

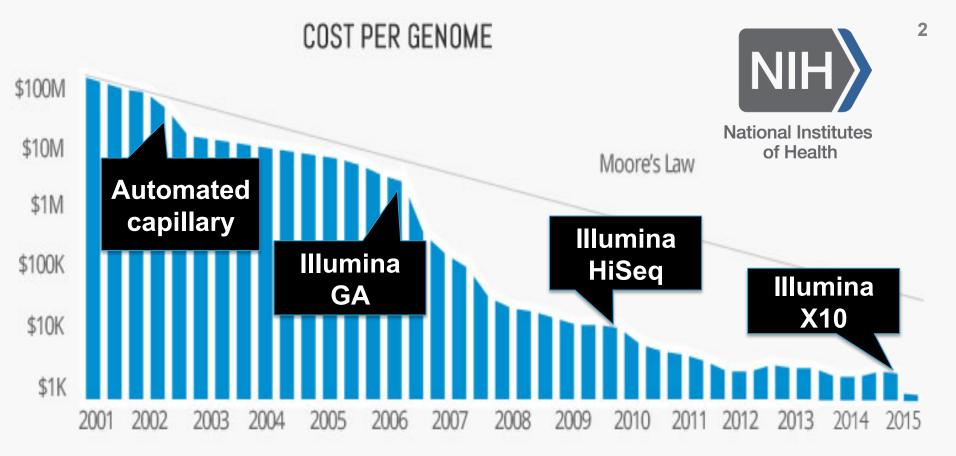
A Spark Framework for < \$100, < 1 Hour, Accurate Personalized DNA Analysis at Scale

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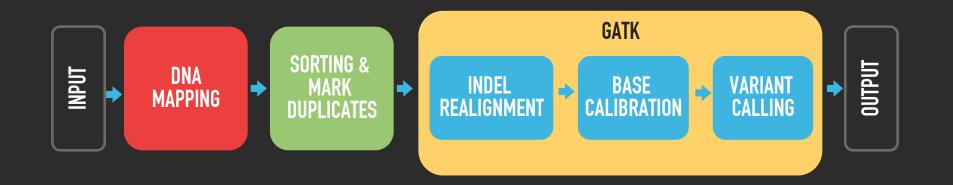


DNA SEQUENCING COSTS 10⁵ LESS THAN 15 YEARS AGO!

ŤUDelfi

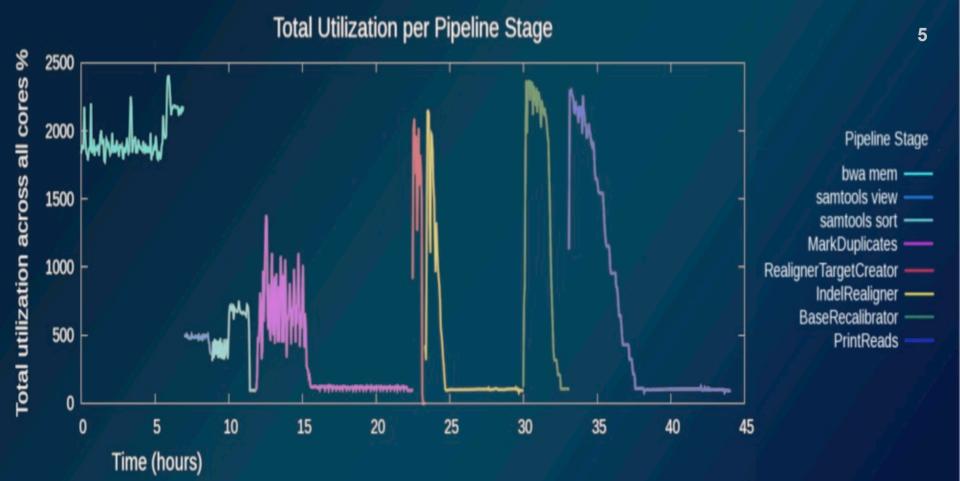


HUGE DATA SETS REQUIRE INTENSE COMPUTING
CAPACITY
TUDelft



STATE-OF-THE-ART DNA VARIANT DISCOVERY IS GATK USES A PIPELINE OF DIFFERENT TOOLS





EXISTING PIPELINES DON'T EFFICIENTLY USE COMPUTERS

IDEA

- We use input data segmentation to group data of the same chromosome for parallelization.
- Data of the same chromosome can further be divided to create more segments.



