

FAIR_bioinfo : Open Science and FAIR principles in a bioinformatics project

How to make a bioinformatics project more reproducible

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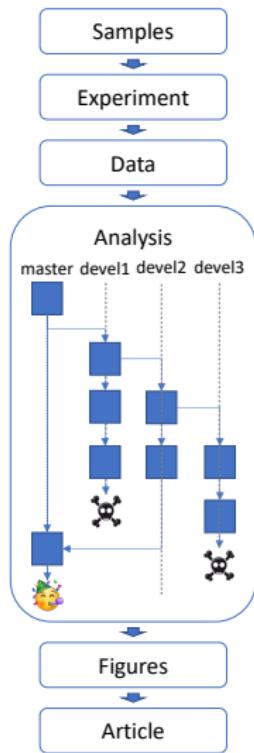
June 2021

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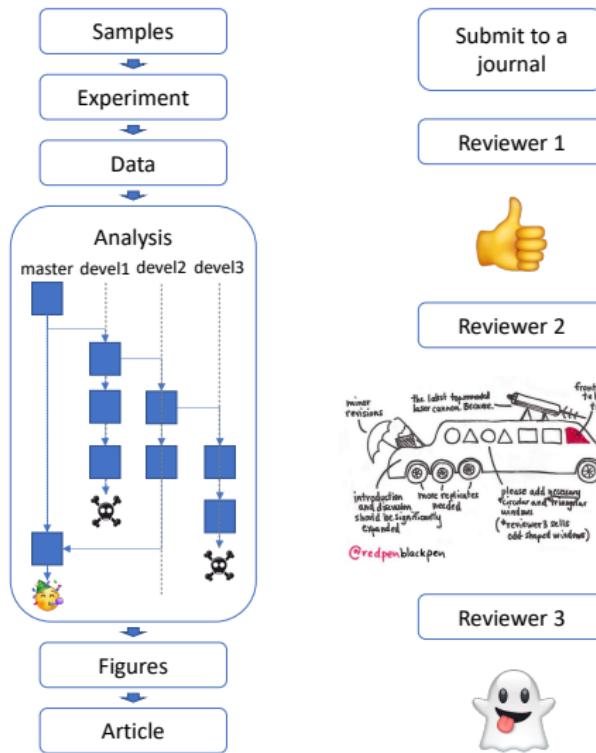
Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare



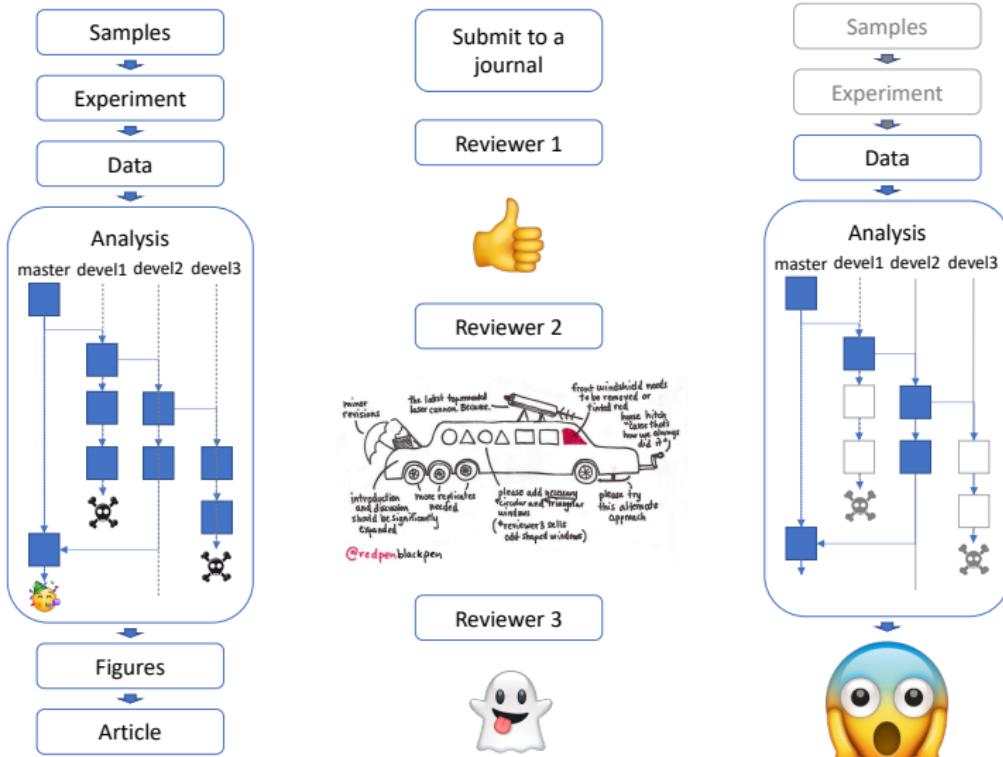
Introduction

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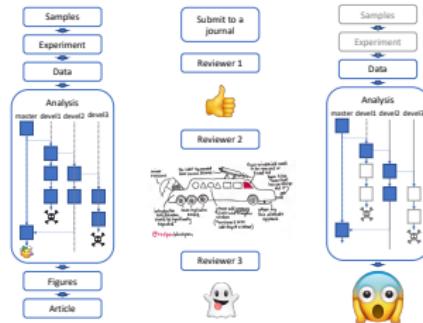
Introduction

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...

