

Snakemake for reproducible research

Making a more general-purpose Snakemake workflow











```
rule hello world:
   output
   shell
rule copy_file:
   input
   output
   shell
```

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rule copy file:
    input
    output:
   shell
```

- Using hard-coded file paths
- Having multiple inputs/outputs per rule
- (Checking Snakemake behaviour)

```
rule hello world:
   output
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rule copy file:
   input
   output
   shell
```

- Using hard-coded file paths → Placeholders and wildcards
- Having multiple inputs/outputs per rule → Numbered/named inputs/outputs
- ◆ (Checking Snakemake behaviour) → (Log files)

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Placeholder:

- A person or thing that occupies the position or place of another person or thing
- A symbol in a mathematical or logical expression that may be replaced by the name of any element of a set

(From the Merriam-Webster dictionary)

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_test.txt'
    shell:
        'mv data/test.txt results/renamed_test.txt'
```

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    shell:
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```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_test.txt'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
```

- {input} and {output} are placeholders
- Used in shell directive
- Similar to python f-string
- Snakemake will replace them with appropriate values before running the command
- Many directives can use placeholders: {log}, {benchmark}, {params}...

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rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
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    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
- Defined paths
```

Wildcards ≈ "variables" automatically inferred by Snakemake

```
rule rename file:
    input:
    output:
                                         Defined paths
    shell:
rule rename file:
    input:
                                         Adaptable paths
    output:
                                          with wildcards
    shell:
                                                     13
```

- Wildcards ≈ "variables" automatically inferred by Snakemake
- Enclose wildcard name with curly brackets {}

```
rule rename file:
    input:
    output:
                                           Defined paths
    shell:
rule rename file:
    input:
                                           Adaptable paths
    output:
                                            with wildcards
    shell:
                                                        14
```

- Wildcards are "resolved" from the target and propagated to other directives
 - Regular expression matching: .+
 - "1 or more occurrences of any character except newline"
 - Can be constrained
- Using wildcards forces to ask for output(s): Snakemake doesn't guess!
 - Target rules cannot contain wildcards

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/{file}.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_{file}.txt'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
```

```
snakemake --cores 1 results/renamed_test.txt

{file} = "test"

input: 'data/test.txt'
```

- Wildcards are "resolved" from the target and propagated to other directives
 - Regular expression matching: .+
- Both a workflow and a rule can use multiple wildcards

```
rule rename file:
    input:
    output:
    shell:
          'mv {input} {output}'
  snakemake --cores 1 results/renamed test 1.txt
          {file} = "test"; {nb} = "1"
                                               16
```

- Wildcards are "resolved" from the target and propagated to other directives
 - Regular expression matching: .+
- Both a workflow and a rule can use multiple wildcards
- Input and output files do not need to share the same wildcards
- All outputs, logs... created by a rule must have the same wildcards!

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/{file}.txt'
    output:

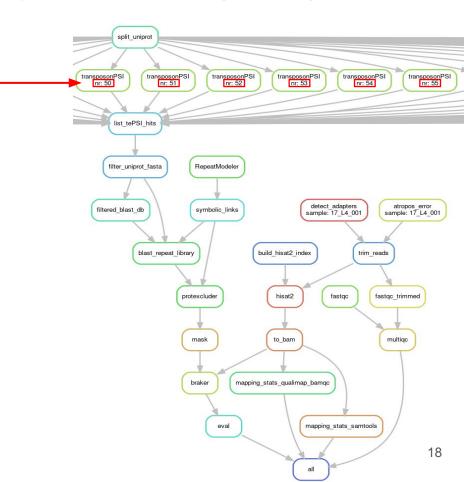
'results/renamed_{file}_{nb}.txt'
    shell:
    'mv {input} {output}'
snakemake --cores 1 results/renamed_test_1.txt
```

```
{file} = "test"; {nb} = "1"
```

Building a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)

