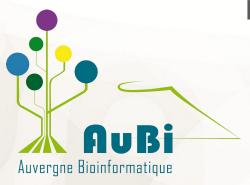




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Introduction to workflow language with Snakemake



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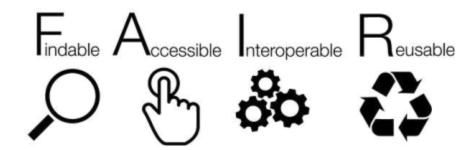
Workflow introduction

Snakemake introduction

A little more on snakefile and configuration files



Interest in workflow management



- ☐ The standardization, portability, and reproducibility of analysis pipelines is a renowned problem within the bioinformatics community.
- ☐ It had struggled with issues of reproducibility and data provenance.
- □ Being able to reproduce scientific results is the central tenet of the scientific method.

Moving towards FAIR research methods in data-driven science is complex

What is a workflow?

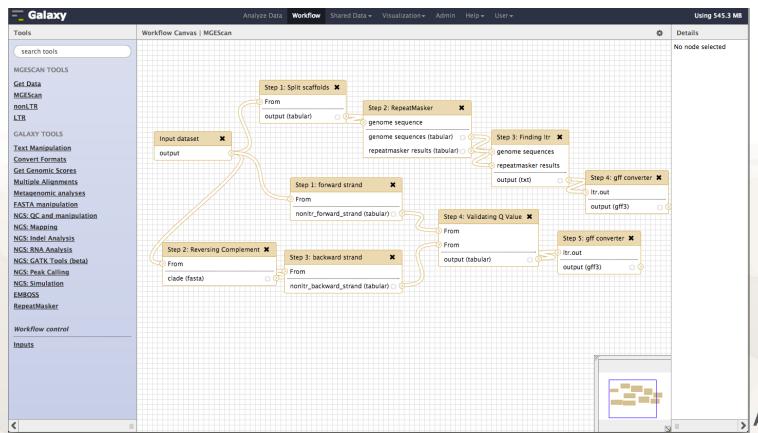
A pool of commands, progressively linked by the treatments, from the input data towards the results

In case of data parallelization, several data flows can be processed in parallel:

- with a multi-cores PC or a computational cluster (ex. ~ 3 100 cores)
- one (or more) core can be attributed to one workflow

What is a workflow?

- ☐ From informatics point of view : Group of programs executed in series so that the output of 1 program is used as input for the next one.
- ☐ From a bioinformatics point of view : a workflow is a set of pipelines



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What are workflow management systems?

☐ Many workflow management systems, many forms

https://github.com/common-workflow-language/common-workflow-language/wiki/Existing-Workflow-systems

- command line: shell (needs competences into scripting)
- □rule: snakemake, c-make, nextflow, ...
- graphic interface: Galaxy, Taverna, Keppler, ...



Reproducibility

Manage parallelization



Learning effort

What is Snakemake?

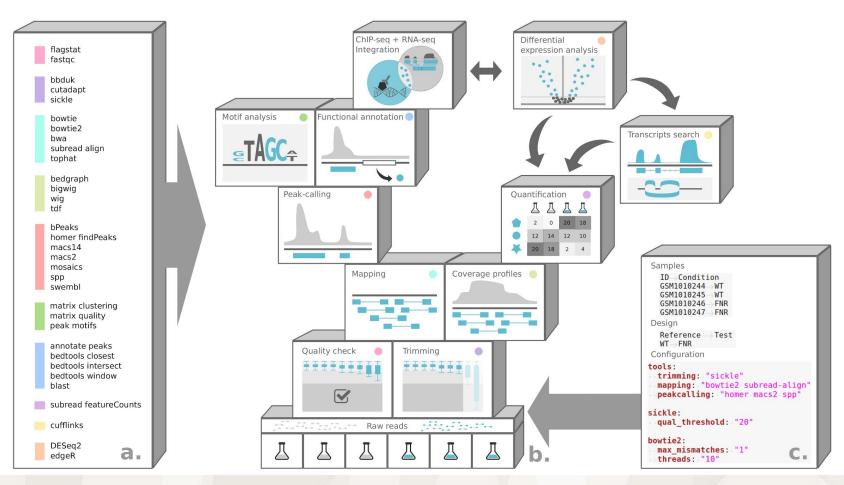
Workflow manager

- ☐ Supports for dependencies
 - ✓ Refers to upstream files (or tasks) that downstream transformation steps require as input.
 - When a dependency is updated, associated downstream files should be updated as well.
- □ Support for reentrancy
 - Reentrancy is the ability of a program to continue where it left off if interrupted.
 - ✓ It's obviating the need to restart from the beginning of a process.