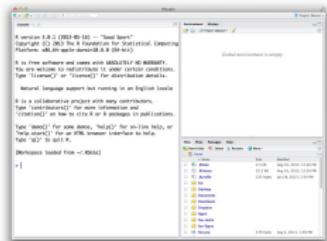


MacOS



Windows

Use Rstudio



Unix-based

```
sudo apt-get update -q & sudo apt-get -q install r-base-core
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libcurl4-openssl-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev:i386 libcurl4-openssl-dev:amd64
Use 'apt-get autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/0 B from sources.
All packages are up to date.
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libcurl4-openssl-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev:i386 libcurl4-openssl-dev:amd64
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```

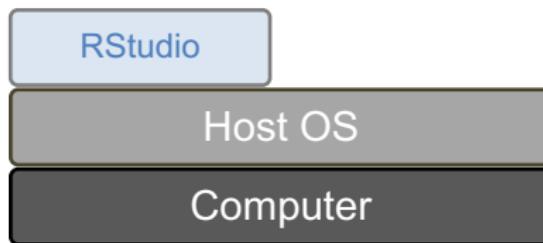


Encapsulation

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

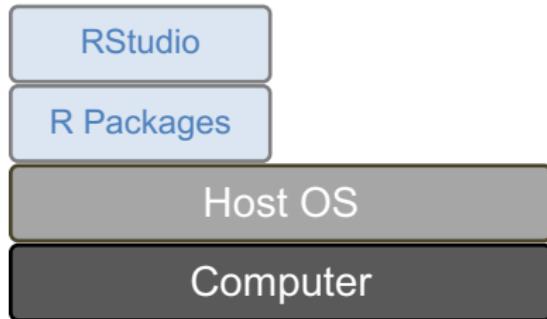


Encapsulation



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



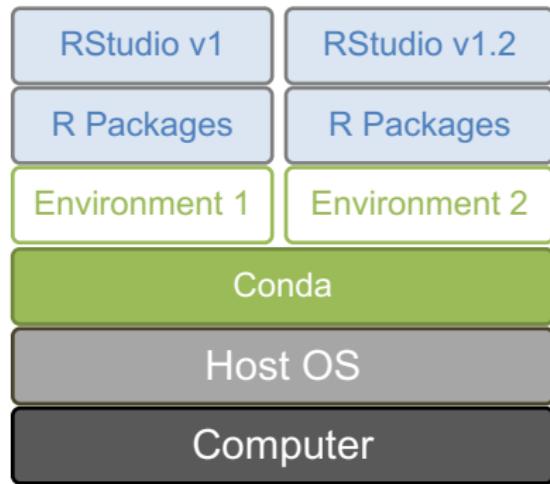
Usually dependencies of different applications don't interfere.
But what if we want to test the latest version of our favourite tool?
There might be conflicts...

