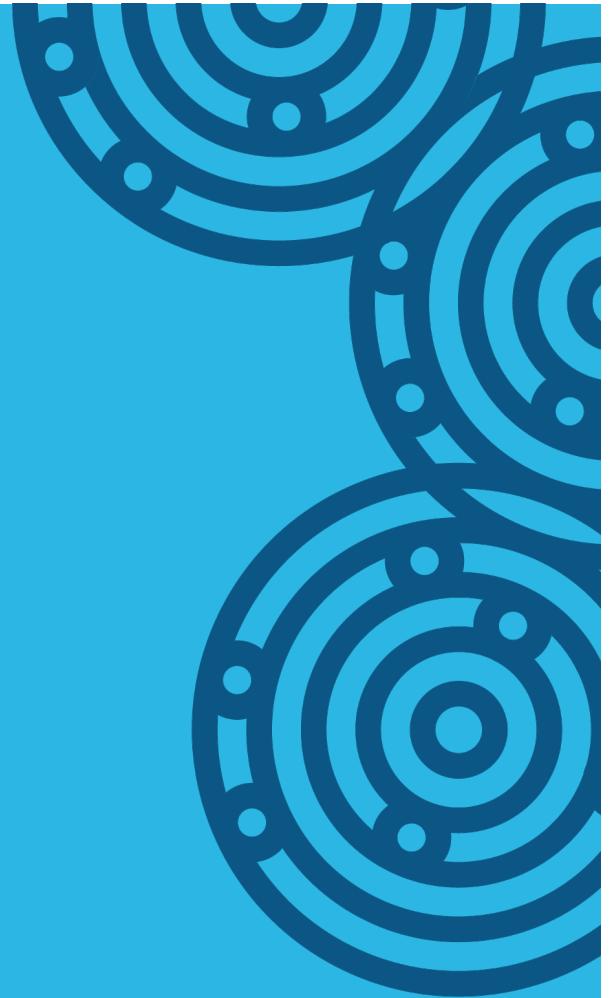


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# Petascale Analytics in Genomics with Hadoop

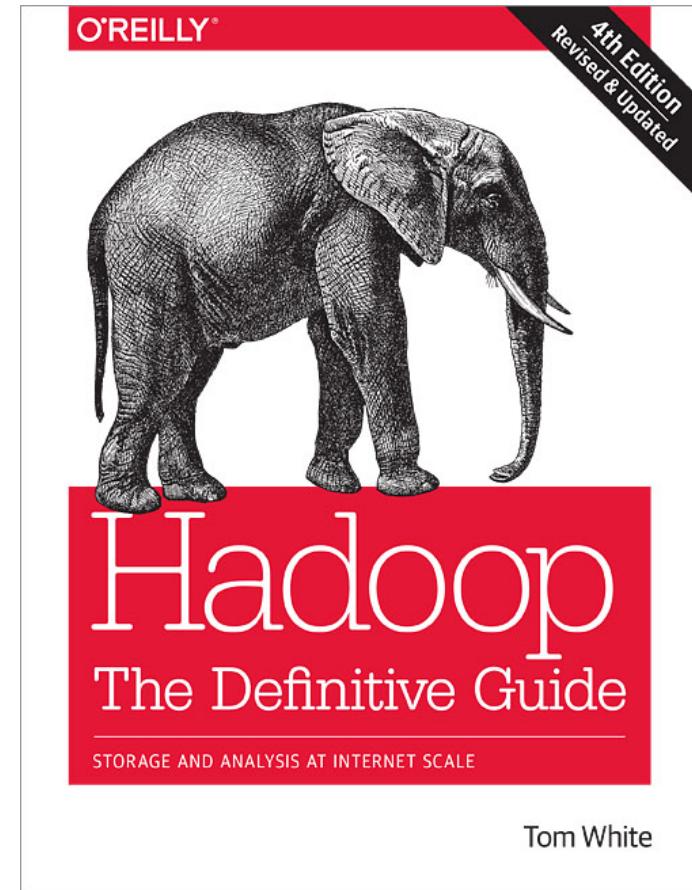
2 June 2016, Strata+Hadoop World, London

