

FAIR_bioinfo : Open Science and FAIR principles in a bioinformatics project

How to make a bioinformatics project more reproducible

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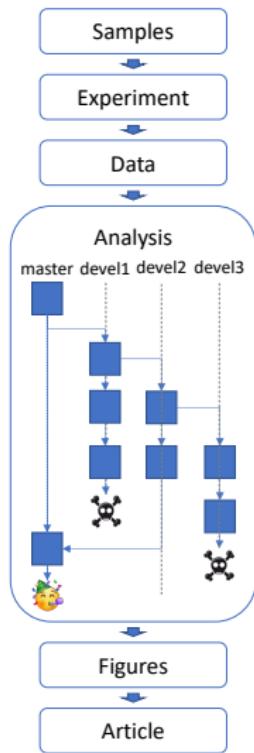
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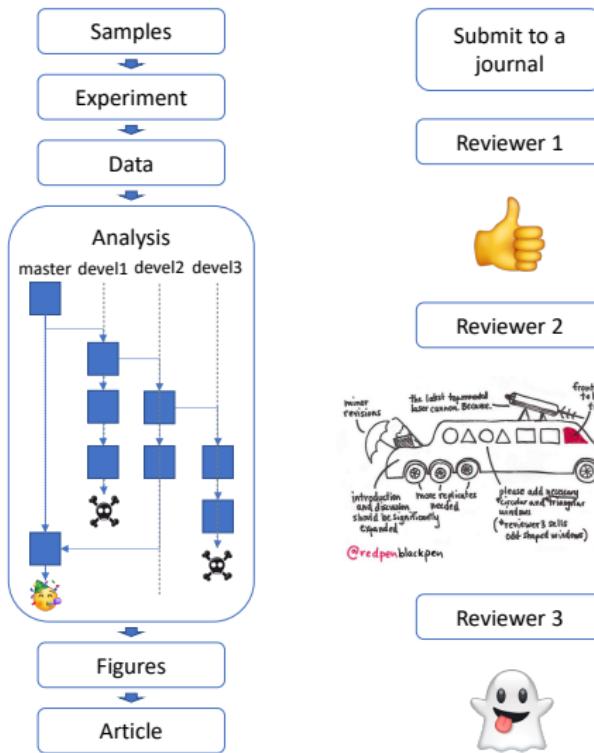
Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare



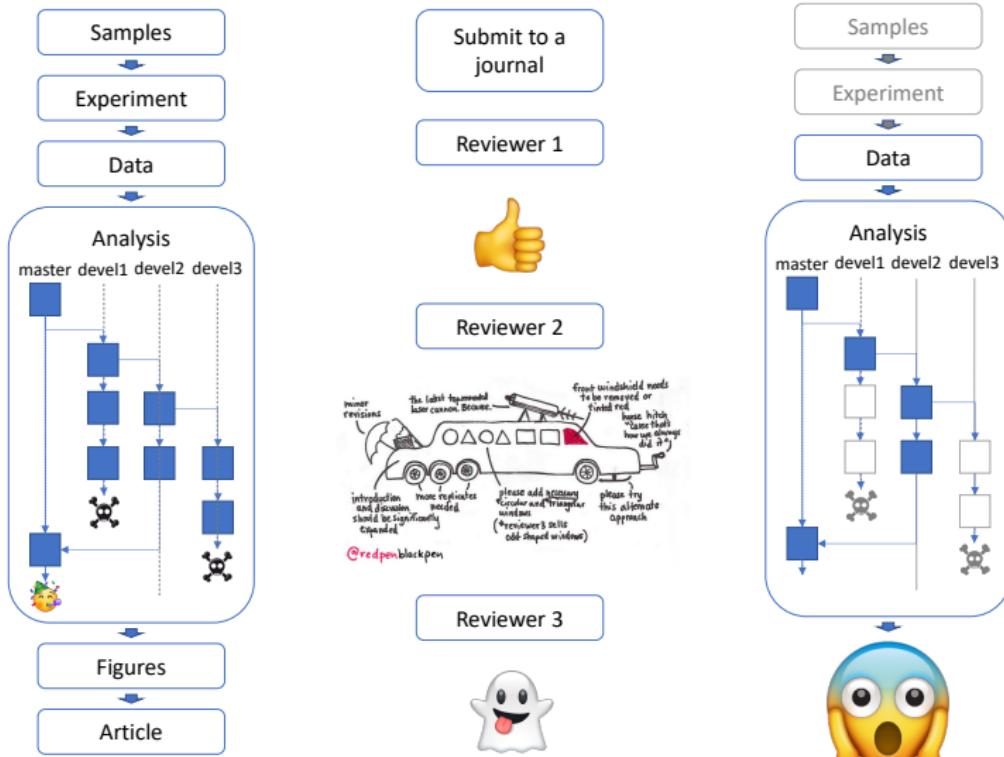
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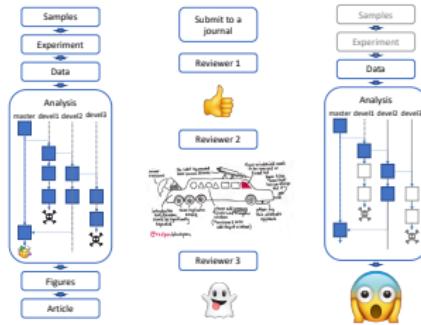
Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare



Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare



What changed?

- Package
- Software
- Libraries
- Environment variables
- OS version
- Computer
- ..?

Different levels of encapsulation

Goal : capture the system environment of applications (OS, packages, libraries,...) to control their execution.

- Hardware virtualisation (virtual machines) 
- OS virtualisation (images and containers) 
- Environment management **CONDA**

Encapsulation

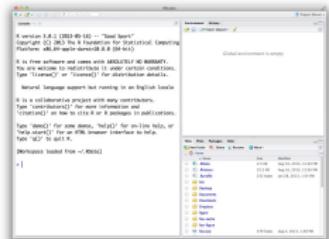
Let's say we want to install RStudio...



Windows



Use Rstudio



Unix-based

```
R: install.packages("rstudio", repos = "http://ifb.i2bc.fr/rstudio")
```

```
Installing package(s) ... done
Need to update? Run 'uscan' or 'update.R' before installing.
Warning message:
package 'rstudio' is at version 1.2.500, 40 newer
version(s) are available.
Enter a valid R version [1.2.500] ...
```

Encapsulation

We started with a computer using a specific OS...

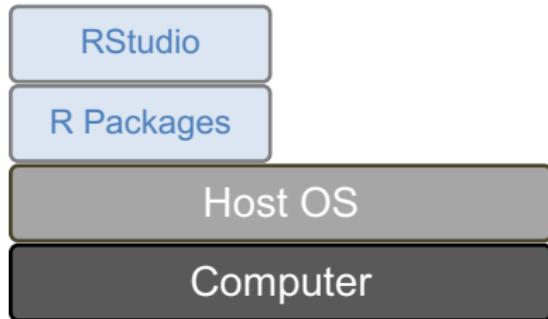


Encapsulation



We started with a computer using a specific OS...
And inside this environment, we installed a new application.

Encapsulation



We started with a computer using a specific OS...
And inside this environment, we installed a new application.
Applications rely on dependencies,
e.g. external libraries.

Encapsulation



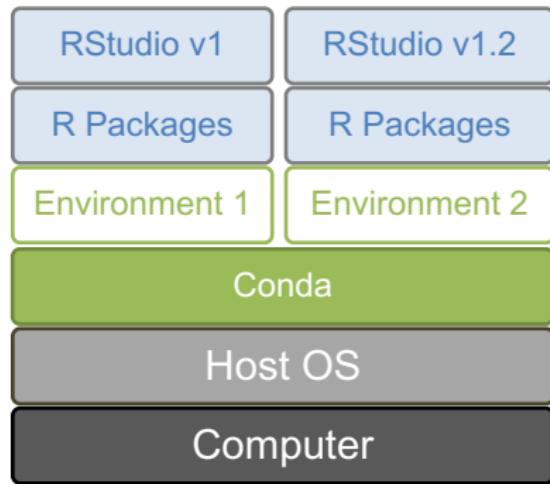
Usually dependencies of different applications don't interfere.
But what if we want to test the latest version of our favourite tool?
There might be conflicts...

