

PMFFRC: a large-scale genomic short reads compression optimizer via memory modeling and redundant clustering: Supplementary data

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This document provides instructions for theoretical analysis, algorithm description and analysis, installing and running the optimization compression tool, downloading datasets, and some additional results. The proposed optimizing method PMFFRC and related instructions can be found at <https://github.com/fahaihi/PMFFRC>.

S1 Entropy theoretical analysis

The design opinion of reference-free reads compressors is to employ the information of the reads collections themselves to replace redundant details effectively [1,2]. From the perspective of the entropy hypothesis, the information entropy $H(X_i)$ of the initial reads collection R_i , the information entropy $H(Y_i)$ after redundancy substitute, and the redundant information conditional entropy $H(X_i | Y_i)$ satisfy:

$$H(X_i) = H(Y_i) + H(X_i | Y_i) \quad (1)$$

The reference-free based compressors begin from the redundant information of the sequencing reads collection R_i itself, maximizes $H(X_i | Y_i)$, and minimizes $H(Y_i)$, where $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, v$.

First consider the joint compression of two fastq files. If sequencing reads in any fastq files F_a and F_b are jointly compressed, for their reads collection R_a and R_b , the total information entropy $H(Y_{a,b})$ after redundancy replacement satisfies:

$$H(Y_{a,b}) = H(Y_a) + H(Y_b) - H(Y_a; Y_b) \quad (2)$$

In formula (2), $H(Y_a; Y_b)$ denotes the mutual information entropy of the joint compressed files F_a and F_b after redundant replacement, where $H(Y_a; Y_b) \geq 0$. Therefore, formula (2) can be written as:

$$H(Y_{a,b}) \leq H(Y_a) + H(Y_b) \quad (3)$$

Then consider the joint compression of three fastq files. For the reads sets R_a, R_b

and R_c , formula (4) can be obtained according to formula (1) and formula (2):

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y_{a,b,c}) &= H(Y_a) + H(Y_b) + H(Y_c) - H(Y_a; Y_b) - H(Y_a; Y_c) - H(Y_b; Y_c) + H(Y_a; Y_b; Y_c) \\ &= H(Y_{a,b}) + H(Y_c) - H(Y_a, Y_c) - H(Y_b, Y_c) + H(Y_a; Y_b; Y_c) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

In formula (4), $H(Y_a, Y_c) \geq 0$, $H(Y_b, Y_c) \geq 0$, and $H(Y_a, Y_c) + H(Y_b, Y_c) \geq H(Y_a; Y_b; Y_c)$, thus, formula (4) satisfies:

$$H(Y_{a,b,c}) \leq H(Y_{a,b}) + H(Y_c) \leq H(Y_a) + H(Y_b) + H(Y_c) \quad (5)$$

Therefore, for the joint compression of v files, we can obtain that the information entropy after the redundant replacement of the joint compression of v files satisfies:

$$H(Y_{0,1,2,\dots,v-1}) \leq H(Y_0) + H(Y_1) + H(Y_1) + \dots + H(Y_{v-1}) \quad (6)$$

Established on the above entropy insights, we get the following conclusions: For multiple fastq files joint compression, if memory usage is unlimited, the total information entropy of jointly compressing v fastq files will decrease as v increases. Therefore, the less information entropy after joint compression, the fewer bits are required to encode DNA characters. However, the system memory of the compression server is limited, so multiple fastq files need to be compressed in batches under a safe memory threshold to improve the robustness of cascaded reads compressors.

S2. Algorithm description and analysis

[Algorithm S1](#) formalizes the proposed PMFFRC algorithm.

Algorithm S1: PMFFRC (Parallel Multi-Fastq-File Reads Clustering)

Input : $F = \{F_0, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{v-1}\}, Y, U_{cpm}, Pr, x_1, x_2, \beta$.

Output : Cluster record files $C_k.info$, where $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K-1$.

Begin.

