

Data flow, code flow, and collaborative flow

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Neuropsychology Retreat

2017-07-03 - 2017-07-05

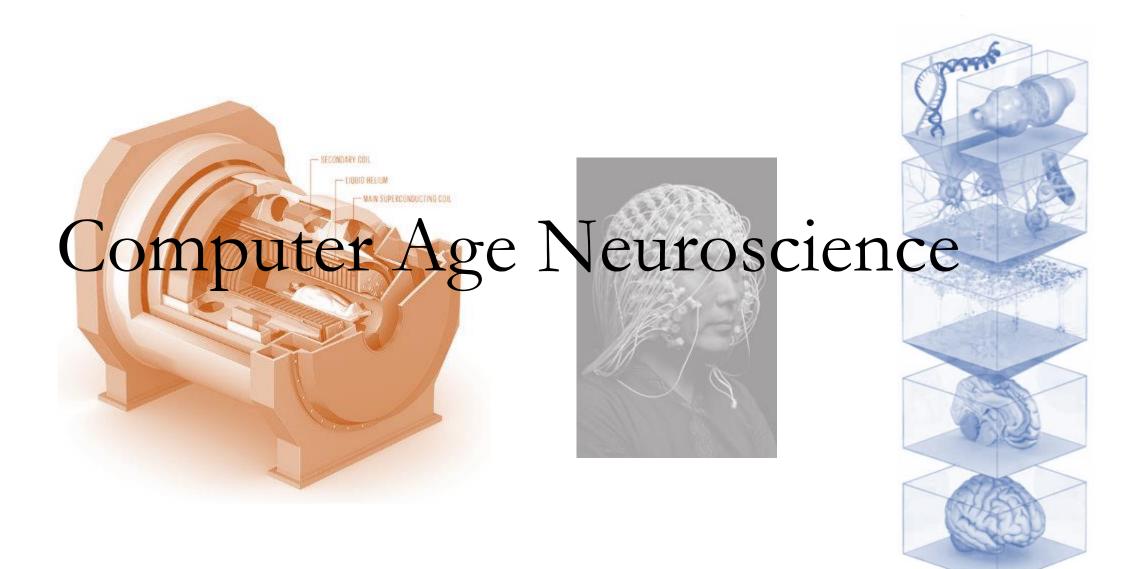
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Data sharing on a massive scale transformed the field of astronomy. Is neuroscience next? ,,

—Lindsay Borthwick, 2016, Neurodata Without borders

Outline

- Part I: Computer Age Neuroscience
- Part II: Science Process Management
- Discussion



Computer Age Neuroscience

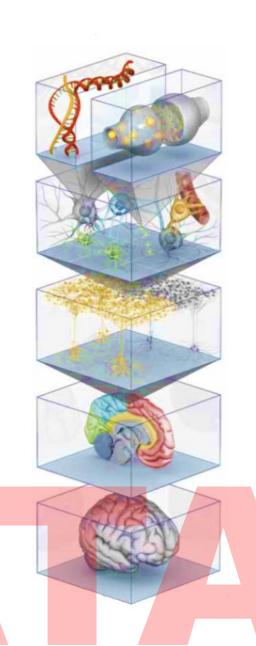
- How The End of Moore's Law Prompts Parallel Computing
- The Inescapable Imminence of the Cloud
- Cloud Neuroscience
- The International Brain Station (TIBS)

