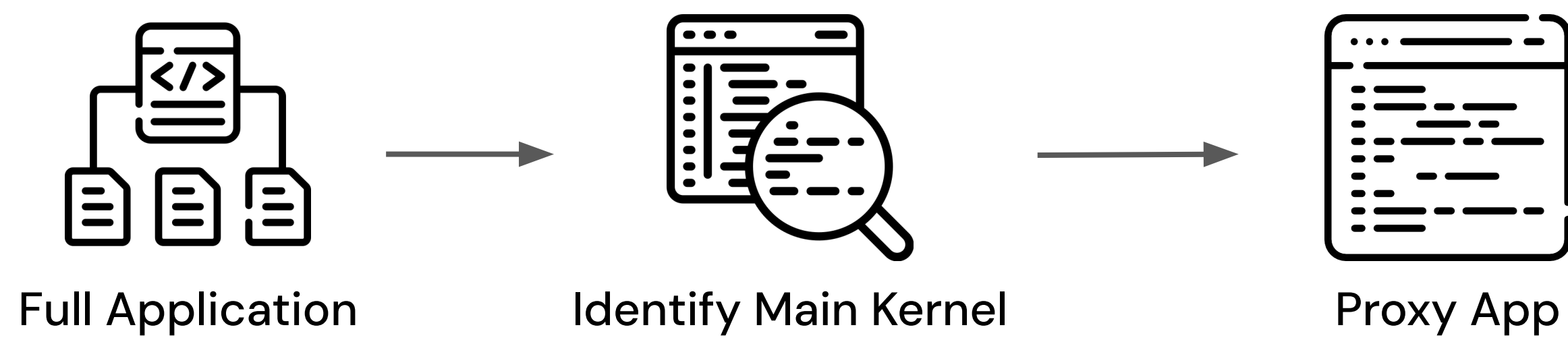


## Introduction

- Large scientific applications are **difficult to benchmark**
- Involve **complex inputs** and **many dependencies**
- Can be **inflexible** to port to new hardware