Tom White | @tom\_e\_white



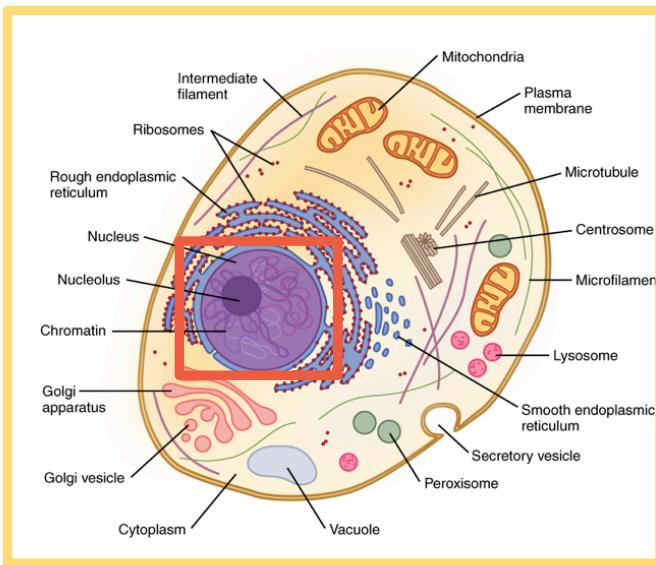
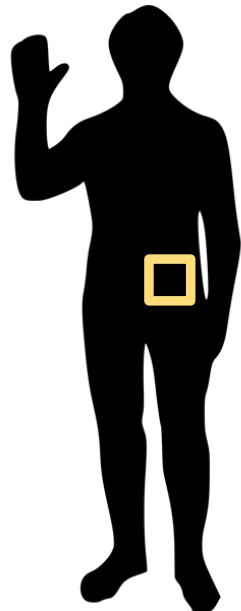
# About Me

- Data Science Team at Cloudera
- Apache Hadoop Committer, PMC Member, Apache Member
- Author of “Hadoop: The Definitive Guide”



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# What is genomics?