What is Snakemake?

Reproducible and scalable analysis



Rioualen et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.1101/165191, Rioualen et al. 2019 https://doi.org/10.1002/cpbi.72

The Snakemake rule

- Hybrid between
 - Python (Snake)
 - ✓ GNU Make, a rule-based automation tool
- Understanding the Rule concept. It has:
 - ✓ understandable name
 - ✓ input, list one or more filenames
 - ✓ output, list one or more filenames
 - command (run: for python; shell: for shell, R, ...)
 - ✓ optional directives: params: , message: , log: , threads: , ...

```
rule NAME:
     input:
           "path/to/inputfile",
           "path/to/other/inputfile"
     output:
           "path/to/outputfile",
           "path/to/another/outputfile"
     shell: "some_command {input} {output}"
```



The data flow linkage and rules order

- Snakemake workflow links rules thanks to input and output filenames
 - ✓ Until v6.15.0: the first rule (all, target, ...) need to specify the result files and the next rules describe how to achieve them
 - From v6.15.0: any rule can be the default target rule

```
rule all:
    input: "P10415.fasta"

rule get__prot:
    output: "P10415.fasta"
    shell: "wget https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10415.fasta"
```

The data flow linkage and rules order

- □ Snakemake automatically checks that everything is up-to-date:
 - Create a directed acyclic graph (DAG), linking rules with inputs and outputs
 - Starts with the last output result files of the DAG
 - ✓ Since output files do not exits or have to be re-created, snakemake goes back through the worlflow
 - Output files have to be re-created when the input file timestamp is newer than the output file one
 - ✓ And from this point, Snakemake goes on through the workflow and apply rules

Generalization with wildcards

- Snakemake use wildards to replace parts of filename:
 - ✓ Reduce hardcoding: more flexible, work with new data without modification
 - Are automatically resolved
 - ✓ Are written into {}
 - ✓ Are specific to a rule

Examples

```
Rule read_firstlines:
    input:
        "101/file.A.txt"
    output:
        "{set}/{file}.A.{ext}"
    shell:
        "head -n 10 {input} > {output}"

=> set = 101, ext = txt
```

Input / output specifications

Enumerated

```
rule all:
input:
"P10415.fasta","P01308.fasta"
```

Python list & wildcard

```
DATASETS=["P10415","P01308"]

rule all:
    input:
    ["{dataset}.fasta" for dataset in DATASETS]
```

expand() & wildcards

```
DATASETS=["P10415","P01308"]
rule all:
  input: expand("{dataset}.fasta",dataset=DATASETS)
```

Snakemake Options

Using a conda environment

Snakemake supports using explicit conda environments on a per-rule basis:

✓ directive in the rule definition:

```
rule NAME:
input:
output:
conda: my_rule_env.yml
shell:
```

- ✓ Run Snakemake with the --use-conda option
- ✓ The specified environment will be created and activated on the fly by Snakemake and the rule will then be run in the conda environment.

Snakemake Options

- Configuration file
 - contains all hard-coding values of the snakefile (paths to files, core numbers, parameter values, etc)
 - ✓ Is a yml or json file and call the defined items with config["myltem"]
 - ✓ Run with the --configfile myConfig.yml Snakemake option
 - ✓ Or add the directive configfile: myConfig.yml at the beginning of the snakefile

config.yaml

samples:

A: data/samples/A.fastq

B: data/samples/A.fastq

snakefile

```
configfile: "config.yaml"

rule NAME:
   input:
      expand("{sample}.fastq", sample=config[samples])
   output:
   shell:
```

Snakemake Options

- Some other useful options
 - ✓ dry-run, no workflow execution, display only what would be done: -n -dryrun
 - ✓ print the shell command: -p -printshellcmds
 - ✓ print a summary and status of rule: -D -summary
 - ✓ limit the number of jobs in parallel: -j 1 (cores: -c 1)
 - automatically create HTML reports (--report report.html) containing runtime statistics, a visualization of the workflow topology, used software and data provenance information (need to add the jinja2 package as a dependency)
 - ✓ DAG visualization with `dot` tool (graphviz package), to create diagrams of
 the complete workflow --dag or the rules dependencies --rulegraph

References

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Next step

Workflow PRACTICE

Snakemake for a 2-steps workflow on Biosphere BioPipes VM