- As a consequence, can be **hard to be improved**

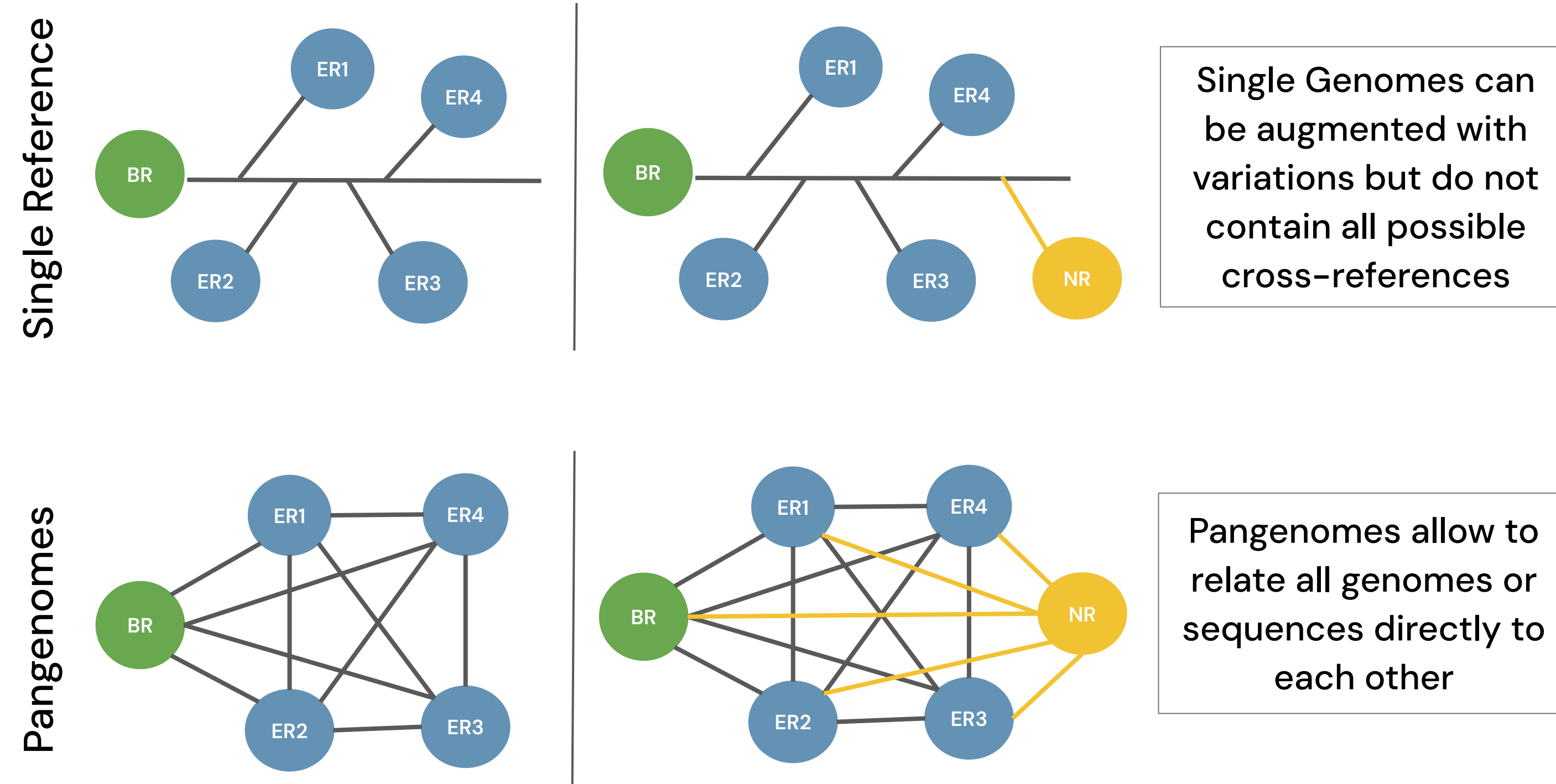
Proxy Apps can be a **lightweight** representation of real workloads that **ease performance** and **portability exploration**