- 1: Employ parameters v, x_1 , and x_2 to construct files $X_1.fastq$ and $X_2.fastq$;
- 2: Use $Y, X_1.fastq$ and $X_2.fastq$ get Y_{peak}^1 and Y_{peak}^2 ;
- 3: Utilize β, Y_{peak}^1 , and Y_{peak}^2 to calculate parameter K_1 via formulas (1) and (4);
- 4: Let $\bar{R} \leftarrow \{\emptyset\}, S \leftarrow \{\emptyset\}$, and $K_2 \leftarrow 0$;
- 5: Use Pr CPU cores for feature extraction on F via formula (2) to build \bar{R} ;
- 6: Employ Pr CPU cores for similarity calculation using formula (3), record to S ;
- 7: Use the quick sort algorithm to sort S in descending, obtain collection RS ;
- 8: Get $M \leftarrow \lfloor \sum_{i=0}^v |\bar{R}_i| / K_1 \rfloor$;

```

9:  $k \leftarrow 0$ ; // Dynamically determine the reads-level parameter  $K_2 \leftarrow k + 1$ .
10: Let  $C_k \leftarrow \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $N_k \leftarrow 0$ ,  $M_k \leftarrow 0$ , and  $flag \leftarrow 0$ ;
11: while  $|RS| \neq 0$  do // Dynamic clustering.
12:   Add  $F_a$  and  $F_b$  recorded in  $RS_0$  to cluster  $C_k$ , and remove  $RS_0$  from  $RS$ ;
13:    $M_k \leftarrow |\bar{R}_a| + |\bar{R}_b|$ ,  $N_k \leftarrow 2$ ;
14:   for  $i = 0$  to  $|RS|$  do
15:     if  $flag = 1$  or  $M_k \geq M$  then
16:       Write  $N_k$ ,  $C_k$ , and  $M_k$  to cluster record file  $C_k.info$ ;
17:       Remove the fastq files in  $C_k$  from  $RS$ ;
18:       Let  $C_k \leftarrow \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $N_k \leftarrow 0$ ,  $M_k \leftarrow 0$ , and  $flag \leftarrow 0$ ;
19:        $K_2 = k+1$ ,  $k++$ , break; // Update the clustering parameter  $K_2$ .
20:     end if (15)
21:     Extract  $F_a$  and  $F_b$  recorded by  $RS_i$ ;
22:     if  $F_a \in C_k$  and  $M_k + |\bar{R}_b| \geq M$  then
23:        $flag \leftarrow 1$ , continue;
24:     else if  $F_a \in C_k$  and  $M_k + |\bar{R}_b| < M$  then
25:       Add  $F_b$  to  $C_k$ . // Update the current cluster  $C_k$ .
26:        $M_k \leftarrow M_k + |\bar{R}_b|$ ,  $N_k++$ ;
27:     else if  $F_b \in C_k$  and  $M_k + |\bar{R}_a| \geq M$  then
28:        $flag = 1$ , continue;
29:     else if  $F_b \in C_k$  and  $M_k + |\bar{R}_a| < M$  then
30:       Add  $F_a$  to  $C_k$ . // Update the current cluster  $C_k$ ;
31:        $M_k \leftarrow M_k + |\bar{R}_a|$ ,  $N_k++$ ;
32:     else continue;
33:     end if (22)
34:   end for (14)
35: end while (11)

End.

```

Let $m = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^v |F_i|)/4}{v}$, in [Algorithm S1](#), the worst time to construct pre-compression fastq format files $X_1.fastq$ and $X_2.fastq$ in step 1 is $O(4 \times n \times v \times (x_1 + x_2))$. To pre-compress $X_1.fastq$ and $X_2.fastq$ in step 2 is $O(v)$. To calculate the files-level clustering parameter K_1 in step 3 is $O(m \times v)$. Step 4 consumes $O(1)$ time. The worst time for parallel feature

extraction in step 5 is $O(\frac{m \times v \times n}{Pr})$. To parallel calculate the files similarity in step 6 is $O(\frac{v \times (v-1) \times m}{2 \times Pr}) = O(\frac{m \times v^2}{Pr})$. Sortig S in descending order in step 7 is $O(v^2 \times \log_2 v^2)$. Step 8 time consumption is $O(1)$. The worst time for the inner *for*-loop in steps 14~34 is $O(v^2)$. The worst time for the outer *while*-loop in steps 12~35 is $O(K \times v^2)$, where $K = K_2$. Due to parameters x_1, x_2 and K are all constants and $m \times v \gg y, m \gg v$. Thus, the time complexity of PMFFRC is $O(\max\{4 \times n \times v \times (x_1 + x_2), y, \frac{m \times v \times n}{Pr}, \frac{m \times v^2}{Pr}, v^2 \times \log_2 v^2, K \times v^2\}) = O(\max\{\frac{m \times v \times n}{Pr}, v^2 \times \log_2 v^2\}) = O(\frac{m \times v \times n}{Pr})$.

