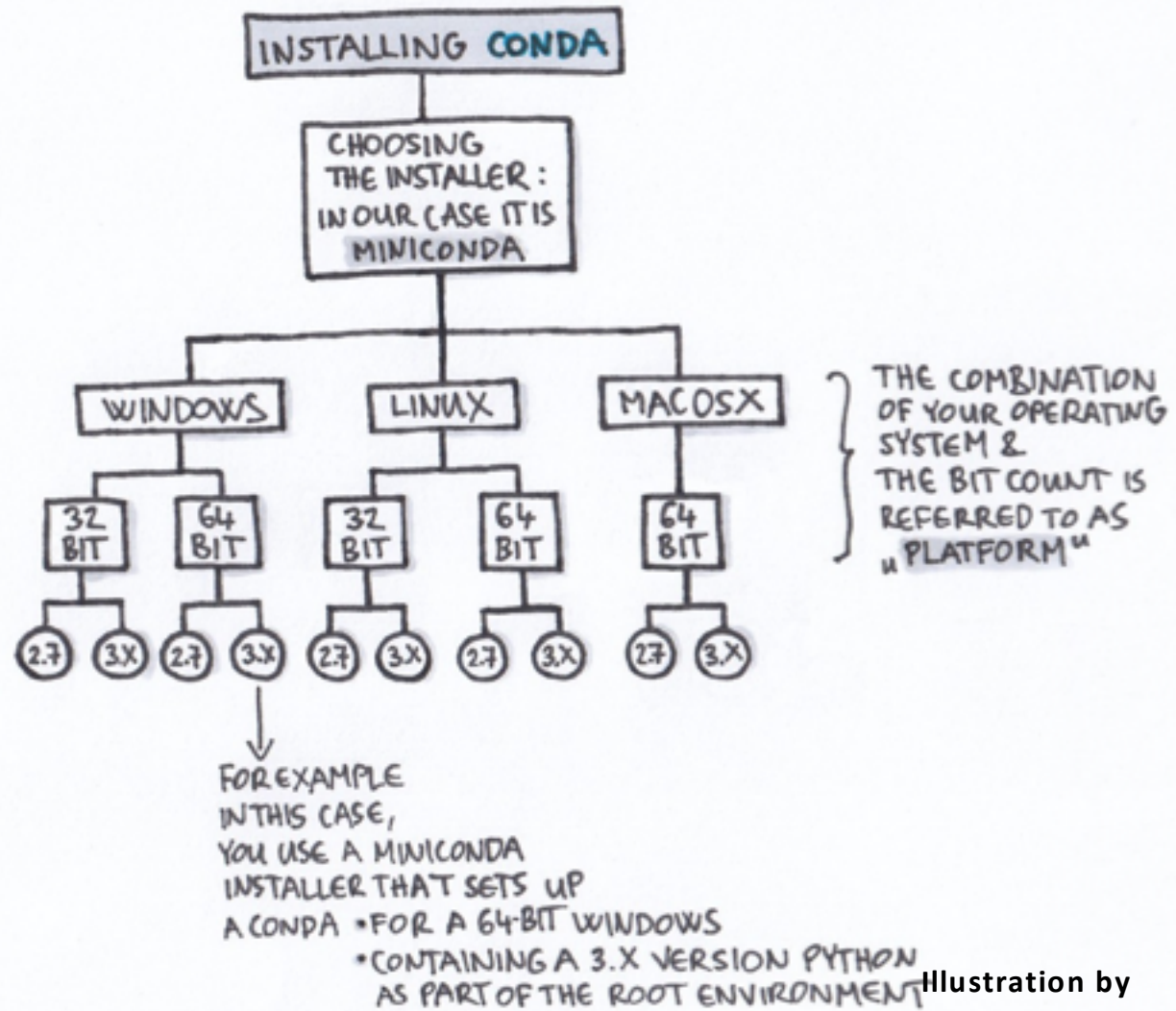


Questions?

1. THIS IS ONE
DECISION-MAKING
POINT

2. THESE DEPEND
ON YOUR
SYSTEM

4. THIS IS THE OTHER
DECISION-MAKING
POINT



<https://conda.io/docs/user-guide/install/index.html>

Illustration by
Krisztina Szerovay



General conda commands

- `conda --help`
- `conda list` `#all packages available in a given environment`
- `conda env list` `#lists all environments`

Create and activate new environment

- `conda create --name test`
- `source activate test`

- `conda install -c bioconda plink`
- `conda install -c bioconda minimap`
- `conda install -c bioconda bioawk`
- `conda install --channel r r-essentials=1.4`
- `conda install --channel r r=3.3.1`

- `source deactivate`

Looking for packages to install

Newest version:

Google *conda name_of_the_package*

Which versions of the package are available?

conda search -f samtools

Power of bioconda

- `conda search --channel bioconda`
- `conda search --channel bioconda | wc -l`

BIOCONDA[®]

Installing perl modules via conda

- `conda create --name perly_env`
- `source activate perly_env`
- `conda install -c anaconda perl` # Installing perl
- `conda install -c bioconda perl-app-cpanminus` # Installing CPAN for managing perl modules
- If `-c bioconda` does not work, try:
`conda install -c conda-forge perl-app-cpanminus`
- `cpanm Bio::Perl` # Getting any module you like

Commands courtesy of Samarth Rangavittal

<https://hcc-docs.unl.edu/display/HCCDOC/Installing+Perl+modules>

Questions?



twitter.com/biomonika