In this work, we take the first steps to create a proxy application from an emerging and complex pangenomic application that maps short-read genomes to a pangenome graph reference.

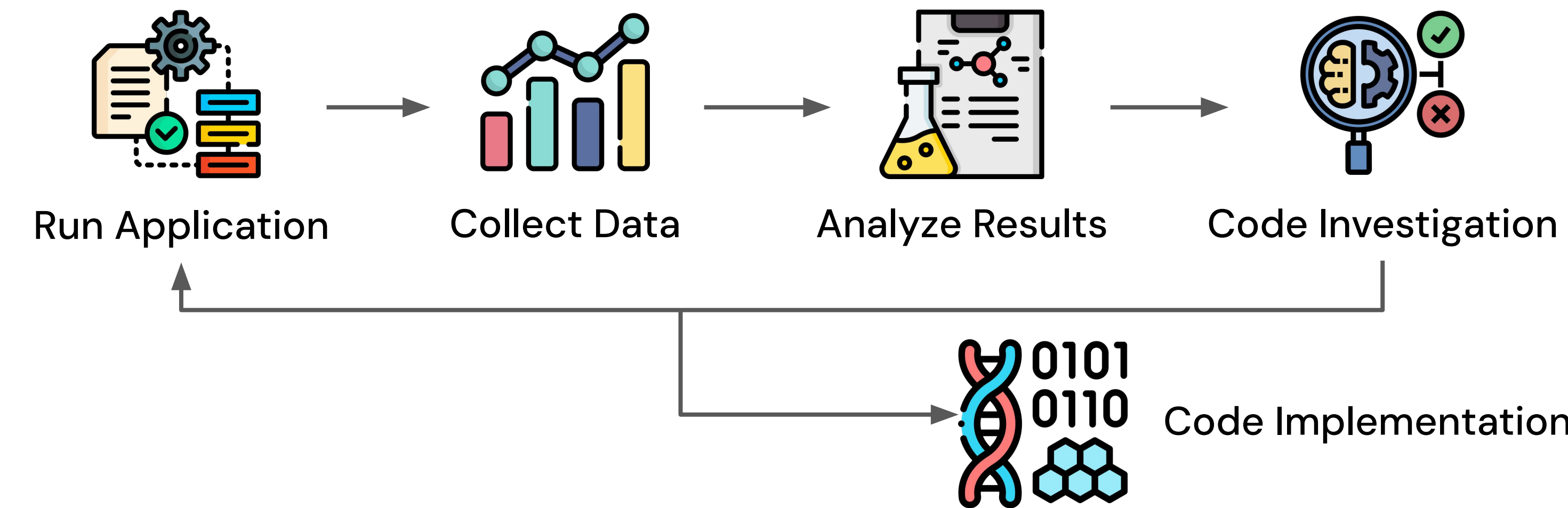
## Pangenomes

- Collection of common and unique genomes that are present in a given species [1]
- Composed of sequences from different individuals
- A more **complete representation of a species' genome**
- Complex DNA graph-based structure
  - Complexity to map sequences to this reference



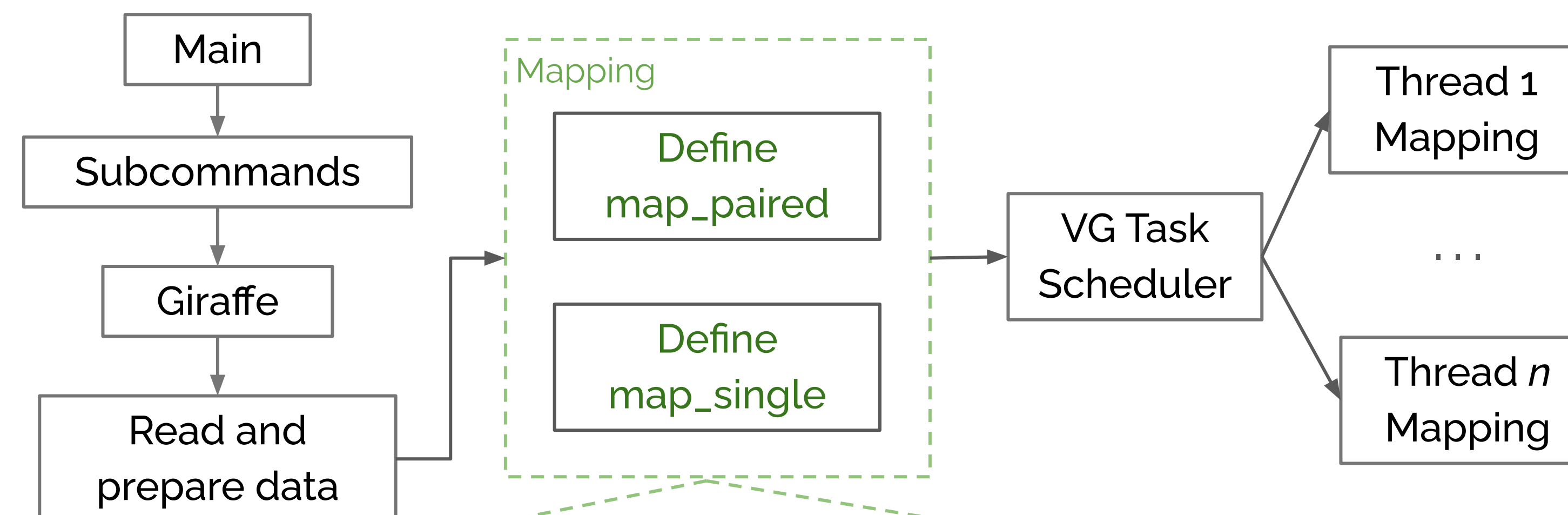
Source: Practical Graphical Pangenomics [https://pangenome.github.io/]