In [Algorithm S1](#), the space required to calculate the compression peak memory Y_{cpm} on F is $O(y)$. The memory for parallel feature extraction and similarity computation is $O(Pr \times m)$. The space required for set \bar{R} is $O(m \times v)$. The space required for S and RS is $O(\frac{v \times (v-1)}{2}) = O(v^2)$. The worst space usage of C_k is $O(v)$, where $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K-1$. Thus, the space complexity of the proposed algorithm PMFFRC is $O(\max\{y, Pr \times m, m \times v, v^2\}) = O(m \times (v + Pr))$, where $m \times v \gg y$ and $m \gg v$.

S3. Installation and configuration

S3.1 Copy our project

The PMFFRC optimizer is programmed in C++11 and OpenMP, and currently only supports Linux command-line usage. The installation and configuration tutorial PMFFRC is as follows:

1. Clone PMFFRC toolkit from GitHub:

```
git clone https://github.com/fahaihi/PMFFRC.git
```

2. Turn to the PMMFRC directory:

```
cd PMFFRC
```

3. Compile PMFFRC:

```
chmod +x ./install.sh
./install.sh
```

4. Configure the environment variables with the following command:

```
export PATH=$PATH:`pwd`/
export PMFFRC_PATH="`pwd`/"
source ~/.bashrc
```

5. PMFFRC relies on `/bin/time` memory and time evaluation commands, make sure that running the following Linux command produces the correct results before using PMFFRC.

```
/bin/time -v -p echo "hello pmffrc"
```

6. If `"/usr/bin/time: No such file or directory"` is displayed, make sure you have sudo permission to run the following command:

```
sudo yum install time
```

S3.2 Configure the base compressor

Currently, the PMFFRC optimization algorithm only supports compressors HARC [3], SPRING [1], FastqCLS [4], and Mstcom [2]. Since PMFFRC has high versatility, it can be adapted to more reads compressors by making appropriate modifications in script files. The configuration scripts for the four dedicated compressors are as follows:

S3.2.1 HARC compressor

1. Install and configure the SPRING compressor firstly.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}src  
git clone https://github.com/shubhamchandak94/SPRING.git
```

2. Next, run the following script to check whether HARC is installed successfully.

```
./harc -c ${PMFFRC_PATH}data/SRR11995098_test.fastq -p -t 8
```

3. Finally, switch to the following file directory and check if there is a `SRR11995098_test.harc` compressed file.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}data
```

4. Notes: The HARC compressor depends on 7z, if the run shows `'./harc: line 104: 7z: command not found'`, make sure you have sudo permission to run the following command:

```
sudo yum install p7zip p7zip-plugins
```

S3.2.2 SPRING compressor

1. Install the SPRING compressor firstly.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}src  
git clone https://github.com/shubhamchandak94/SPRING.git
```

2. On Linux with cmake installed and version at least 3.9

(check using `cmake --version`):

```
cd SPRING
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make
```

3. On Linux with cmake not installed or with version older than 3.12.

```
cd SPRING
mkdir build
cd build
wget https://cmake.org/files/v3.12/cmake-3.12.4.tar.gz
tar -xzf cmake-3.12.4.tar.gz
cd cmake-3.12.4
./configure
Make
cd ..
./cmake-3.12.4/bin/cmake ..
make
```

4. Next, run the following script to check whether SPRING is installed successfully:

```
./spring -c -i ${PMFFRC_PATH}data/SRR11995098_test.fastq
-o ${PMFFRC_PATH}data/SRR11995098_test.spring
```

5. Finally, switch to the following file directory and check if there is a SRR11995098_test.spring compressed file.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}data
```

S3.2.3 Mstcom compressor

1. Install and configure the Mstcom compressor firstly.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}src
git clone https://github.com/yuansliu/mstcom.git
cd mstcom
make
```

2. Next, run the following script to check whether Mstcom is installed successfully.