Organism

Cell

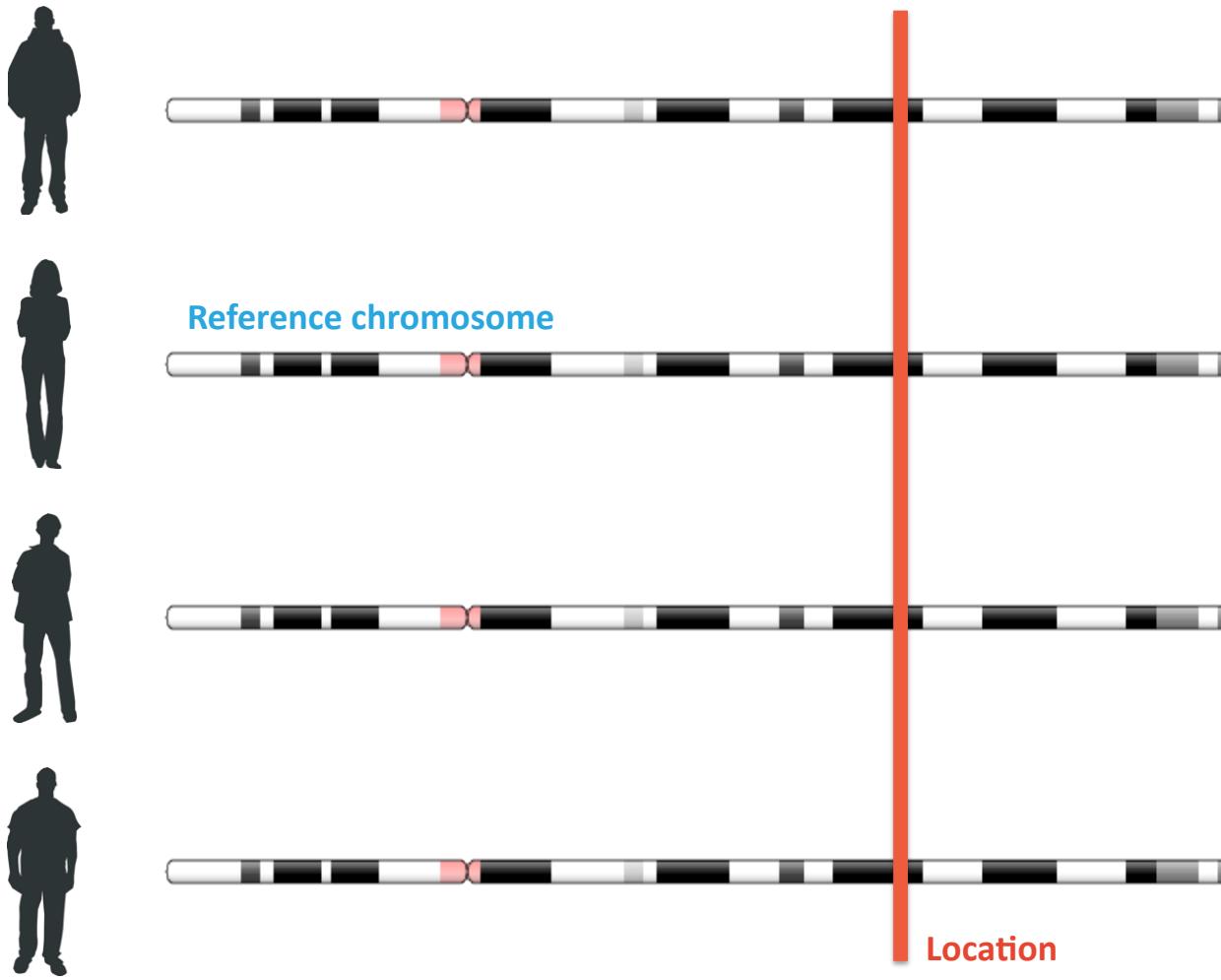
Genome