COMPARISON OF BIG DATA TECHNIQUES

GATK Queue

- Slow scheduling
- Hard to setup
- Disk intensive
- Poorly documented



Halvade

- Disk intensive
- Limited memory use
- Static load balancing



Our Tool

- ✓ In-memory compute
- ✓ Dynamic load balancing
- ✓ Effective use of disk
- ✓ Easy to setup



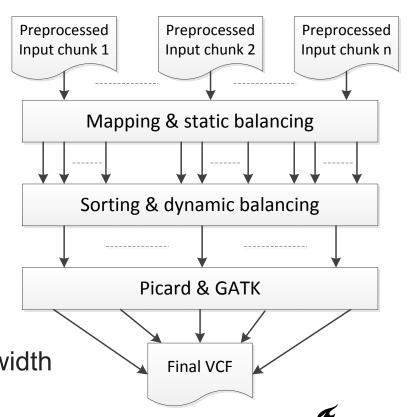


Lack of genomics verification of the outputs



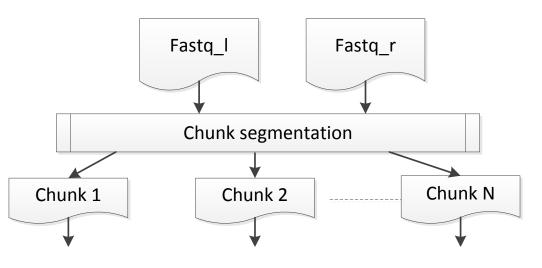
IMPLEMENTATION

- Input is preprocessed into chunks
- Spark framework divided into 3 stages
 - 1. Mapping & static load balancing
 - 2. Sorting & dynamic load balancing
 - 3. Picard & GATK
- Challenges in memory capacity, processor utilization and network bandwidth



PREPROCESSING INPUT

- Two input files are merged
- Divided into chunks
- No. of chunks depends on cluster size



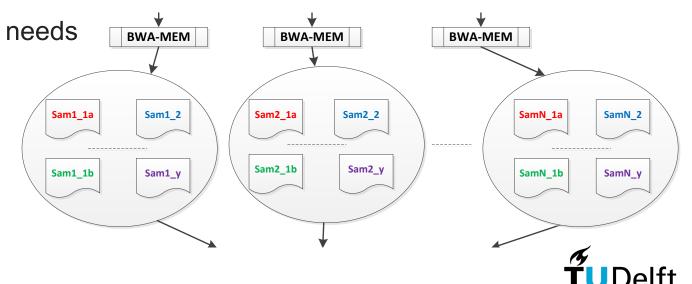
- Performed once before data is processed
- Not included into pipeline timing calculation



1. MAPPING & STATIC LOAD BALANCING

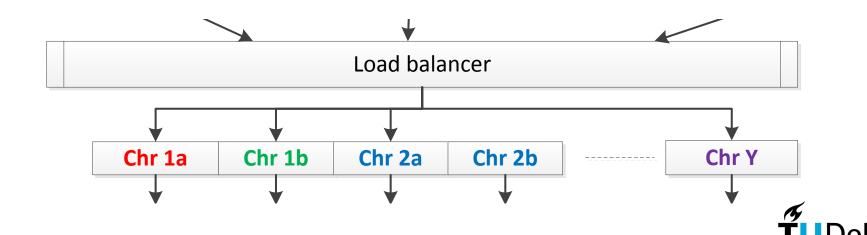
- Chunks mapped w/ BWA => easily scalable to all cores
- Output divided into chromosomal regions

Reduces memory needsfor dynamicload balancing



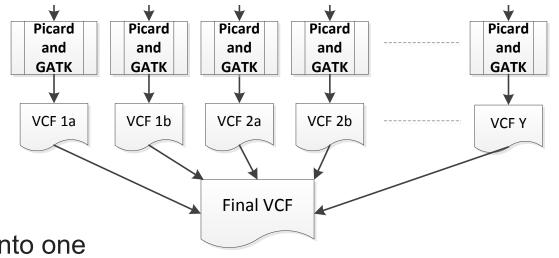
2. SORTING & DYNAMIC LOAD BALANCING

- Files of chromosomal regions are combined
- ▶ Files subdivided depending on # reads to ensure optimal load balancing