## Proxy Generation Methodology

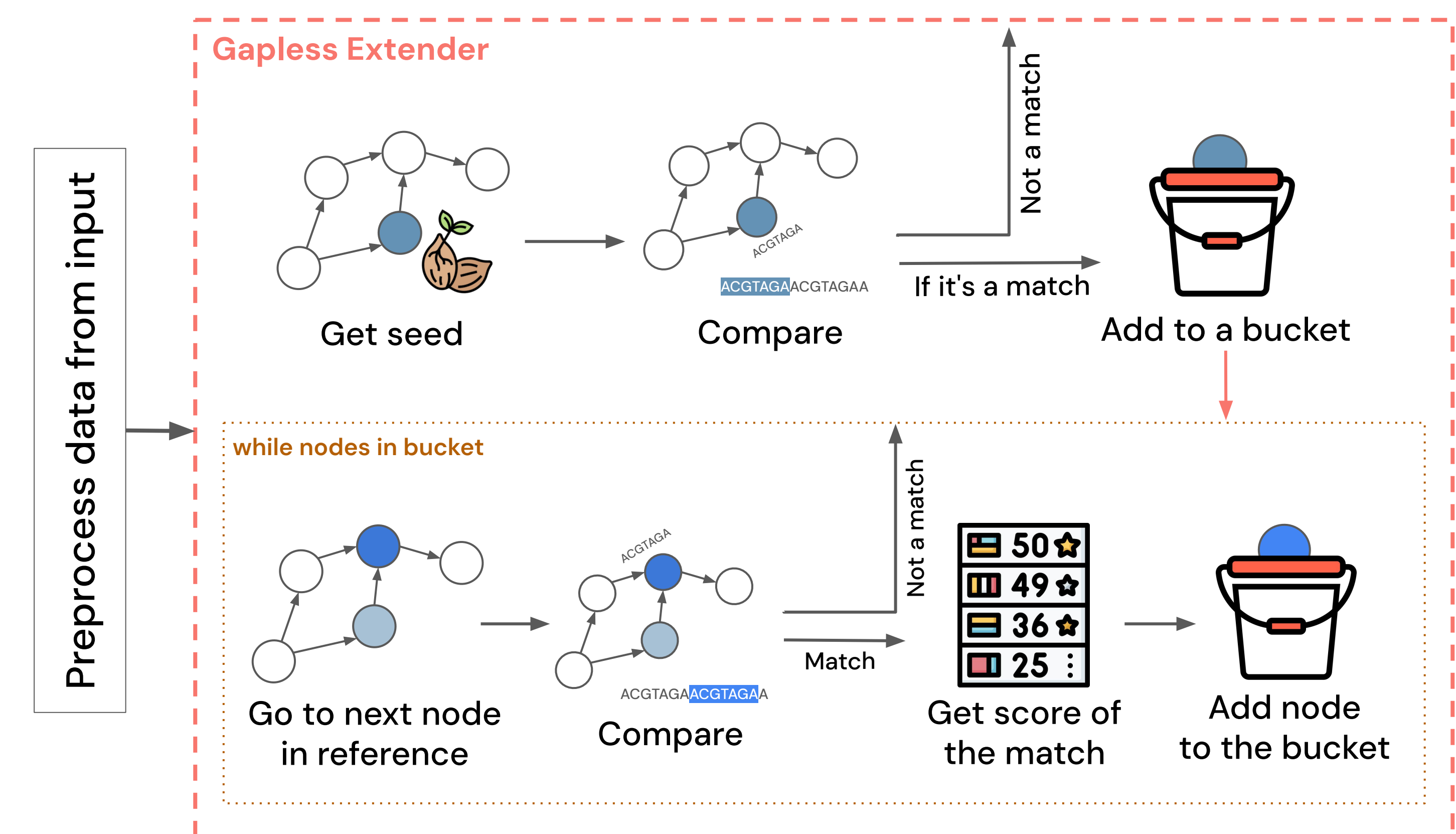


## Pangenome Mapping Tool

We base our proxy app efforts on the *Giraffe* pangenome mapping tool [2]. Giraffe is one of the tools present in the *VG Toolkit* [3], which is a collection of tools focused on the creation and mapping of genome references as Variation Graphs