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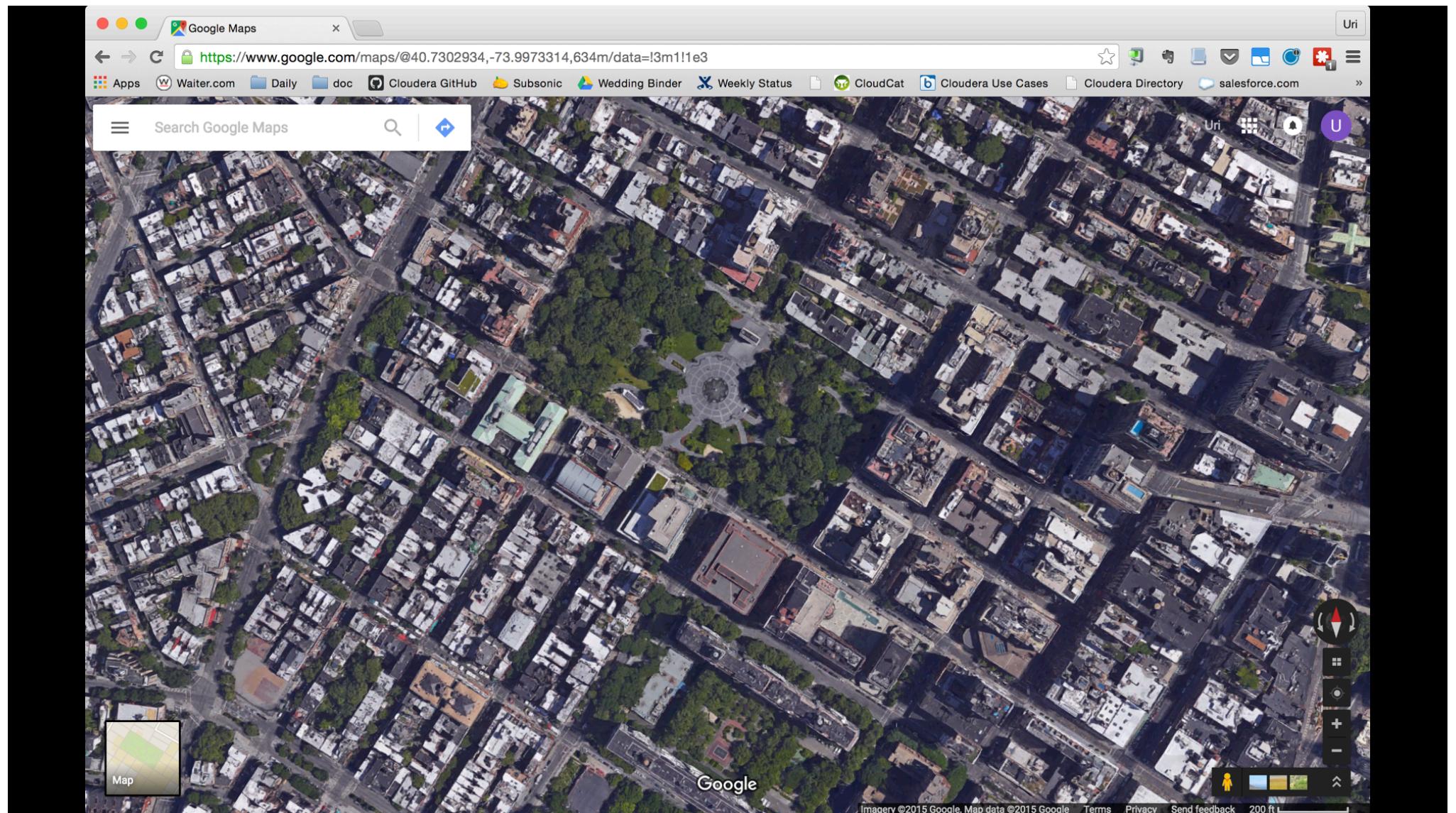