Encapsulation



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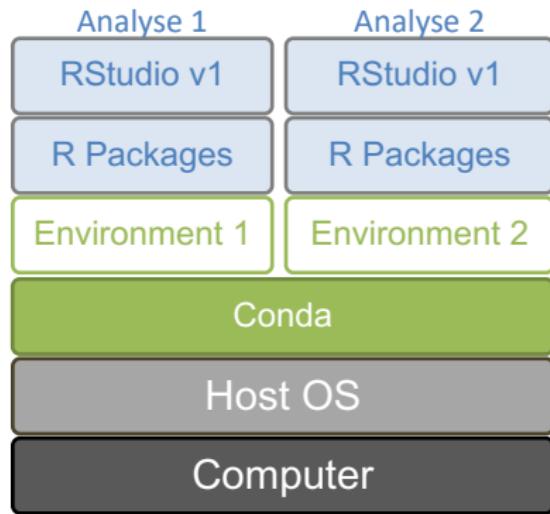
Encapsulation : managing environments



Idea : create separated environments
for each application.

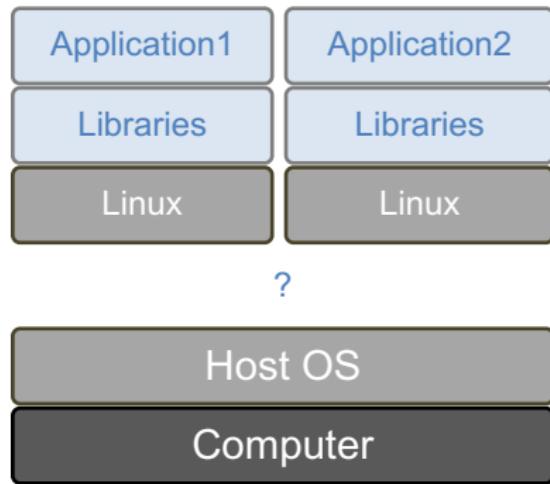
CONDA

Encapsulation : managing environments



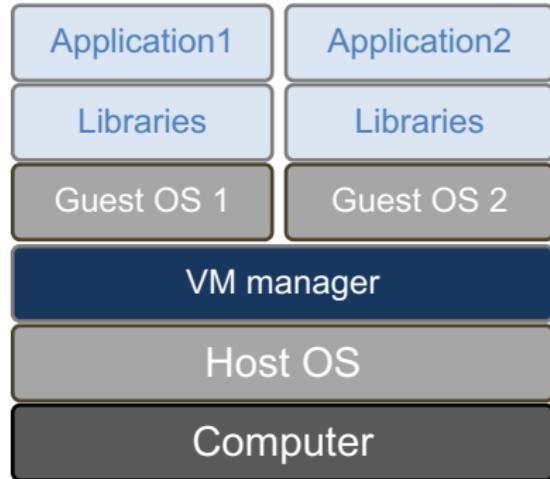
Idea : create separated environments for each application.
More versatile: create a new environment per analysis.