More Voxels, More Channels, and Multiple Levels of Simulation



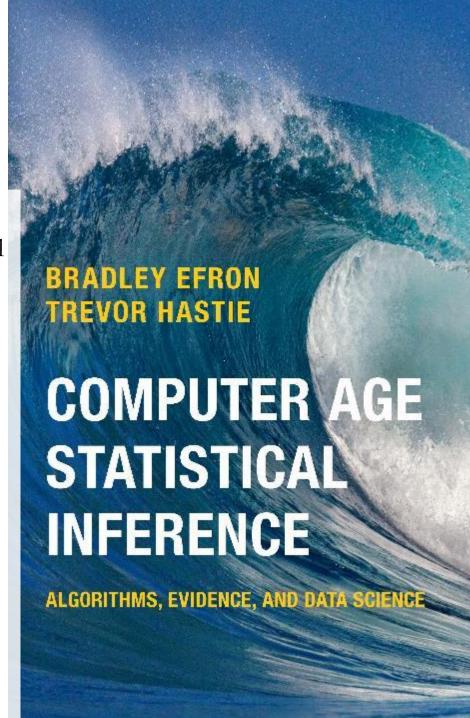


256 Electrodes



Computer Age Neuroscience

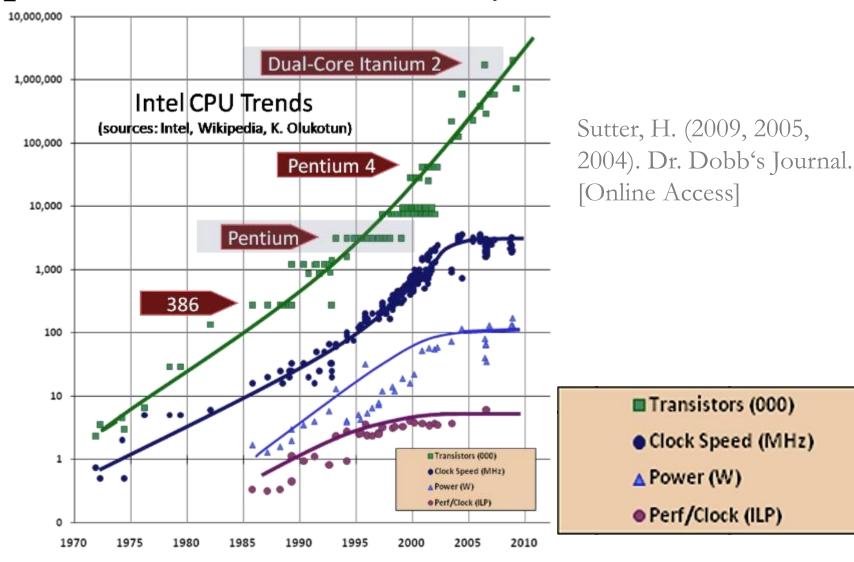
- "...computer-based technology allows scientists to collect enormous data sets, orders of magnitude larger than those that classical statistical theory was designed to deal with; huge data demands new methodology, and the demand is being met by a burst of innovative computer-based statistical algorithms." —Bradley Efron and Trevor Hastie, 2016, p.4 Computer Age Statistical Inference. NY: Cambridge University Press. (My emphasis.)
- "large-scale prediction algorithms" such as "neural nets, deep learning, boosting, random forests, and support-vector machines" became prominent due to the commercial value of prediction (Efron & Hastie, 2016, p.446, my emphasis)
- Data science became more about the **perfomance** of algorithms for big data (Efron & Hastie, 2016)



How The End of Moore's Law Prompts Parallel Computing



CPU Clock Speed Peaked in the Early 2000nds



Instruction-level parallelism (ILP)

Heat does not Dissipate Fast Enough in High Density Processing Arrays: Using multiple cores is a workaround 1010 10⁸ SRZHJ 3,50GHZ 106 X534A919 (e) X534A919 @ 104 Transistors per chip 10² Clock speeds (MHz) 10-2-1960 1974 1988 2002 Waldrop, M. M. (2016). [News Feature] The chips are down for Moore's law, *Nature*.



"Applications will increasingly need to be concurrent if they want to fully exploit continuing exponential CPU throughput gains"—Herb Sutter, 2009/2004



The Inescapable Imminence of the Cloud

"[for] an application that runs well on today's hardware and will just naturally run faster or better on tomorrow's hardware, you need to write an app with lots of juicy latent parallelism...

Costs

- Extra development effort
- Extra code complexity
- Extra testing effort

The Inescapable Imminence of the Cloud

The Good News

"(cont.) For many classes of applications the extra effort will be worthwhile, because concurrency will let them fully exploit the exponential gains in compute throughput that will continue to grow strong and fast long after Moore's Law has gone into its sunny retirement, as we continue to mine the cloud for the rest of our careers."—Sutter, H. (2012) (My emphasis.)

Cloud Neuroscience

"The kernel of the idea is based on a view of the scientific process as an 'upward spiral': a collective effort where each new experiment yields data, upon which analysis is performed, leading to new or refined models, which suggest novel experiments. The goal of The International Brain Station (TIBS) is to build technology that would democratize brain science, so that all brain scientists—professional and otherwise—can build on the shoulders of one another. To make that a reality, TIBS would enable "cloud neuroscience," meaning that the data, the code and the analytic results from neuroscience experiments all live in the cloud together, where it could be accessed by anyone."