Rule can appear more than once, with different wildcards

1 rule + 1 wildcard values = 1 job



```
rule hello world:
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- Having multiple inputs/outputs per rule —— Numbered/named inputs/outputs
- (Checking Snakemake behaviour) → (Log files)

Rules can use multiple inputs/outputs

- Rules can use multiple inputs/outputs
 - Separated by a comma
 - Input values are unpacked (replaced by a space-separated list)

```
rule gather_files:
    input:
        'data/test1.txt',
        'data/test2.txt'
    output:
        'results/merged_test.txt'
    shell:
        'cat {input} > {output}'
```



```
shell:
    'cat data/test1.txt data/test2.txt > results/merged_test.txt'
```

- Rules can use multiple inputs/outputs
 - Separated by a comma
 - Input values are unpacked (replaced by a space-separated list)
- Shell can have multiple commands
 - Separated by a semicolon
 - Commands are concatenated

```
rule gather_files:
    input:
        'data/test1.txt',
        'data/test2.txt'

output:
        'results/merged_test.txt'
shell:
        'cat {input} > {output}';
        'cat {input} >> {output}'
```

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 - Separated by a comma
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- Shell can have multiple commands
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rule gather files:
    input:
    output:
    shell:
```

- Rules can use multiple inputs/outputs
 - Separated by a comma
 - Input values are unpacked (replaced by a space-separated list)
- Shell can have multiple commands
 - Separated by a semicolon
 - Commands are concatenated
- Inputs can be accessed by their positional index: input[n]
 - Numbering starts at 0

```
rule gather files:
    input:
    output:
    shell:
```

- Rules can use multiple inputs/outputs
 - Separated by a comma
 - Input values are unpacked (replaced by a space-separated list)
- Shell can have multiple commands
 - Separated by a semicolon
 - Commands are concatenated
- Inputs can be accessed by their positional index: input[n]
 - Numbering starts at 0
- Named inputs can be accessed by their names: input.input_name

```
rule gather files:
    input:
        file 1='data/test1.txt',
        file 2='data/test2.txt'
    output:
    shell:
```

- Outputs work like inputs
 - Separated by ','
 - Can be named
 - Can be accessed by positional index or by name
- All outputs need to be created or the job will fail

```
rule gather files:
    input:
        file_1='data/test1.tsv
        file 2='data/test2.tsv'
    output:
        copy 1='results/copied test1.txt
        copy 2='results/copied test2.txt'
    shell:
{ outsnakemake --cores 1 results/copied test1.txt
         1 1 1
```



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rule copy file:
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- Using hard-coded file paths → Placeholders and wildcards
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- ◆ (Checking Snakemake behaviour) ———— (Log files)

Checking Snakemake behaviour: log files

- 'log' is a directive; its value is a path to a log file for one rule
 - Can be accessed with a placeholder in shell: {log}

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    log:
        'logs/renaming.log'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output} 2>
{log}'
```

Checking Snakemake behaviour: log files

- 'log' is a directive; its value is a path to a log file for one rule
 - Can be accessed with a placeholder in shell: {log}
- You need to manually redirect messages to logs, but Snakemake automatically creates the folder path

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    log:
        'logs/renaming.log'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output} 22
```

Checking Snakemake behaviour: log files

- 'log' is a directive; its value is a path to a log file for one rule
 - Can be accessed with a placeholder in shell: {log}
- You need to manually redirect messages to logs, but Snakemake automatically creates the folder path
- Log files must have the same wildcards as the output!
- Good practice: put all logs in same folder

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    log:
        'logs/renaming.log'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output} 2>
{log}'
```

Exercises

Through the day:

 Develop a simple RNAseq analysis workflow, from reads (fastq files) to Differentially Expressed Genes (DEG)

For this session:

- Use placeholders and wildcards
- Use multiple inputs and outputs
- (Check workflow behaviour)
- Visualise a DAG