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)

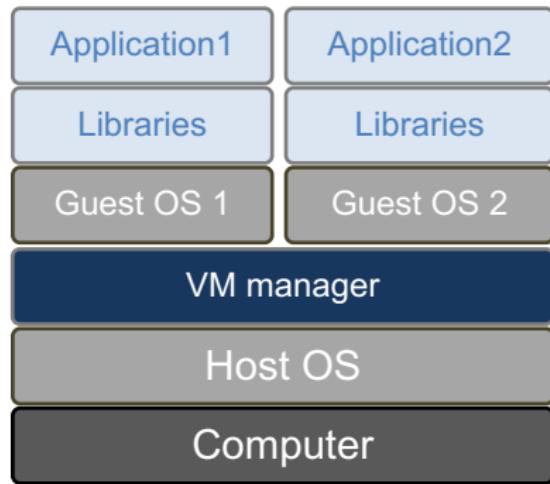
Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation

Ubuntu



MacOS

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



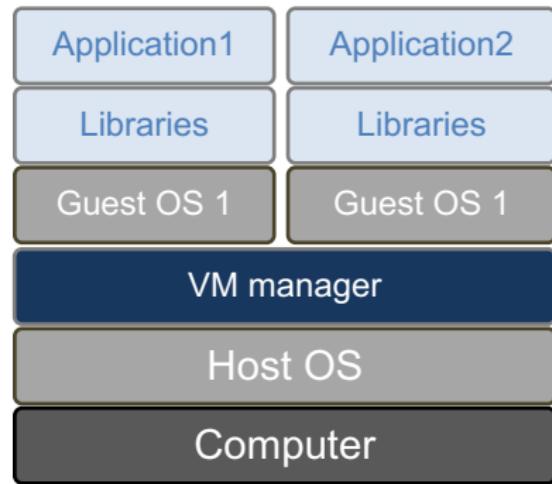
Idea: use virtual machines

Pros: transferable independent environments

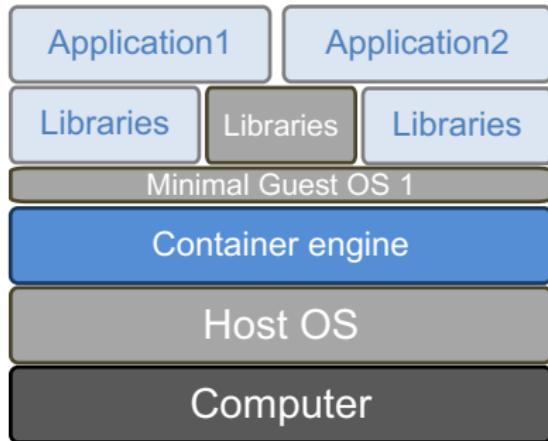
Cons:

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

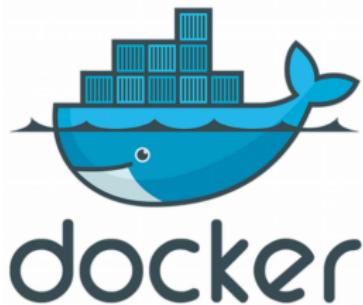
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



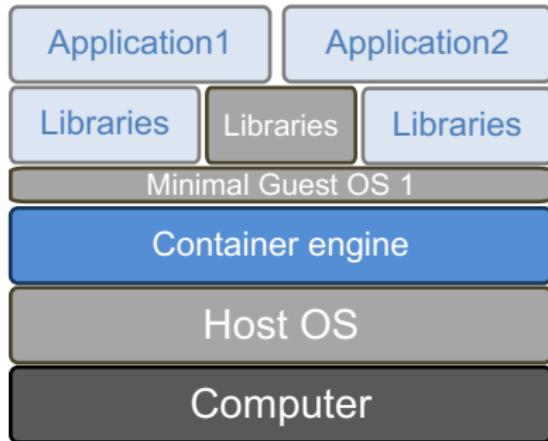
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



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



Encapsulation : OS virtualisation

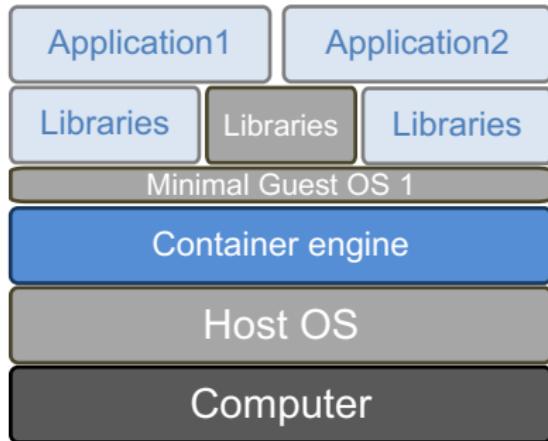


OS virtualisation vs hardware virtualisation

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.

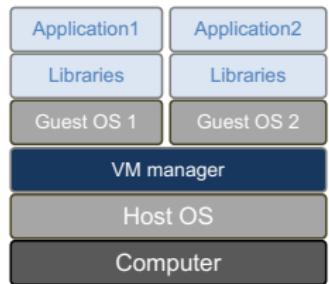
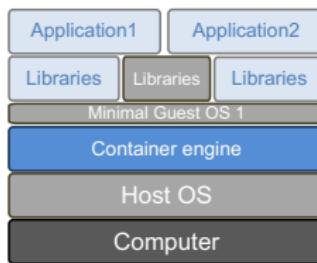
What are the new container image retention limits?