```
./mstcom e -i ${PMFFRC_PATH}data/SRR11995098_test.fastq
-o ${PMFFRC_PATH}data/SRR11995098_test.mstcom
```

3. Finally, switch to the following file directory and check if there is a SRR11995098_test.mstcom compressed file.

```
cd ${PMFFRC_PATH}data
```

S3.2.4 FastqCLS compressor

FastqCLS compressor entire fastq file, we changed the FastqCLS script only for Reads

compression, FastqCLS compressor located in `src/fastqcls`.

S3.3 Run PMFFRC

After configuring base compressor, run PMFFRC with the following command:

1. Compression -> Compress Multi-Fastq Files:

```
PMFFRC [-c multi-fastq-files path]
        [-y cascading algorithm used. such as harc]
        [-t num of threads. --Default = 20]
        [-u user-defined Uram size. --Default 10 GB]
        [-q write quality values and read ids to .quality && .id files]
        [-e clean temp files. --Default "false"]
```

2. DECompression -> DECompress Multi-Fastq Files:

```
PMFFRC [-d decompression *.pmffrc format file]
        [-t num of CPU cores. --Default = 20]
        [-e clean temp files. --Default = "false"]
```

3. Help -> Print Help Message:

```
PMFFRC -h
```

S3.4 Examples

We present the validation dataset under the `PMFFRC/data/testData` directory, which consists of 12 real fastq sequencing files, each approximately 100MB. The following are some examples of compression using PMFFRC cascading different compressors:

Examples 1: Optimize HARC compressor

1. Using 10GB of system memory, using 2 CPU cores for clustering, select HARC as the base compressor.

```
cd data
PMFFRC -c testData -y harc -t 2 -u 10 -q -e
```

Notes: If the algorithm runs incorrectly, it may be a problem that the cascading algorithm environment depends on, please check the follow file to view the specific error information: `testData/harc_2_10_pmffrc_output/C1.log`

2. Unzip the compressed file generated by PMFFRC from HARC.

```
cd testData
PMFFRC -d harc_2_10_testData.pmffrc -y harc
```

3. The uncompressed files in the following file directories:

```
testData/de_harc_2_10_testData
```

Examples 2: Optimize SPRING compressor

1. Using 2GB of system memory, using 4 CPU cores for clustering, select SPRING as the base compressor.

```
cd data
PMFFRC -c testData -y spring -t 4 -u 2
```

2. Unzip the compressed file generated by PMFFRC from SPRING.

```
cd testData
PMFFRC -d spring_4_2_testData.pmffrc -y spring
```

3. The uncompressed files in the following file directories:

```
testData/de_spring_4_2_testData
```

Notes: In our experiments, we set PMFFRC to select the first x_1 and x_2 groups of fastq format sequencing data for maximum compression memory evaluation. The parameters x_1 , x_2 , and β are configured in the `src/*_compressor.sh` script files. We recommend $x_1 = 100$ and $x_2 = 100100$ as the basic settings for the memory evaluation stage. According to our experience, we recommend $\beta_{\text{HARC}} = 1.05$, $\beta_{\text{SPRING}} = 0.30$, $\beta_{\text{FastqCLS}} = 0.28$, and $\beta_{\text{Mstcom}} = 0.75$ as the artificial-fixed empirical correction factor for cascaded compressors HARC, SPRING, Mstcom, and FastqCLS.

S4. Datasets acquisition

Three datasets *Homo sapiens*, *Salvelinus fontinalis* and *Cicer arietinum* from NCBI database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) were used for experimental testing.

1. For *H. sapiens* dataset, we randomly selected the following registration numbers:

```
ERR7091240-ERR7091243; ERR7091245-ERR7091248; ERR7091253-ERR7091256;
ERR7091258-ERR7091269 (24 SE-Files).
```

2. For *C. arietinum*, we randomly selected the following registration numbers:

```
SRR13556190-SRR13556217; SRR13556220; SRR13556224 (60 PE-Files).
```


3. For *S. fontinalis*, we randomly selected the following registration numbers:

SRR11994925–11995284 (360 SE-Files).

The script files implementation for downloading these datasets are given in the PMFFRC algorithm command line open source tool (<https://github.com/fahaihi/PMFFRC>). The specific usage method is as follows:

```
cd PMFFRC/data
nohup ./NextSeq-550_Homo_sapiens_SE.sh &
nohup ./HiSeq-2000_Cicer_arietinum_PE.sh &
nohup ./Ion-Torrent_Salvelinus_fontinalis_SE.sh &
```

S5. Speedup and relative memory consumption

The PMFFRC algorithm converts string sequencing reads into numerical feature vectors to simplify subsequent clustering calculations. However, the number of reads in fastq sequencing files usually reaches millions or even billions, which brings significant challenges for sequencing reads feature extraction and fastq-files clustering. Therefore, the PMFFRC algorithm utilizes CPU multi-cores to accelerate these computationally intensive steps to improve the algorithm's running efficiency. [Tables S1~S3](#) show the clustering time (*Time*/hh:mm:ss), memory consumption (*Mem*/GB), parallel speedup (*Speedup*) and relative memory overhead (*R-Mem*) of the compressors HARC, SPRING, Mstcom, and FastqCLS employing the PMFFRC algorithm at different CPU cores (*Pr*).

References

- [1] Chandak S, Tatwawadi K, Ochoa I, Hernaez M, Weissman T. SPRING: a next-generation compressor for FASTQ data. *Bioinformatics*. 2019; 35(15):2674–2676.
- [2] Liu Y, Li J. Hamming-shifting graph of genomic short reads: Efficient construction and its application for compression. *PLoS Computational Biology*. 2021; 17(7): e1009229. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009229>.
- [3] Chandak S, Tatwawadi K, Weissman T. Compression of genomic sequencing reads via hash-based reordering: algorithm and analysis. *Bioinformatics*. 2018; 34(4): 558-567.
- [4] Lee D, Song G. FastqCLS: a FASTQ compressor for long-read sequencing via read reordering using a novel scoring model. *Bioinformatics*. 2022; 38(2): 351-356.

Table S1. Clustering time and memory consumption of PMFFRC on the *H. sapiens* dataset using different CPU cores.

Algorithm / Cores.num		$Pr = 1$	$Pr = 2$	$Pr = 4$	$Pr = 6$	$Pr = 8$	$Pr = 10$	$Pr = 12$	$Pr = 14$	$Pr = 16$	$Pr = 18$	$Pr = 20$
HARC	Time	00:14:22	00:10:09	00:07:08	00:06:19	00:04:58	00:03:58	00:03:57	00:03:26	00:03:12	00:02:43	00:02:59
	Speedup	1.000	1.415	2.014	2.274	3.622	3.622	3.637	4.185	4.490	5.288	4.816
	Mem	2.263	2.493	2.798	2.934	3.788	3.788	3.788	4.050	4.276	4.450	4.589
	R-Mem	1.000	1.102	1.237	1.296	1.674	1.674	1.674	1.790	1.890	1.997	2.028
SPRING	Time	00:14:16	00:10:21	00:07:03	00:06:19	00:04:29	00:04:08	00:04:02	00:03:25	00:03:21	00:02:47	00:03:16
	Speedup	1.000	1.378	2.024	2.259	3.182	3.452	3.537	4.176	4.259	5.126	4.435
	Mem	2.253	2.468	2.710	2.870	3.382	3.652	3.694	4.117	4.278	4.487	4.614
	R-Mem	1.000	1.096	1.203	1.274	1.501	1.621	1.639	1.828	1.899	1.992	2.048
Mstcom	Time	00:23:21	00:15:23	00:10:44	00:10:31	00:08:07	00:05:08	00:05:02	00:05:31	00:04:44	00:04:35	00:03:55
	Speedup	1.000	1.518	2.175	2.220	2.877	4.549	4.639	4.233	4.933	5.095	5.962
	Mem	2.263	2.839	2.689	2.891	3.234	3.626	3.779	3.960	4.250	4.509	4.714
	R-Mem	1.000	1.254	1.188	1.277	1.429	1.602	1.670	1.750	1.878	1.992	2.093
FastqCLS	Time	00:30:33	00:19:37	00:12:10	00:11:22	00:10:08	00:09:59	00:07:20	00:06:35	00:08:36	00:06:37	00:07:33