Encapsulation



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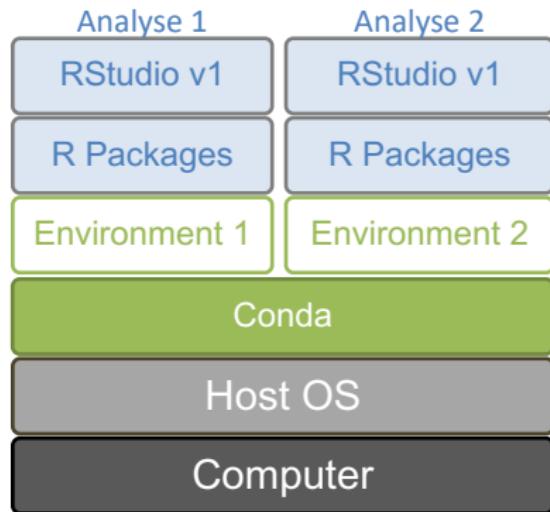
Encapsulation : managing environments



Idea : create separated environments for each application.

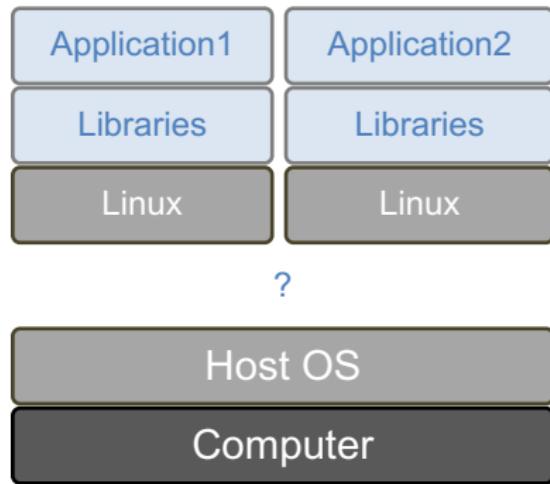
CONDA

Encapsulation : managing environments



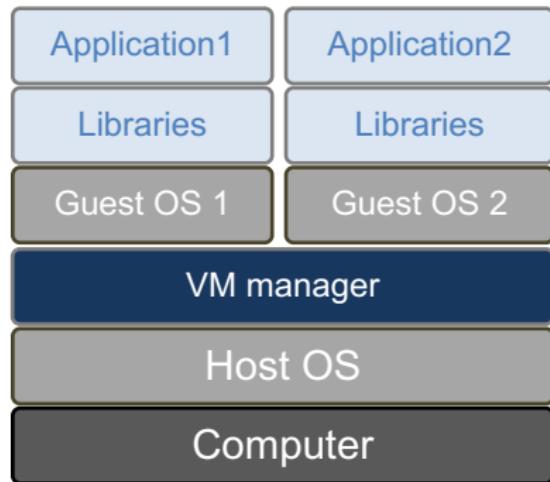
Idea : create separated environments for each application.
More versatile: create a new environment per analysis.

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



But what if we want to install a software from a different OS?