3. PICARD DEDUPLICATION & GATK VARIANT CALLING

- Many mini GATK pipelines run on region files
- # Spark containers dependson efficient core utilization
- Output VCF files combined into one output VCF file





EXPERIMENT SETUP

POWER8 Cluster

- 20 POWER8 S822LC nodes, bare metal
- 2x SCM 10-core, SMT8; 160 HW threads per node
- 512 GB of RAM per node
- Mellanox Infiniband EDR ConnectX-4 adapters (100Gb/s)
- IBM General Parallel File System (GPFS)

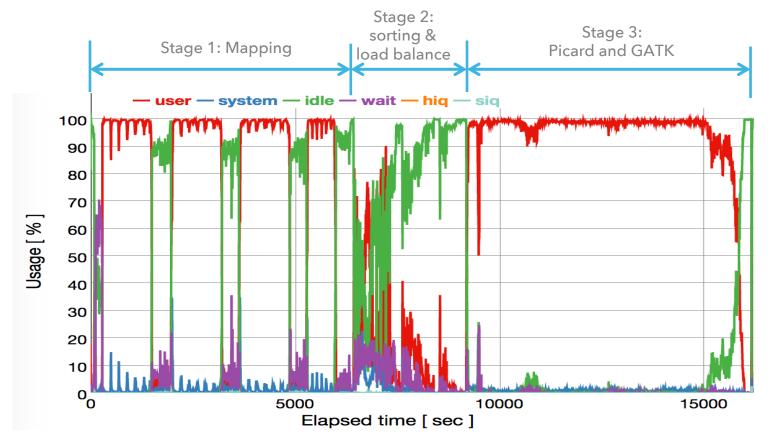
- Red Hat EL 7.2
- Spark 1.5.1, openJDK 1.8
- IBM LSF for resource management
- Configured as 1 master + 19 slaves

Data Used:

- Raw reads: G15512.HCC1954 (whole human genome, 400GB uncompressed)
- Reference: human_g1k_v37