	Speedup	1.000	1.557	2.511	2.688	3.015	3.060	4.166	4.641	3.552	4.617	4.046
	Mem	3.059	2.416	2.977	3.278	3.393	3.669	3.702	4.000	4.284	4.453	4.571
	R-Mem	1.000	0.790	0.973	1.072	1.109	1.199	1.210	1.308	1.400	1.455	1.494

Notes: Compression parameters: $U_{ram} = 30$ GB, $T = 8$, $\beta_{HARC} = 1.05$, $\beta_{SPRING} = 0.30$, $\beta_{Mstcom} = 0.75$, $\beta_{FastqCLS} = 0.28$, $x_1 = 100$, $x_2 = 100100$. $Speedup = Time_{Pr=1}/Time_{Pr=i}$, $R-Mem = Mem_{Pr=i}/Mem_{Pr=1}$, wherer $i = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20$. The best results in the table are shown in boldface.

Table S1 shows that on the *H. sapiens* dataset, the clustering *speedup* of the PMFFRC algorithm cascaded HARC, SPING, Mstcom, and FastqCLS algorithms gradually increased with the increased CPU and reached the peak at 18~20 cores. In clustering peak memory *Mem*, the memory overhead increased with increasing the number of parallel cores *Pr*.

Table S2. Clustering time and memory consumption of PMFFRC on the *S. fontinalis* dataset using different CPU cores.

Algorithm / Cores.num		$Pr = 1$	$Pr = 2$	$Pr = 4$	$Pr = 6$	$Pr = 8$	$Pr = 10$	$Pr = 12$	$Pr = 14$	$Pr = 16$	$Pr = 18$	$Pr = 20$
HARC	<i>Time</i>	02:04:54	01:39:43	01:02:52	00:43:21	00:43:19	00:30:09	00:30:20	00:24:27	00:24:53	00:21:47	00:21:44
	<i>Speedup</i>	1.000	1.253	1.987	2.881	2.883	4.143	4.118	5.108	5.019	5.734	5.747
	<i>Mem</i>	3.298	3.387	3.485	3.591	3.646	3.806	3.815	3.978	3.921	4.127	4.087
	<i>R-Mem</i>	1.000	1.027	1.057	1.087	1.106	1.154	1.157	1.206	1.189	1.251	1.239
SPRING	<i>Time</i>	02:08:19	01:39:16	1:02:12	00:42:50	00:41:43	00:29:23	00:30:15	00:23:25	00:28:24	00:20:31	00:23:57
	<i>Speedup</i>	1.000	1.293	2.063	2.996	3.076	4.367	4.242	5.480	4.518	6.254	5.358
	<i>Mem</i>	3.376	3.391	3.487	3.672	3.626	3.820	3.768	4.049	3.877	4.161	4.071
	<i>R-Mem</i>	1.000	1.004	1.033	1.088	1.074	1.132	1.116	1.199	1.149	1.233	1.206
Mstcom	<i>Time</i>	03:58:37	02:41:37	01:45:42	01:11:48	01:08:53	00:55:11	00:44:42	00:38:51	00:39:31	00:35:19	00:38:01
	<i>Speedup</i>	1.000	1.476	3.688	3.323	3.464	4.324	5.338	6.142	6.038	6.756	4.969
	<i>Mem</i>	11.051	11.193	11.110	11.125	11.162	10.998	11.054	11.093	11.074	11.196	11.192
	<i>R-Mem</i>	1.000	1.013	1.005	1.007	1.010	0.995	1.000	1.004	1.002	1.013	1.013
FastqCLS	<i>Time</i>	06:31:21	04:11:57	02:25:06	01:49:01	01:38:14	01:22:16	00:57:34	00:49:16	00:50:02	00:45:48	00:42:47
	<i>Speedup</i>	1.000	1.553	2.697	3.560	3.984	5.341	6.798	7.944	6.519	8.545	9.147
	<i>Mem</i>	19.491	19.173	19.847	2.064	20.521	20.484	20.448	21.703	20.510	21.594	22.679
	<i>R-Mem</i>	1.000	0.984	1.018	1.036	1.053	1.051	1.049	1.113	1.052	1.108	1.164

Notes: Compression parameters: $U_{ram} = 30$ GB, $T = 8$, $\beta_{HARC} = 1.05$, $\beta_{SPRING} = 0.30$, $\beta_{Mstcom} = 0.75$, $\beta_{FastqCLS} = 0.28$, $x_1 = 100$, $x_2 = 100100$. $Speedup = Time_{Pr=1} / Time_{Pr=i}$, $R-Mem = Mem_{Pr=i} / Mem_{Pr=1}$, wherer $i = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20$. The best results in the table are shown in boldface.