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



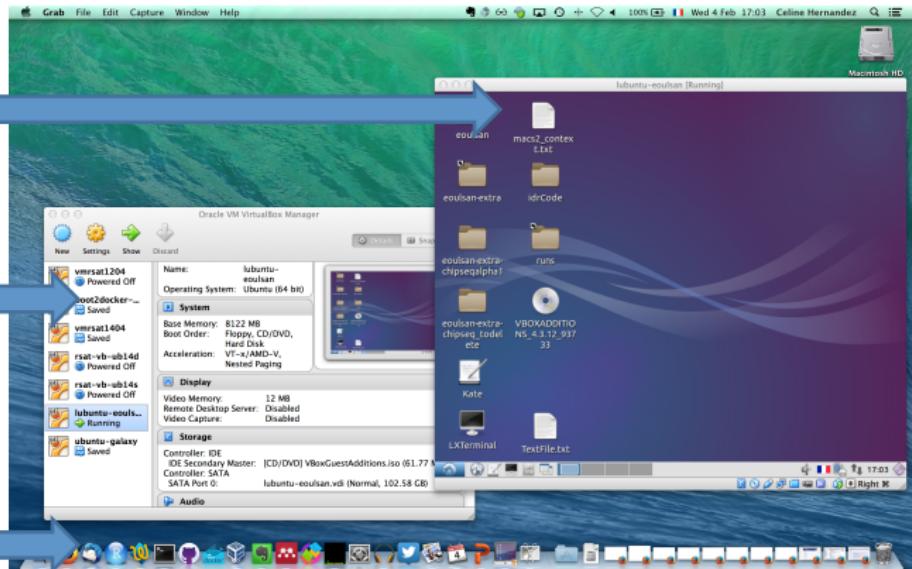
Idea: use virtual machines

Pros:

- Each application gets a completely different and independent environment
- Virtual machines can be transferred to another computer (using the same manager)

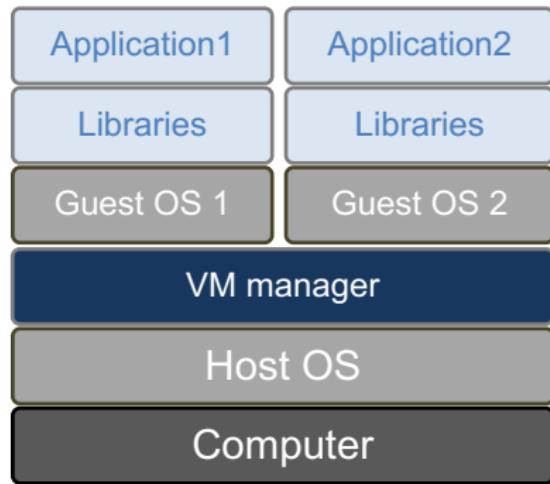
Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation

Ubuntu



MacOS

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



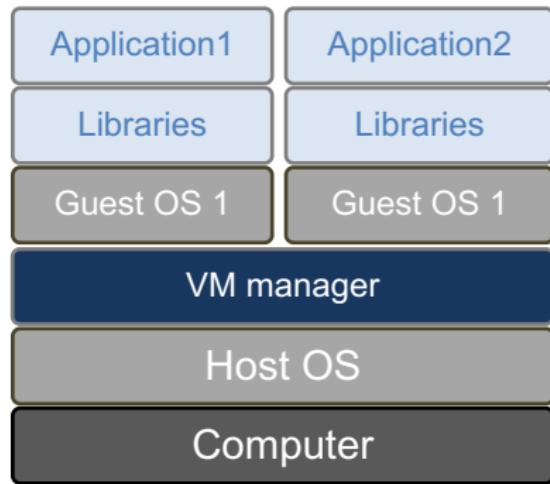
Idea: use virtual machines

Pros: transferable independent environments

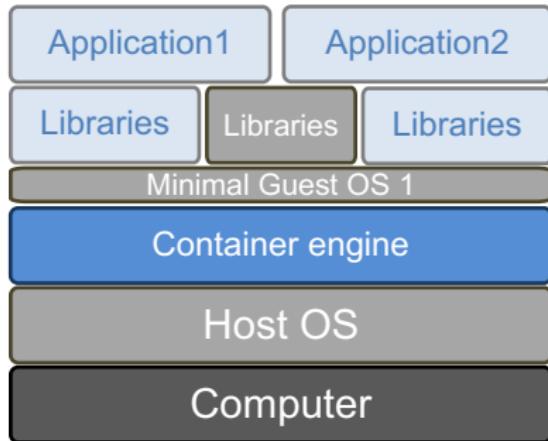
Cons:

- Redundancy between VMs
- Heavy to set up
- No automation

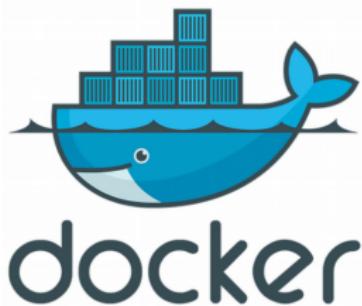
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



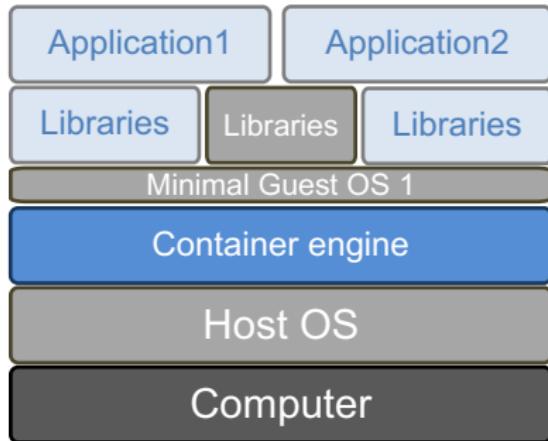
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



Idea: "trick" applications into believing that they are in a different OS than the host's
Avoid redundancy.



Encapsulation : OS virtualisation

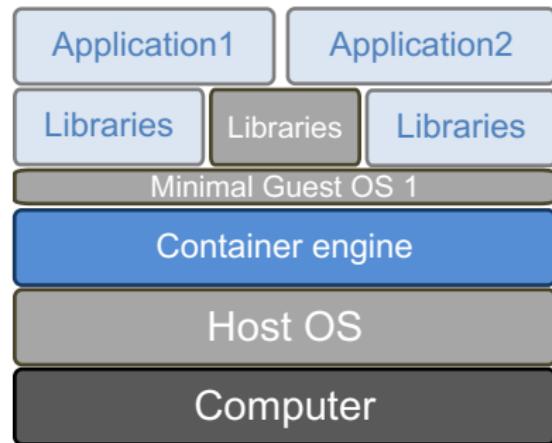


OS virtualisation vs hardware virtualisation

Pros:

- Speed
 - ▶ Installation is faster
 - ▶ No boot time
- Lightweight
 - ▶ Minimal base OS
 - ▶ Minimal libraries and application set
- Easy sharing of applications

Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



Cons:

- Singularity to use images on a cluster
- Changes of policies of the Docker company

Docker policy

Update of the Docker Image retention policy (13/08/2020)

What is a container image retention limit and how does it affect my account?

Image retention is based on the activity of each individual image stored within a user account. If an image has not either been pulled or pushed in the amount of time specified in your subscription plan, the image will be tagged "inactive." Any images that are tagged as "inactive" will be scheduled for deletion. Only accounts that are on the **Free** individual or organization plans will be subject to image retention limits. A new dashboard will also be available in Docker Hub that offers the ability to view the status of all of your container images.

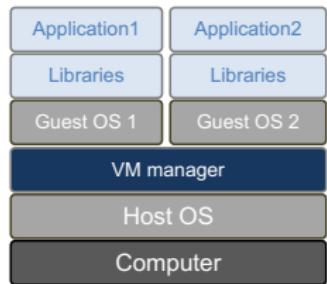
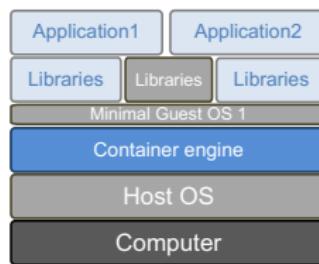
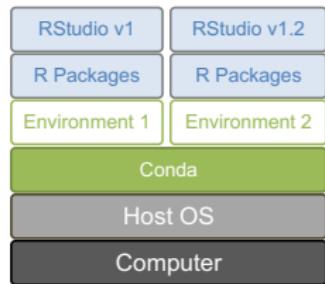
What are the new container image retention limits?