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:

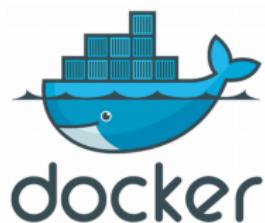
- Free plans will have a 6 month image retention limit
- Pro and Team plans will have unlimited image retention

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

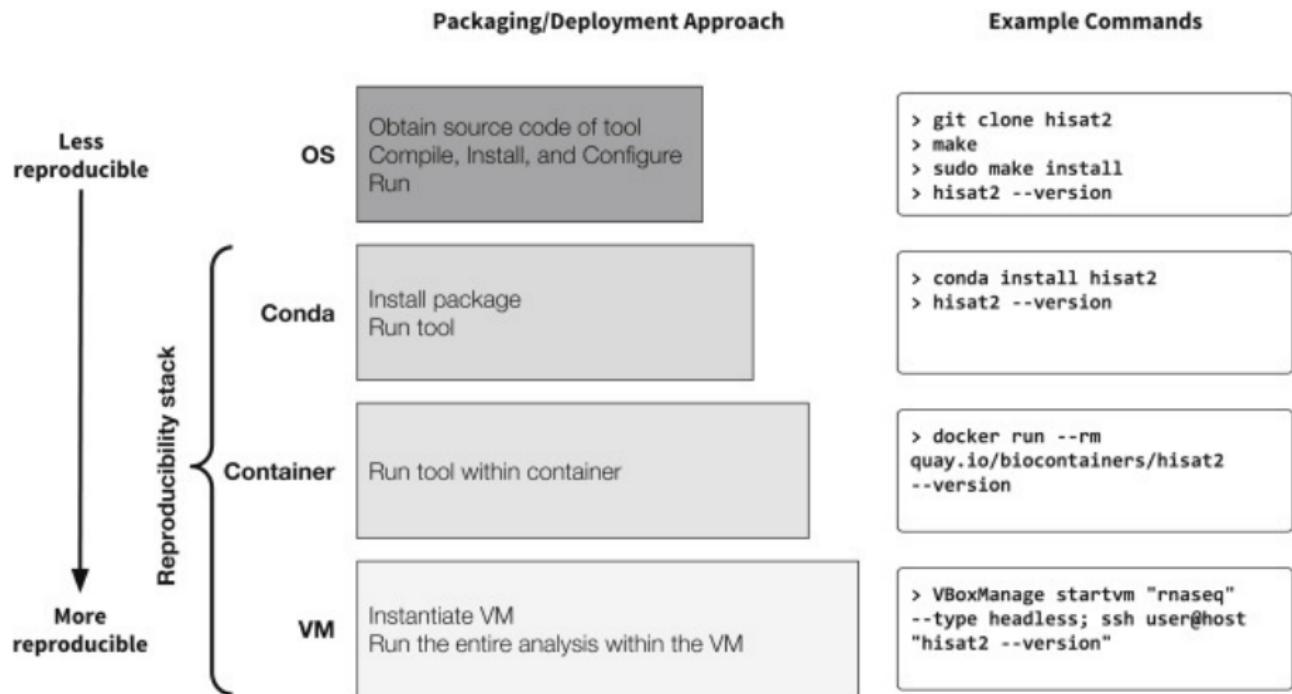
Encapsulation



CONDA



Encapsulation and reproducibility stack



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

Docker

What is Docker?

Docker is not very “old”

- First commit January 2013
- First version March 2013
- Version 1.0 in June 2014

But its adoption was fast

- Officially packaged in Ubuntu since 2014 (v14.04)

What is Docker?