Table S2 shows that on the *S. fontinalis* dataset, the PMFFRC algorithm cascaded HARC, SPRING, Mstcom, and FastqCLS algorithms reached the *speedup* peak when the Pr takes 20, 18, 18, and 20, respectively. The peak *speedup* (total) was higher than the Homo sapiens dataset, which shows that the parallel acceleration gains of the PMFFRC algorithm significantly increased by the size of the dataset and the number of files.

Table S3. Clustering time and memory consumption of PMFFRC on the *C. arietinum* dataset using different CPU cores.

Algorithm / Cores.num		$Pr = 1$	$Pr = 2$	$Pr = 4$	$Pr = 6$	$Pr = 8$	$Pr = 10$	$Pr = 12$	$Pr = 14$	$Pr = 16$	$Pr = 18$	$Pr = 20$
HARC	Time	2:10:33	1:31:39	00:56:39	00:38:57	00:31:30	00:27:16	00:23:30	00:20:12	00:17:03	00:16:20	00:15:37
	Speedup	1.000	1.424	2.305	3.352	4.144	4.788	5.555	6.463	7.657	7.993	8.360
	Mem	8.072	8.377	8.952	9.514	10.121	10.786	11.321	11.961	12.437	13.014	13.272
	R-Mem	1.000	1.038	1.109	1.179	1.254	1.336	1.402	1.482	1.541	1.612	1.644
SPRING	Time	02:10:01	01:32:02	00:56:37	00:39:12	00:31:20	00:26:48	00:22:35	00:19:46	00:16:53	00:16:16	00:15:32
	Speedup	1.000	1.413	2.296	3.317	4.149	4.851	5.757	6.578	7.701	7.993	8.370
	Mem	8.121	8.362	8.971	9.570	10.093	10.749	11.268	11.893	12.385	12.997	13.286
	R-Mem	1.000	1.030	1.105	1.178	1.243	1.324	1.388	1.464	1.525	1.600	1.636
Mstcom	Time	03:39:50	02:34:15	01:37:14	01:02:00	00:35:19	00:36:57	00:35:21	00:31:41	00:28:05	00:28:03	00:28:04
	Speedup	1.000	1.406	2.230	3.497	6.140	5.868	6.134	6.844	7.721	7.730	7.726
	Mem	8.042	8.312	8.914	9.493	10.022	10.637	11.237	11.886	12.349	13.014	13.408
	R-Mem	1.000	1.034	1.108	1.180	1.246	1.323	1.397	1.478	1.536	1.618	1.667
FastqCLS	Time	03:13:20	02:14:56	01:23:15	01:03:16	00:45:29	00:40:44	00:27:20	00:23:54	00:21:27	00:21:01	00:24:01
	Speedup	1.000	1.433	2.322	3.056	4.251	4.746	7.073	8.089	9.013	9.199	8.050
	Mem	8.123	8.363	8.922	9.526	10.081	10.762	11.179	11.809	12.522	12.894	13.412
	R-Mem	1.000	1.030	1.098	1.173	1.241	1.325	1.376	1.454	1.541	1.587	1.651

Notes: Compression parameters: $U_{ram} = 30$ GB, $T = 8$, $\beta_{HARC} = 1.05$, $\beta_{SPRING} = 0.30$, $\beta_{Mstcom} = 0.75$, $\beta_{FastqCLS} = 0.28$, $x_1 = 100$, $x_2 = 100100$. $Speedup = Time_{Pr=1} / Time_{Pr=i}$, $R-Mem = Mem_{Pr=i} / Mem_{Pr=1}$, wherer $i = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20$. The best results in the table are shown in boldface.

Similar to the experimental results in [Table S1](#) and [Table S2](#), the four cascaded algorithms HARC, SPRING, Mstcom, and FastqCLS in [Table S3](#) also reached the peak *speedup* when the Pr value takes 18~20. In terms of clustering memory consumption, the PMFFRC algorithm uses CPU multi-cores for parallel feature extraction and similarity calculation. Each CPU core needs to open additional memory to store intermediate calculation results temporarily, so the peak memory overhead in parallel mode is higher than in serial model ($Pr = 1$).