Docker is introducing a container image retention policy which will be enforced starting November 1, 2020. The container image retention policy will apply to the following plans:

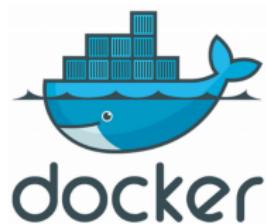
- Free plans will have a 6 month image retention limit
- Pro and Team plans will have unlimited image retention

<https://www.docker.com/pricing/retentionfaq>

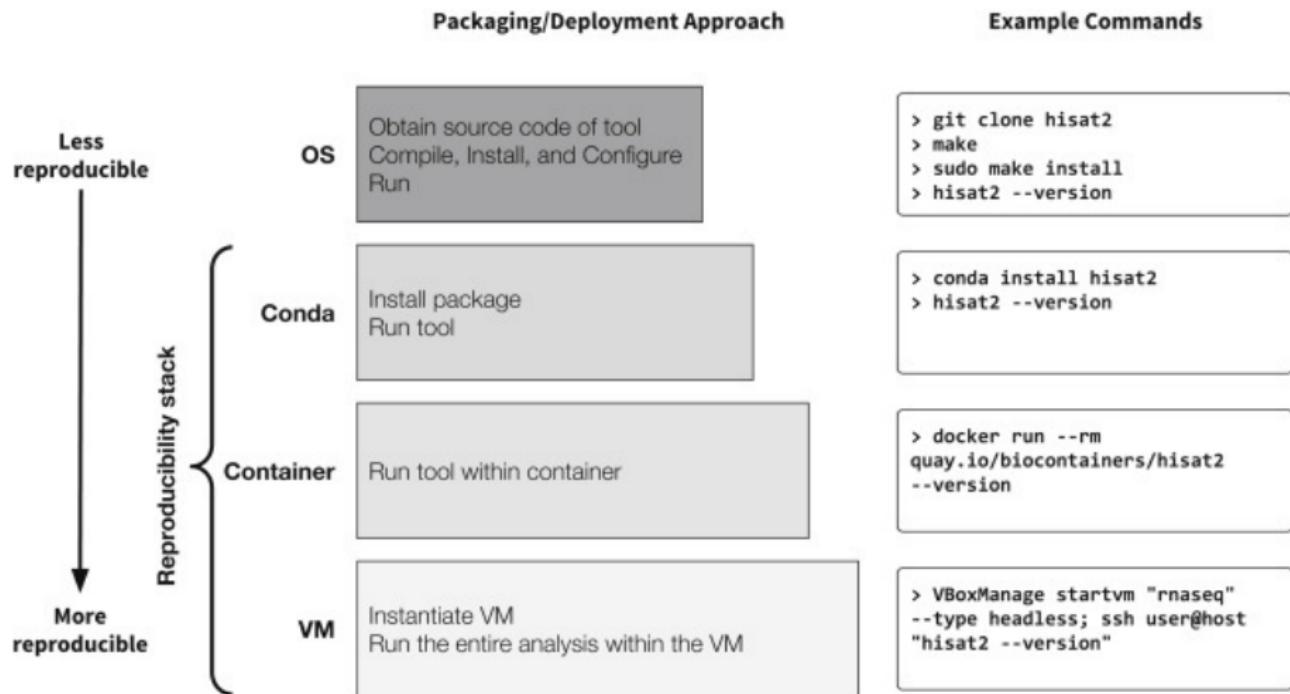
Encapsulation



CONDA



Encapsulation and reproducibility stack



Practical Computational Reproducibility in the Life Sciences - Björn
Grüning et al (2018)