—Joshua T. Vogelstein [Interview], Neurodata Without borders. My emphasis. http://www.nwb.org/2016/11/11/unlocking-the-brain-with-open-data/

The International Brain Station (TIBS)

"[A] global neuroscience collaboration that would link [neuroscientists'] efforts and rival big science investments in astronomy and physics"—
Underwood, E., Science, [In Depth][Summary] International Brain Projects Proposed. doi: 10.1126/science.352.6283.277

"This resource will realize a new era of brain sciences, one in which the bottlenecks to discovery transition away from data collection and processing to data enriching exploring, and modeling."—Global Brain Workshop 2016 Attendees, Grand Challenges for Global Brain Sciences. http://brainx.io/

Scaling Up Neuroscience



Scaling Up Neuroscience is a series of commentaries published in Nature Reviews Neuroscience.

"Several large-scale international research initiatives have recently been launched, fuelling substantial financial investments in neuroscience and raising expectations for the development of new knowledge and therapies. Meeting these expectations will require global coordination of stakeholders and the adoption of team-based approaches that are not yet the norm for neuroscience."—Olds, J. L., [Abstract] Nature Reviews Neuroscience [Comment]. My emphasis.

Summary Part I: Computer Age Neuroscience

- Big Data emphasizes performance
- Vertical limit for processing units (CPUs, GPUs) reached
- Horizontal programming (parallelism, concurrency) required to futureproof software
- Cloud Neuroscience
 - Costs extra
 - Exponential gains
 - You cannot run from the cloud > Embrace the cloud
- Big Science requires a collaborative effort (team neuroscience)

How do we get there?

Science Process Management

Optimizing & Maintaining Data Flow, Code Flow, and Collaborative Flow

Three Challenges

- Data Flow: Parallelization & Scalability
- Code Flow: Sharing Code and Analysis in the Clouds
- Collaborative Workflow: Team Neuroscience

Part II: Science Process Management

- Definitions
- Software Examples
 - Pipelines—How to Achieve Data Flow Like a Molecular Geneticist
 - Version Control—Code Flow with Git
 - Lean Process Management—NASA Style Process Management using ZenHub: Integrating code flow with workflow
 - The Digital Notebook—Transparent Knowledge Transfer

Science Process Management

- Scientific workflow
 - "...a formal description of a process for accomplishing a scientific objective, usually expressed in terms of tasks and their dependencies" (Ludäscher et al. 2009, section 13.1)
- Scientific workflow system (Ludäscher et al., 2009)
 - Automatization
 - Documentation
 - Monitoring and recording (the process is requires regular self-regulation)
 - Optimization
 - Reusability
- Example: A paralell processing pipeline

The Human Process

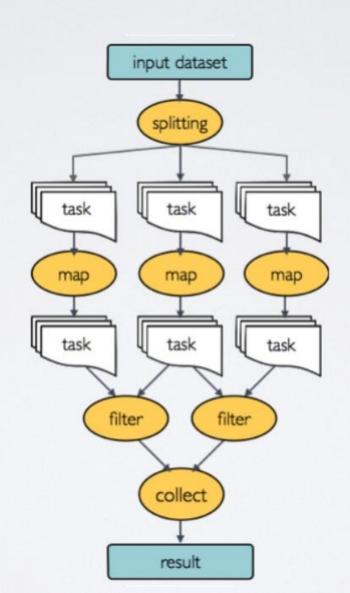
"'human cycles' are a sometimes neglected resource, which can and should be optimized as well. For example, the use of data and workflow provenance information can be used for traditional purposes (such as optimizing system performance or improving fault-tolerance [citation]), but also to enhance the scientist's insights when trying to understand or debug scientific workflow results [citation]."

—Bertram Ludäscher et al., 2009, section 13.7, Scientific Process Automation and Workflow Management. In: Scientific Data Management. Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi: 10.1201/9781420069815