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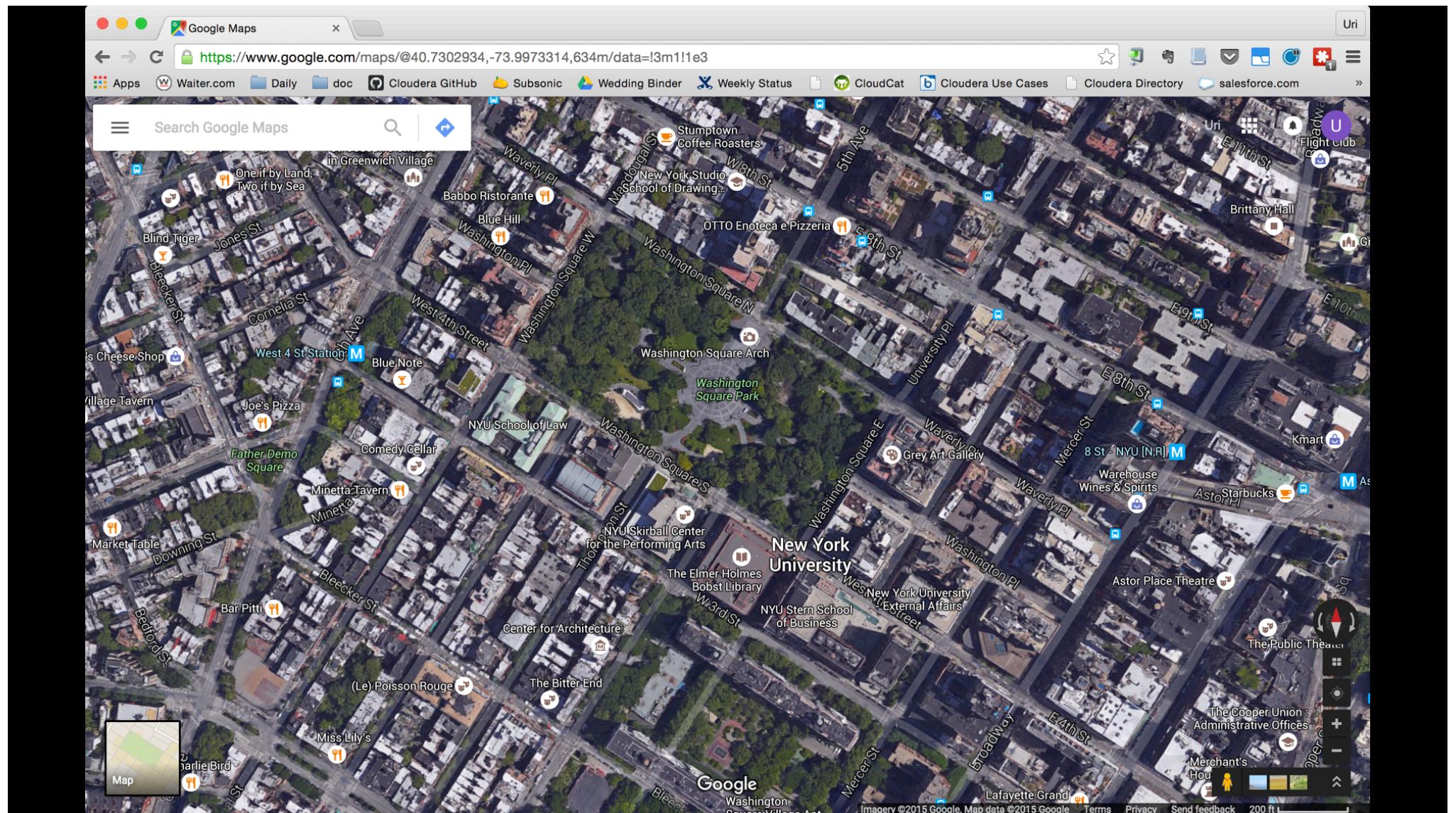