Image



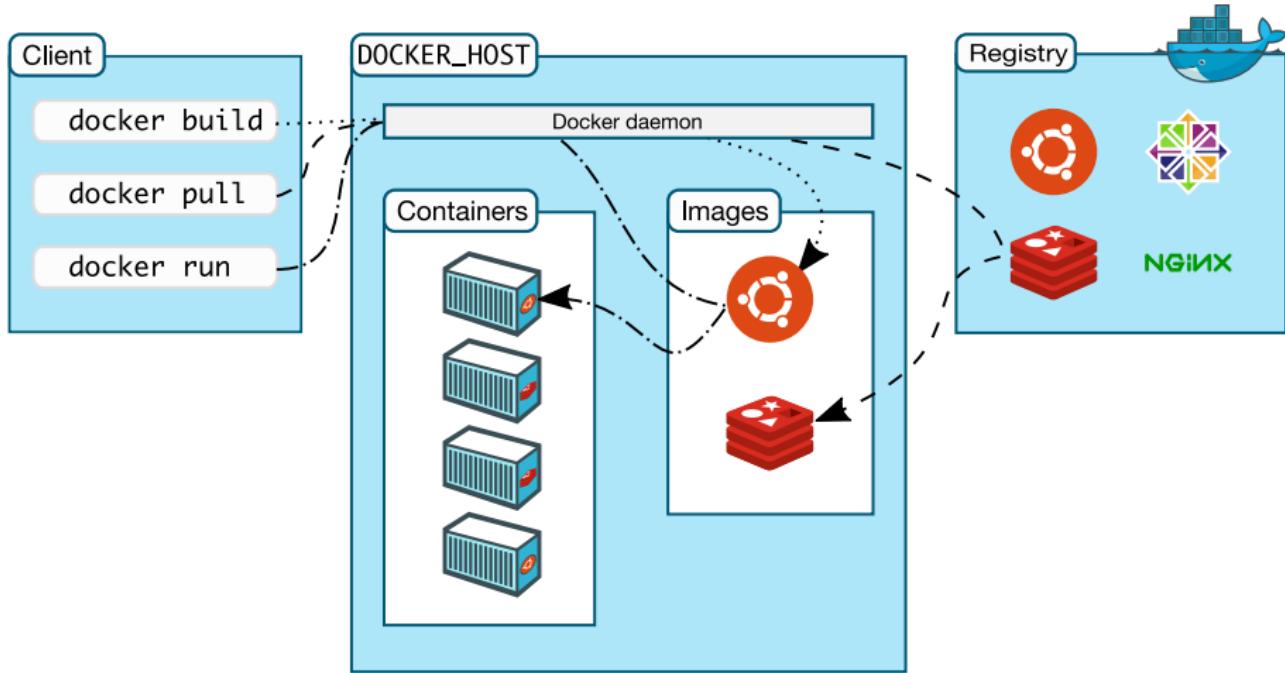
Container



- Set of libraries and functions
- Fixed. Cannot be modified
- Can be stored/shared online
- Can be automatically built

- "Active image"
- Can be modified (interactive)
- Can be turned into an image
- One image, many containers

What is Docker?



(<https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/>)

What is Docker?

DockerHub

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub homepage with the URL <https://hub.docker.com/explore/>. The page title is "Docker Store is the new place to discover public Docker content. Check it out →". It features a search bar and navigation links for "Explore", "Help", "Sign up", and "Sign in". Below the header, there's a section titled "Explore Official Repositories" with a list of popular Docker images:

Image	Name	Owner	Stars	Pulls	Details
	nginx	official	5.3K	10M+	DETAILS
	redis	official	3.4K	10M+	DETAILS
	busybox	official	924	10M+	DETAILS
	ubuntu	official	5.5K	10M+	DETAILS
	registry	docker	1.3K	10M+	DETAILS

(<https://hub.docker.com/>)



What is Docker?

Usermade images (1/2)

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub user profile for `genomicpariscentre`. On the left, there's a large placeholder image for a profile picture, followed by the user's name and affiliation: "genomicpariscentre" and "Genomic Paris Centre". Below this, there are links to "Paris", "http://genomique.biologie.ens.fr", and the "Joined June 2014" timestamp.

