

# Environment manager from your OS to your environment

Encapsulation levels using docker, conda<sup>1</sup>



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1. This work is derived from the IFB and I2BC team members

- 1 A common use-case
  - Retry my results
  - The use of packaging
  - Example with R
- 2 Manage your local environment
  - How conda works
- 3 Manage your hardware configuration
  - How virtual manager works
- 4 Manage your OS configuration
  - How container works
- 5 Conda ecosystem
  - a case of bioconda



- OS version
- The computer
- ...

# Encapsulation levels

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

- Hardware virtualisation (virtual machines)



- OS virtualisation (images and containers)



- Environment management (package manager) **CONDA**

# Example of R and package installation

## Classical installation

- Start with a computer and a specific OS

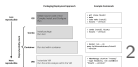


- Inside, we installed a new R application



- need some dependencies
- we tested the last R version → might be conflicts





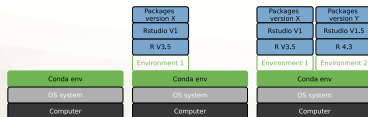
2. Practical Computational Reproducibility in the Life Sciences Gruning et al, Cell Systems, 2018. DOI 10.1016/j.cels.2018.03.014

A package first One tool, one container Tool and container versions should be explicit Avoid using ENTRYPOINT Reduce the size of your container as much as possible Keep data outside of the container Add functional testing logic Check the license of the software Make your package or container discoverable Provide reproducible and documented builds Provide helpful usage message

# Example of R and package installation

## Conda use

- The idea is to separate each application in here own environment **CONDA**
- A tool version, a conda environment
- Create a new environment for my new tool version, my analysis...

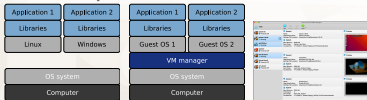




# Example of R and package installation

## hardware virtualisation

- If we want a software from a different OS ?
- Use virtual machines
- Each application get a total different and independant environment
- Virtual machine could be transfered to another computer
- Redundancy between VMs
- Heavy to set up
- No automation



# Example of R and package installation

## OS virtualisation

- "trick" applications into believing that they are in a different OS than the host's  docker
- Avoid redundancy
- Speed
  - Faster installation
  - No boot time
- Lightweight
  - Minimal base OS
  - Minimal set of library and global environment
  - Easy sharing of application
- No easy use on a cluster system
- Docker private company policies



3

3. <https://www.docker.com/blog/scaling-docker-to-serve-millions-more-developers-network-egress/>

# Conda system

- Anaconda
- Miniconda
- Conda

