

Snakemake for reproducible research

Decorating and optimising a Snakemake workflow







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- Avoiding hard-coded parameters
- Processing list of files
- Optimising resource usage

- Avoiding hard-coded parameters config file
- Processing list of files expand() syntax
- Optimising resource usage threads directive

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- 2 possible formats: JSON and YAML
 - Personal opinion: YAML is easier to write, understand and can be commented

```
{
    "retries": 5,
    "samples": [
        "file1",
        "file2"
    ],
    "resources": {
        "threads": 8,
        "memory": "500M"
    }
}
```

```
retries: 5  # Single value
samples: # Multiple values
    - file1
    - file2
resources: # Nested parameters
    threads: 8
    memory: 500M
YAML
```

Avoiding hard-coded parameters: config file

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configfile: 'config.yaml'

Snakefile

- Imported file with configfile keyword in Snakefile
 - configfile: 'path/to/config.yaml' (relative to working directory)
- Accessed via global variable config
 - Imported as a Python dictionary (use keys to access values): config['samples']

Config file?

Question 5

What should appear in a config file?

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 - File locations
 - Sample names and associated information
 - Rule computing resources
 - o Etc...

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- Ideally, everything that should not be hard-coded:
 - File locations
 - Sample names and associated information
 - Rule computing resources
 - Etc...
- But it is preferable to use paths to other smaller config files
 - Same as Snakefile and snakefiles
 - o Example:
 - Table containing the sample names and information: config/samples_info.tsv
 - Tab-separated format is easy to write, read and parse
 - In the config file: samples: 'config/samples_info.tsv'
 - Add a function in a Snakefile to parse the table

What should **NOT** appear in a config file?

- Credentials: access tokens, passwords...
- ⇒ Use environment variables (envvars)

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- expand(): Snakemake function to expand a wildcard expression to several values
 - Useful to define multiple inputs or outputs with a common pattern
 - Syntax: expand('{wildcard_name}', wildcard_name=<values>)
 - <values>: iterable (i.e. list, tuple, set) containing the wildcard values

```
rule merge_files:
    input:
        'data/test_1.txt',
        'data/test_2.txt',
        'data/test_3.txt'
    output:
        'results/total.txt'
    shell:
        'cat {input} > {output}'
```

```
rule merge_files:
    input:
        expand('data/test_{file}.txt', file=[1, 2, 3])
    output:
        'results/total.txt'
    shell:
        'cat {input} > {output}'
```

- > The rule merge files uses all three input files to generate a single output file
 - expand() does not apply the rule three times, once per input!

When there are several wildcards, expand() creates all possible combinations

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```
files=['test_A','test_B']
nbs = [1, 2]

rule merge_files:
    input:
        expand('data/(file)_(nb).txt', file=files, nb=nbs)
    output:
        'results/total.txt'
    shell:
        'cat {input} > {output}'
```



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rule merge_files:
    input:
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    output:
       'results/{file}.txt'
    shell:
       'cat {input} > {output}'
```

Here, {file} value will NOT be propagated to the input

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Optimising resource usage: threads

- 'threads' is a directive; its value is the number of threads to allocate to each job spawned by a rule
 - New type of value: numeric (integer)
 - When executed locally, '--cores' controls the total number of threads allocated to Snakemake; threads
 is automatically decreased if it's lower than '--cores'
 - Check whether software can actually multithread!

```
rule example:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/modified_test.txt'
    threads: 4
    shell:
        'command --threads {threads} {input} > {output}'
```

Exercises

- Through the day:
 - Develop a simple RNAseq analysis workflow, from reads (fastq files) to Differentially Expressed Genes (DEG)
- For this session:
 - Use a config file
 - Modularise a workflow
 - Process list of inputs
 - Aggregate outputs in a target rule
 - (Optimise CPU usage)