The main area displays a list of eight Docker images:

Image Name	Description	Stars	Pulls	Actions
<code>genomicpariscentre/star</code>	public automated build	1	1.2K	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/bcl2fastq</code>	public automated build	0	1.2K	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/blast2</code>	public automated build	0	765	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/bcbio-nextgen</code>	public automated build	0	451	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/fastqc</code>	public automated build	0	404	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/bowtie2</code>	public automated build	0	308	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/samtools</code>	public automated build	0	304	DETAILS
<code>genomicpariscentre/eulcaan</code>	public automated build	2	231	DETAILS

(url`https://hub.docker.com/u/genomicpariscentre/`)



What is Docker?

Usermade images (2/2)

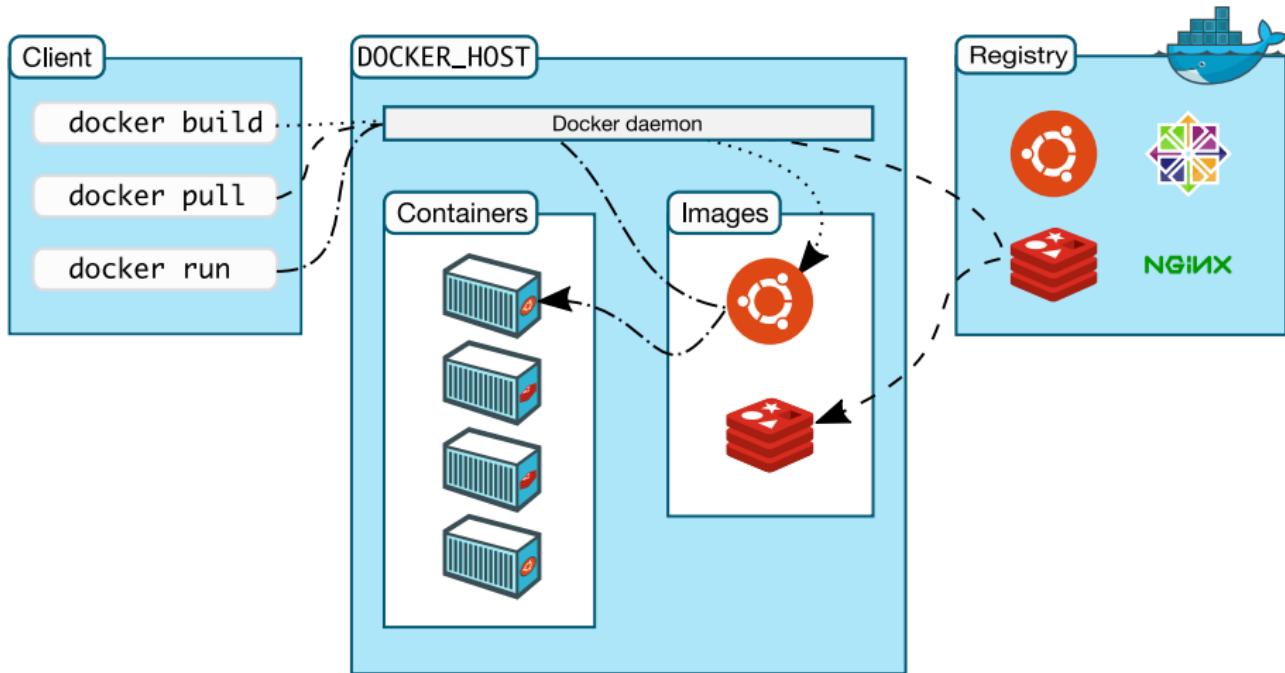
Be critical!

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the repository `genomicpariscentre/samtools`. The page title is "genomicpariscentre/samtools". It is a PUBLIC | AUTOMATED BUILD. The last push was 2 years ago. There are tabs for Repo Info, Tags, Dockerfile, and Build Details. Under Repo Info, there is a Short Description box containing "Samtools is a processor of sequence alignments for SAM and BAM formats". A Docker Pull Command box contains the command `docker pull genomicpariscentre/samtools`. The Owner is listed as `genomicpariscentre`. The Source Repository is `GenomicParisCentre/dockerfiles`.

(<https://hub.docker.com/r/genomicpariscentre/samtools/>)



What is Docker?



(<https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/>)

What is Docker?

Other commands :

- docker images : list images available locally
- docker ps : status of containers
- docker rm : delete a container
- docker rmi : delete an image
- ...

(More details during the practical session.)