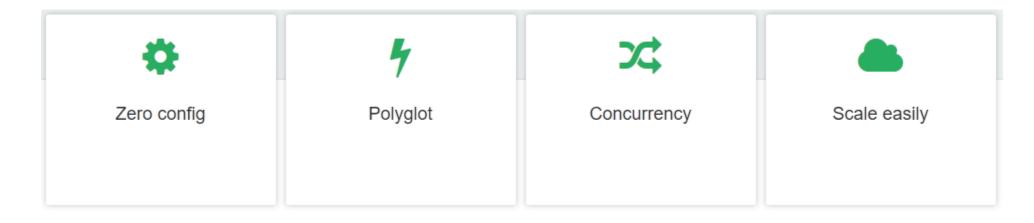
Pipelines

Paralellism and Concurrency using NextFlow

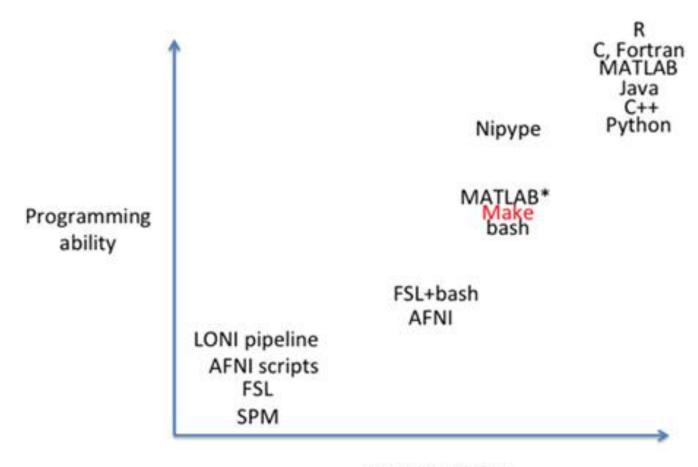
REACTIVE NETWORK



nextflow



The next few slides are mainly from Paolo Di Tommaso, Center for Genomic Regulation, Barcelona (Switzerland HPC Conference 2016.)



Askren et al. (2016). Using Make for Reproducible and Parallel Neuroimaging Workflow and Quality-Assurance. Frontiers in Neuroinformatics. https://doi.org/10.3389/fninf.2016.00002

Customizability

* to call neuroimaging programs

Campagne Laboratory



Laboratory focus Blog Lab Members Publications Software Opportunities PI Contact RSS

Nextflow Workbench



Helping biologists and clinicians learn how to write or reuse reproducible analysis pipelines

- O Nextflow Workbench Roadmap
- Installation instructions
- Workflow Execution
 - O Executions on Cloud Cluster
 - O Local Workflow Executions
 - O Executions on Remote Cluster
 - O Provision a Cloud Cluster
- O Change Log
- O Instructions for Workflow Tutorial
- Training

>MCHU - Calmodulin ADQLTEEQIAEFKEAFSLFDKDGDGTITTKELGTVMRSLGQNPTEAELQDMINEVDADGNGTID FPEFLTMMARKMKDTDSEEEIREAFRVFDKDGNGYISAAELRHVMTNLGEKLTDEEVDEMIREA DIDGDGOVNYEEFVOMMTAK*

WHO IS USING NEXTFLOW?























UiO: University of Oslo



Version Control

Using Git

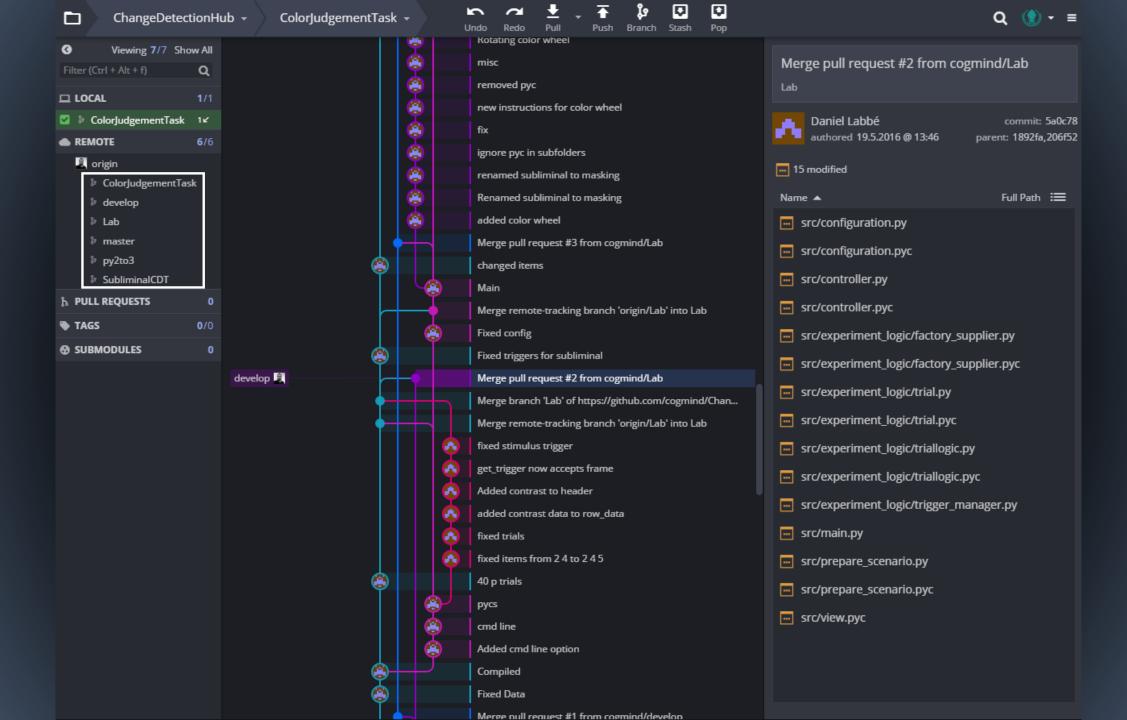
155UE:

RECENT UPDATE BROKE SUPPORT FOR HARDWARE I NEED FOR MY JOB.

WORKAROUND:

IF WE WAIT LONG ENOUGH, THE EARTH WILL EVENTUALLY BE CONSUMED BY THE SUN.





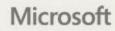
Version Control



Companies & Projects Using Git





























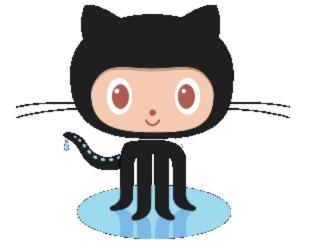




Git

- Enables
 - Versioning
 - Branching
 - Distributed code repository
 - Secure connection to server
 - Intermediate documentation for changes (commit messages)
- Accessible through Git client

GitHub



- GitHub is an online code repository service that uses Git
- The biggest of several providers (other examples: GitLab, Bitbucket)
- Open source projects are free
- Private repositories for a monthly fee
- GitHub can also be connected to the Open Science Framework (OSF), an open data platform for publishing data, code, and for managing collaborations





Lean Process Management

Using ZenHub

ZenHub

- A browser/API add-on for GitHub
- Suitable for science process management
- Scalable from project level to organization















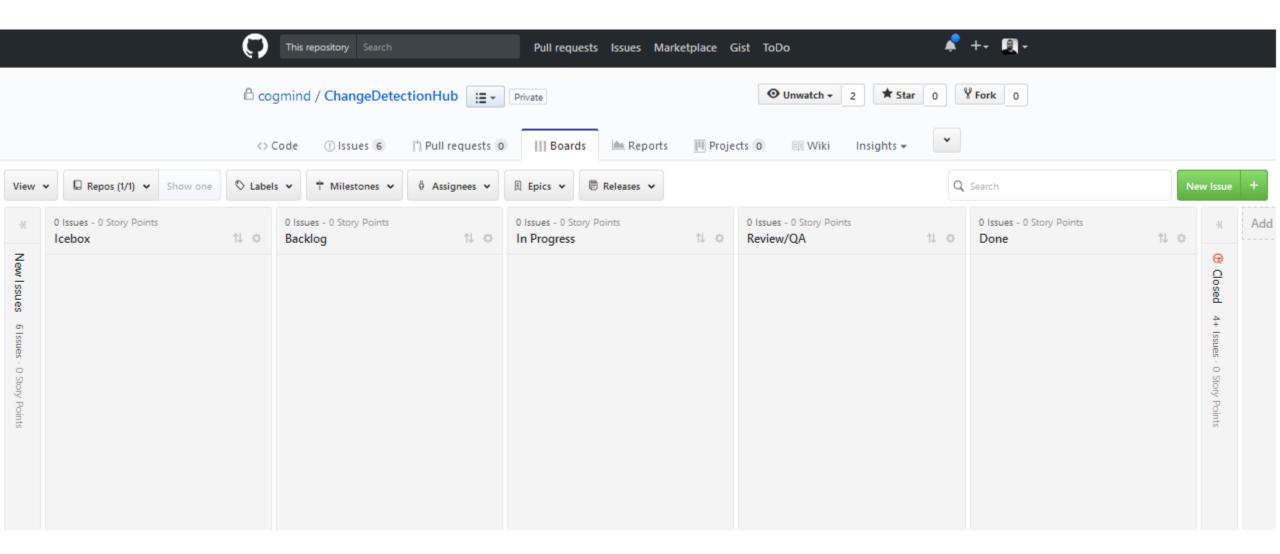




ZenHub

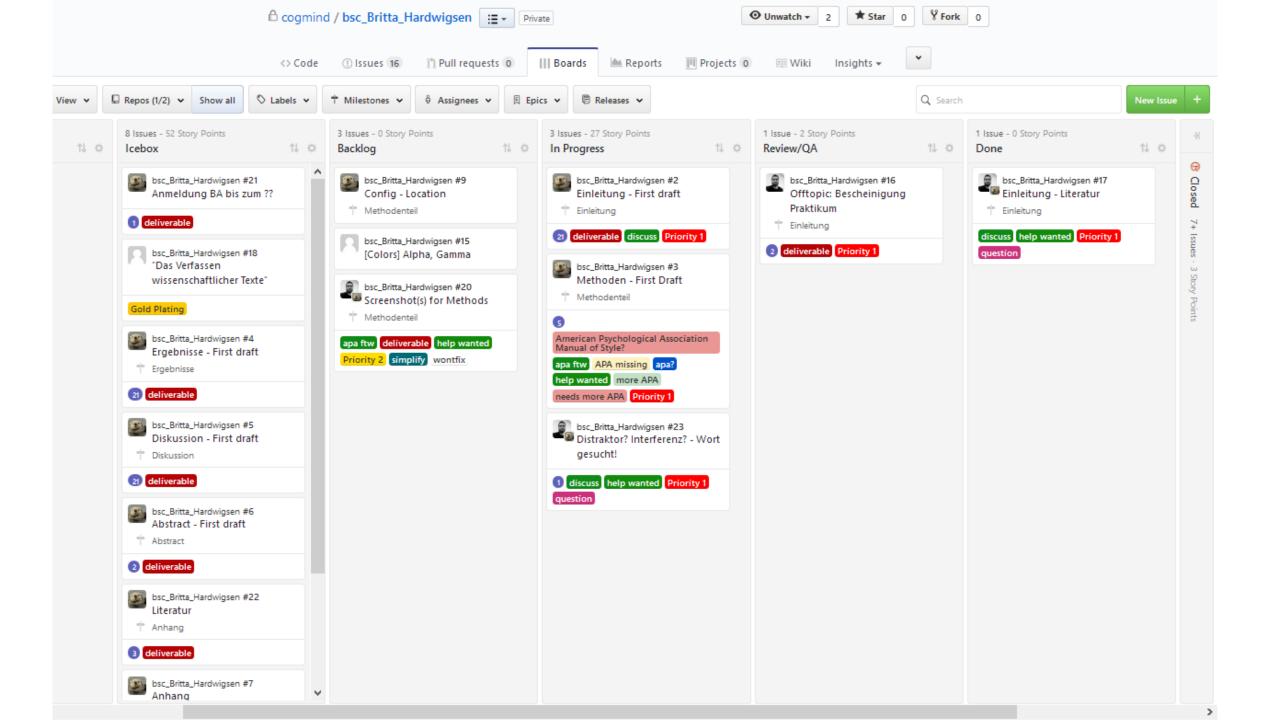
- Lean process management
 - Register tasks, assign people
 - Implements an advanced, and customizable, Kanban system
 - Set milestones, estimate relative effort/story points, and review progress in burn-down charts
- Shared planning
 - Collaborations
 - Individual projects (you can merge planning from two different repositories)
 - Team Neuroscience
- Horizontal knowledge transfer

Kanban System



ZenHub Example

- Case Study: Supervision of a BSc student
- Two repositories
 - Writing up
 - Analysis