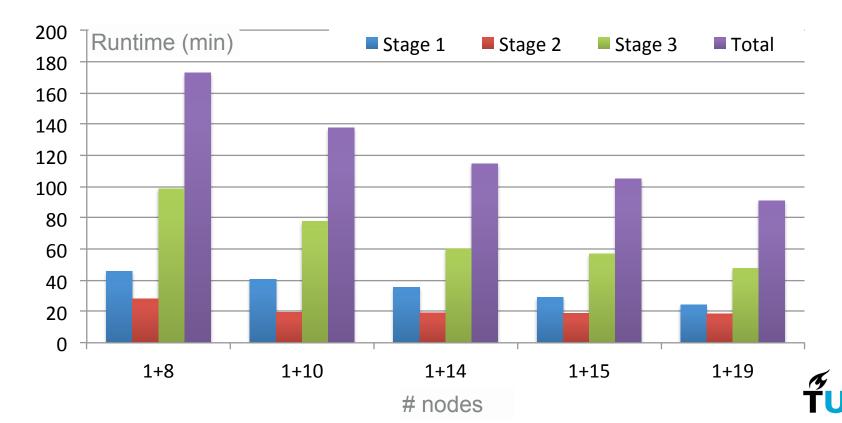


CPU UTILIZATION ON SMALLER CLUSTER

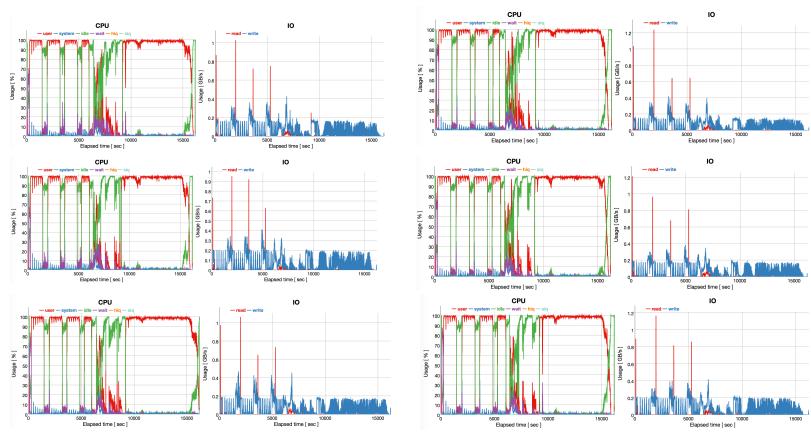




RUNTIME SCALABILITY ON 20-NODE POWER8 CLUSTER

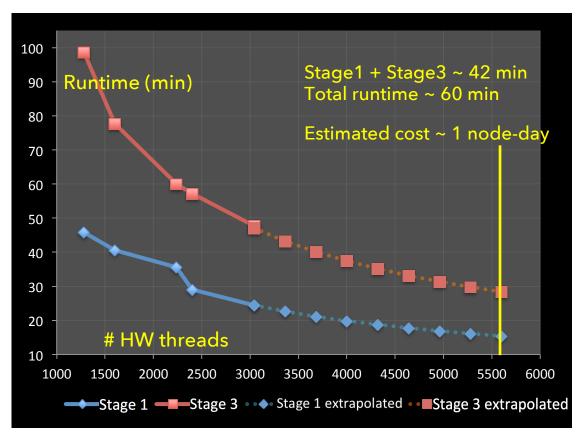


UNIFORM CPU UTILIZATION AND IO AMONG SIX NODES



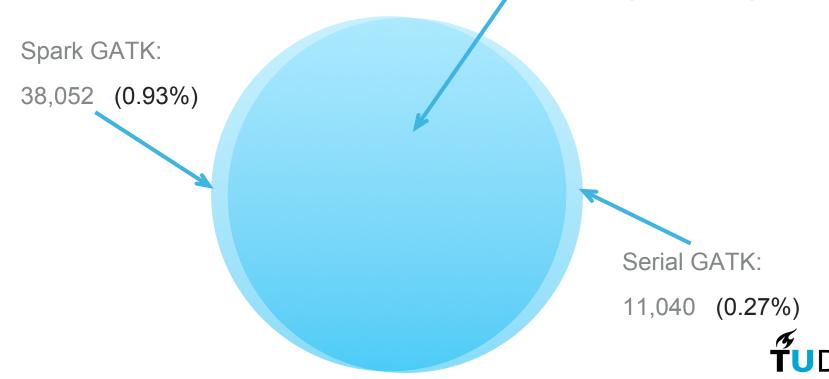
SCALABILITY ANALYSIS FOR LARGER CLUSTERS

- 90 min runtime on 20node cluster
- Stage 1 & 3 are scalable
- Runtime scales down to 1 hour for 35 node cluster



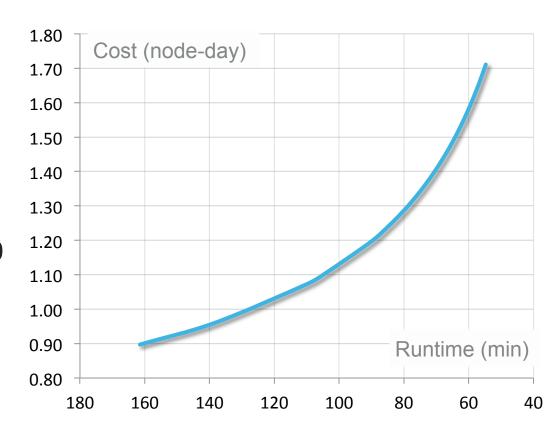
ACCURACY

Concordance = 4,112,429 (99.1%)



COST ESTIMATE

- GATK Spark allows efficient (i.e., cheap) CPU utilization
- 60 minute runs on 35nodes cluster
- POWER nodes cost <\$100 a day (\$30-\$70 in SoftLayer)



CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ GATK pipeline runs on Apache Spark framework
- Solution shows good scalability without sacrificing accuracy
- ▶ 400GB WGS data scales to under 1 hour for 35 nodes
- Price point is below \$100 for POWER8 cluster
- Future work
 - We are accelerating our solution further using FPGAs through the IBM POWER8's CAPI interface
 - Examples: compression & math-heavy kernels like pairHMM



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THANK YOU.

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