### Inside Mapping



## VG x Proxy

### VG

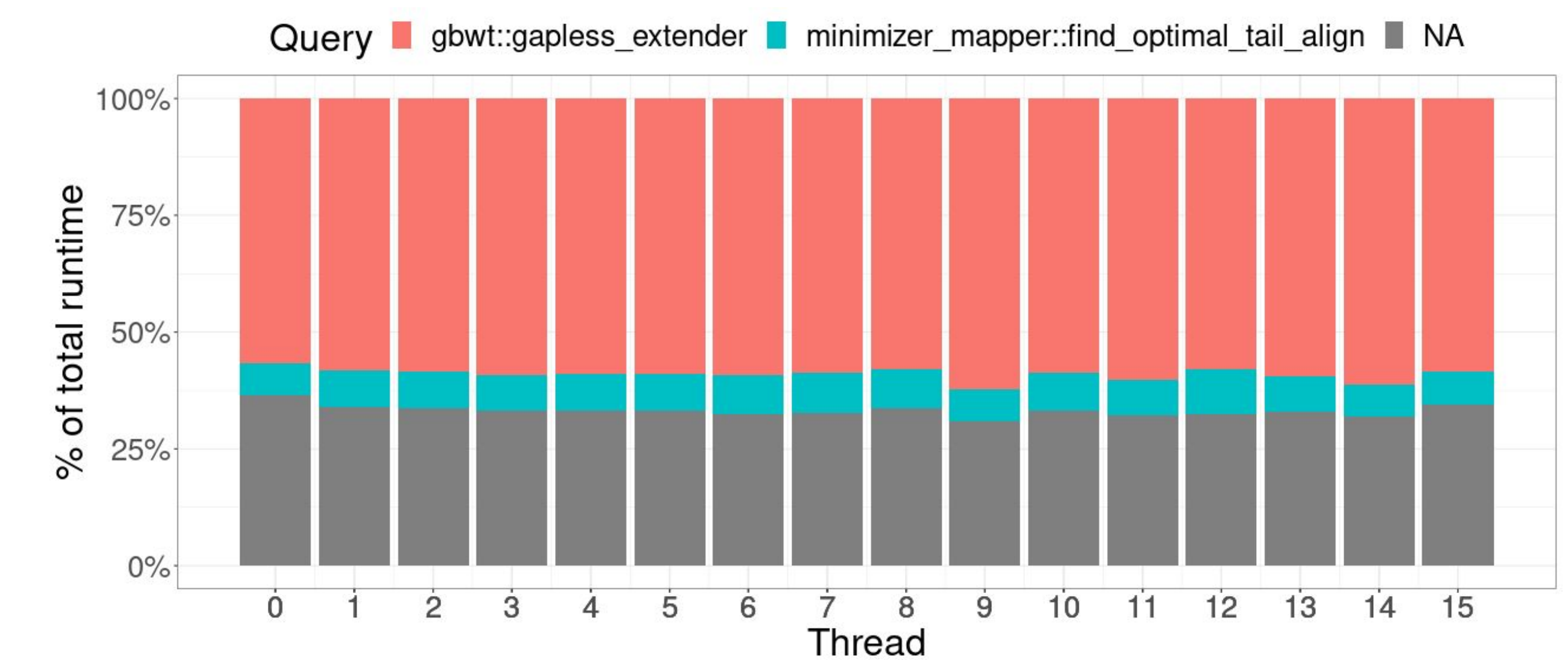
- ~50k lines of code
- ~350 source-files
- ~50 library dependencies
- Complex Makefile to compile
- More than 60s to compile
- Hard to profile

### Proxy

- ~1k lines of code
- 2 source-files
- 3 library dependencies
- Simple Makefile to compile
- Around 10s to compile
- Easy to profile and play with different strategies

## Profiling Results

To identify the most important mapping code within Giraffe, we profile the two functions that access the pangenome graph: the *gapless\_extension* function and the *find\_optimal\_tail\_alignment* function. *gapless\_extender* represents more than 60% of the application's runtime in all threads.



- [1] Abondio P, Cilli E, Luiselli D. Human Pangenomics: Promises and Challenges of a Distributed Genomic Reference. Life (Basel). 2023 Jun 9;13(6):1360. doi: 10.3390/life13061360. PMID: 37374141; PMCID: PMC10304804.
- [2] Jouni Sirén et al. Pangenomics enables genotyping of known structural variants in 5202 diverse genomes. Science 374, abg8871 (2021). DOI:10.1126/science.abg8871
- [3] Garrison, E., Sirén, J., Novak, A. et al. Variation graph toolkit improves read mapping by representing genetic variation in the reference. Nat Biotechnol 36, 875–879 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.4227>
- [4] Cook, Jeanine, Finkel, Hal, Junghans, Christoph, McCorquodale, Peter, Pavel, Robert, & Richards, David F. Proxy App Prospectus for ECP Application Development Projects. United States. <https://doi.org/10.2172/1477829>

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