Digital Notebooks

Enabling Knowledge Transfer



Currently in use at







Bloomberg



























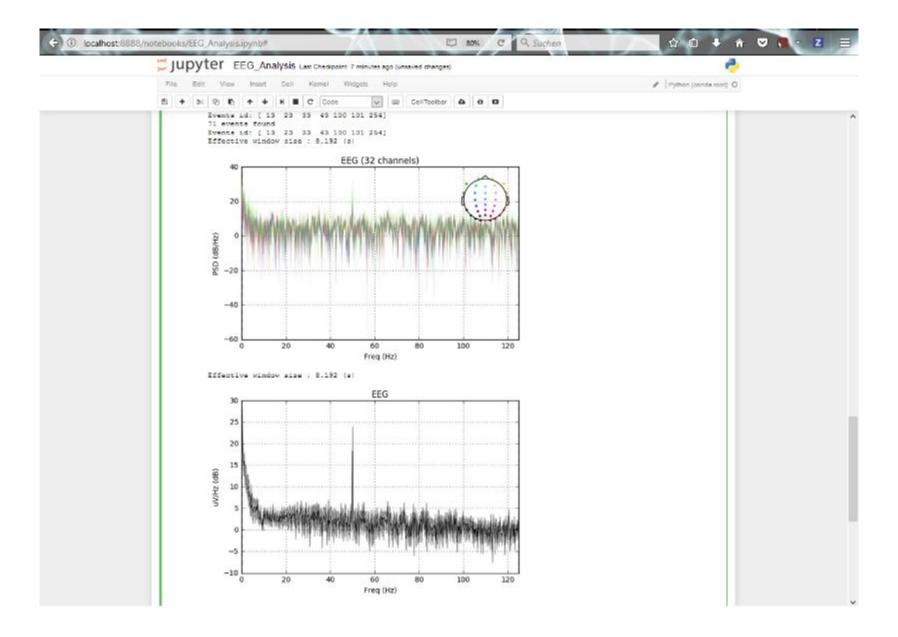


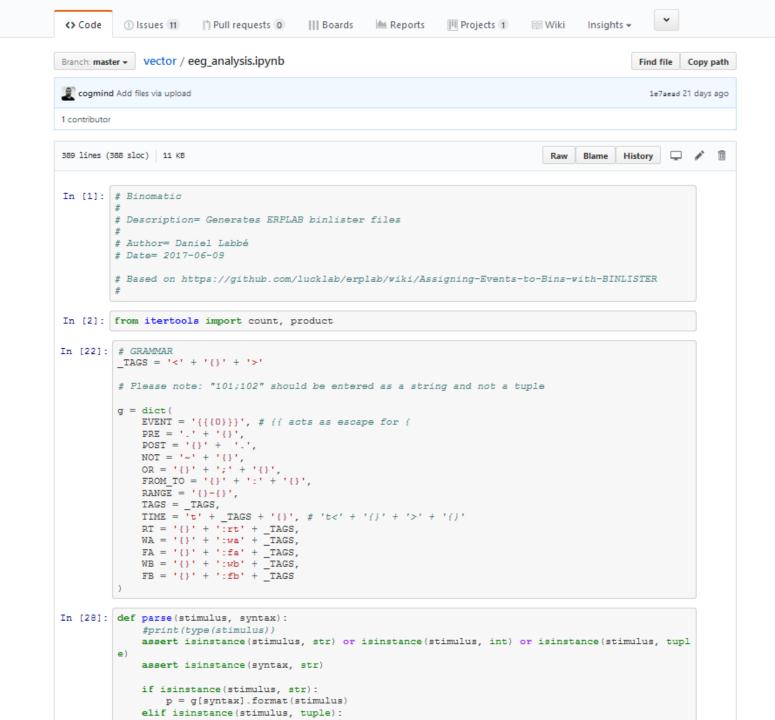


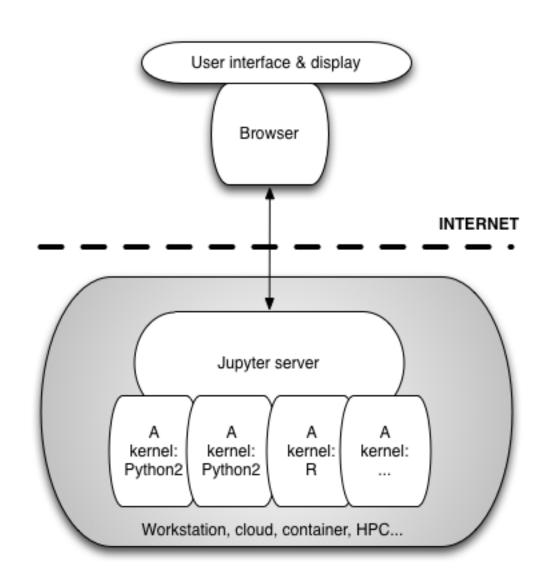


```
D:\analysis\alpha\eeg>cd mne
D:\analysis\alpha\eeg\mne>dir
Volume in Laufwerk D: hat keine Bezeichnung.
Volumeseriennummer: 860C-4E82
Verzeichnis von D:\analysis\alpha\eeg\mne
2017-06-26 16:27
                     <DIR>
2017-06-26 16:27
                     <DIR>
2017-06-26 16:59
                               922 mne start.py
              1 Datei(en),
                                  922 Bytes
              2 Verzeichnis(se), 471,515,373,568 Bytes frei
D:\analysis\alpha\eeg\mne>jupyter notebook
[I 14:17:10.352 NotebookApp] [nb conda kernels] enabled, 7 kernels found
[W 14:17:14.900 NotebookApp] Error loading server extension nbpresent
   Traceback (most recent call last):
     File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\notebook\notebookapp.py", line 1046, in init server extensions
        mod = importlib.import module(modulename)
     File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\importlib\ init .py", line 37, in import module
         import (name)
     File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\nbpresent\ init .py", line 5, in <module>
        from nbconvert.exporters.export import exporter map
     File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\nbconvert\ init .py", line 4, in <module>
        from .exporters import *
     File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\nbconvert\exporters\ init .py", line 1, in <module>
       from .export import *
      File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\nbconvert\exporters\export.py", line 9, in <module>
        import entrypoints
      File "c:\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\entrypoints.py", line 16, in <module>
        from backports import confignarser
    ImportError: cannot import name configparser
[I 14:17:14.961 NotebookApp] [nb conda] enabled
[I 14:17:16.605 NotebookApp] [nb anacondacloud] enabled
[I 14:17:17.344 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: D:\analysis\alpha\eeg\mne
[I 14:17:17.345 NotebookApp] A active kernels
[I 14:17:17.345 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at: http://localhost:8888/
```









Discussion

Technical Debt

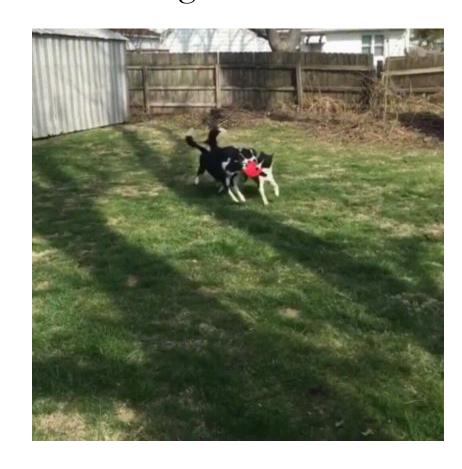
DEFINITION

The extra work required to bring a rushed piece of code up to standard with current practises or your own understanding of the code.

First coined by Ward Cunningham, inventor of the wiki.

VS.

YAGNI You ain't gonna need it...



A Method to Determine when to Adapt Technology (Refactoring) by Value

Current

low

value

http://blogs.ripple-

rock.com/SteveGarnett/2

013/03/05/TechnicalDeb

tStrategiesTacticsForAvoi

dingRemovingIt.aspx

high High Current High Current Value and Value and Low Potential High Potential Low Current Low Current Value and Value and Low Potential **High Potential** high low **Future**

value

A Method to Determine when to Adapt Technology (Refactoring) by Value

Current

value

http://blogs.ripple-

rock.com/SteveGarnett/2

013/03/05/TechnicalDeb

tStrategiesTacticsForAvoi

dingRemovingIt.aspx

high Maintain Fix the debt Operationality **Implement** Don't bother Prevention Strategies low high low **Future** value

High Current High Current Value and Value and Low Potential **High Potential** Low Current Low Current Value and Value and Low Potential **High Potential**

Six Open Questions

- Technical debt. Should we adapt?
- Are our efforts future proof?
- What are the specific challenges for cognitive neuroscience when it comes to sharing data and open data?
- How can cognitive neuroscientists improve collaborations with computational and basic/systems neuroscientists?
- What are the consequences for neuroscience education?
- What is our Mars expedition?

Main Literature

- Efron, B., & Hastie, T. (2016). Computer Age Statistical Inference: Algorithms, evidence, and data science. NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Ludäscher, B et al. (2009). Scientific Process Automation and Workflow Management. In: Eds. Shoshani, A., & Rotem, D. (2009). Scientific Data Management: Challenges, technology, and deployment. Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi: 10.1201/9781420069815
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