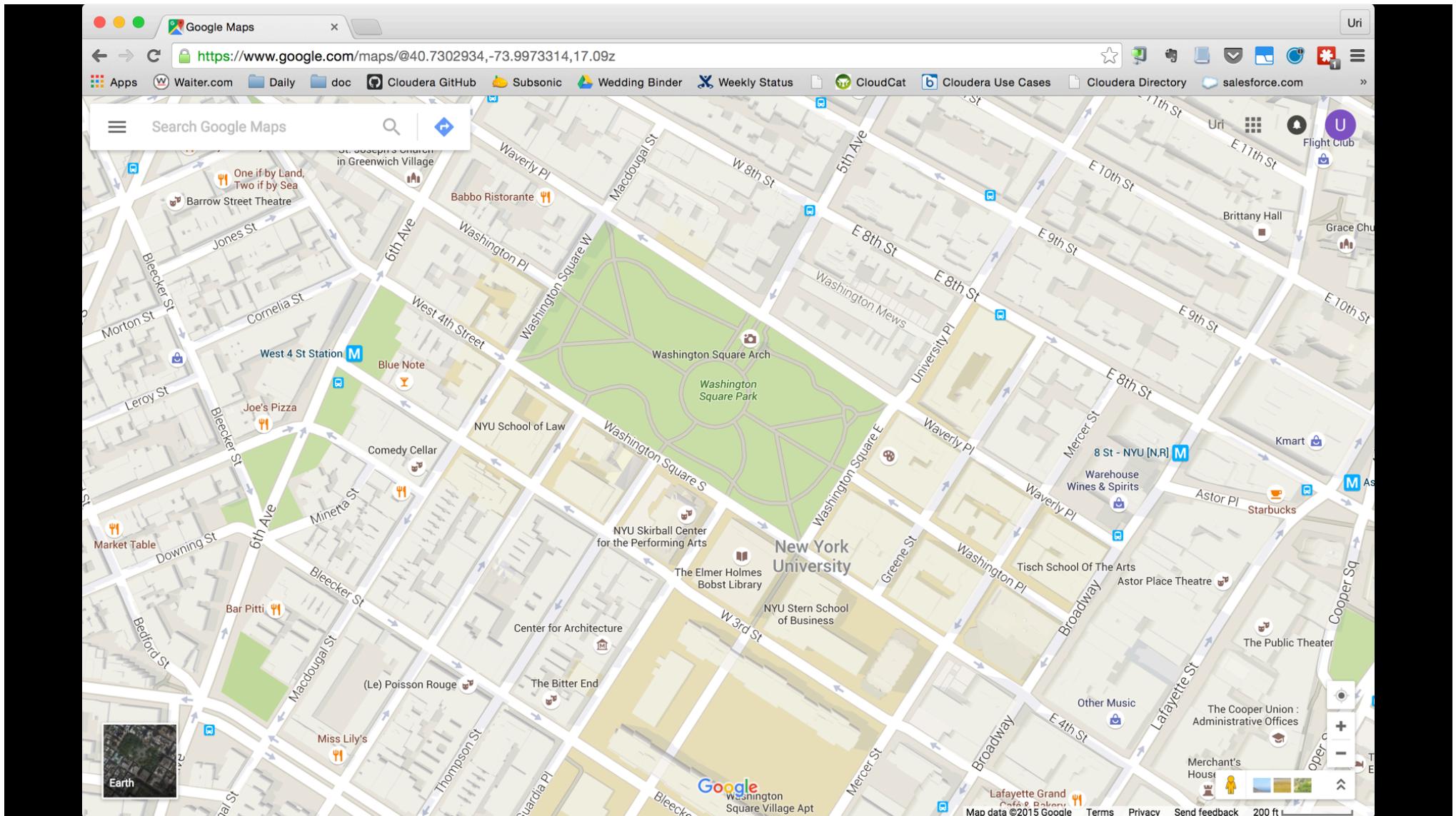


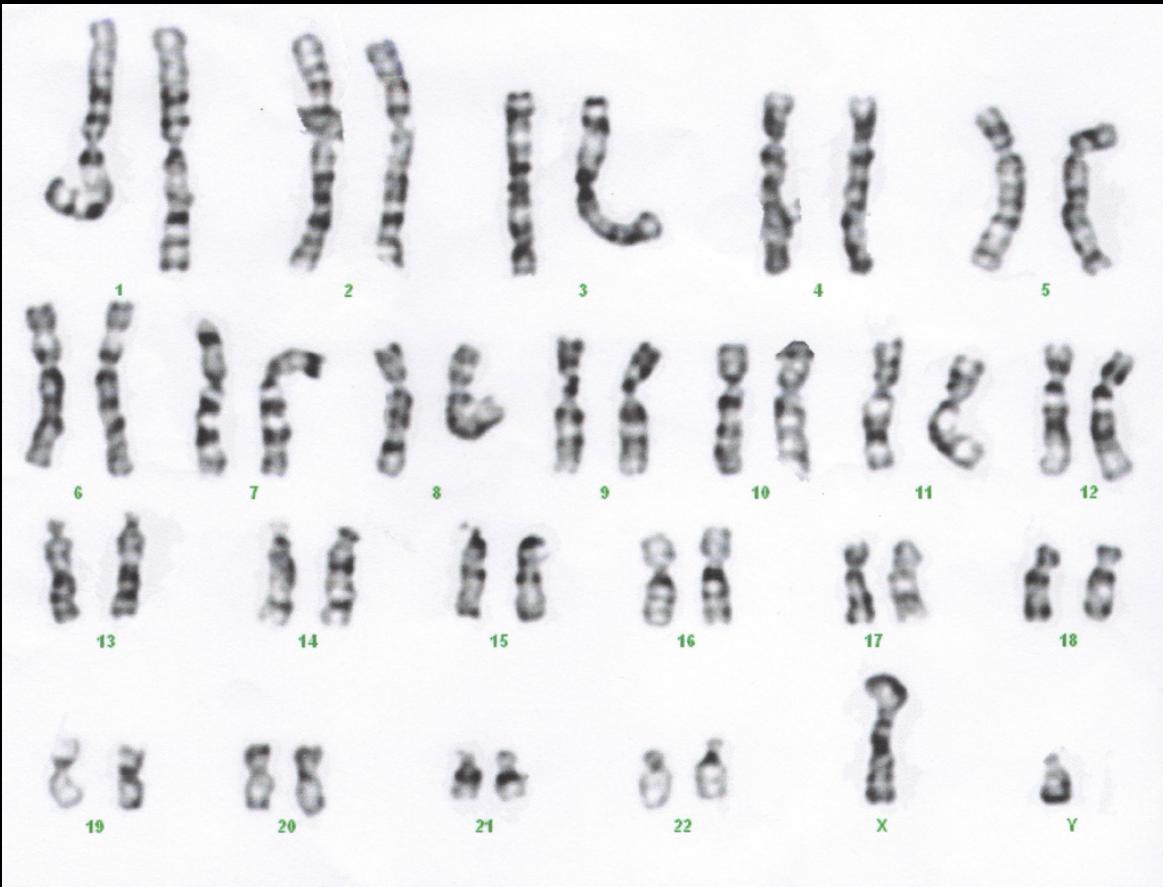


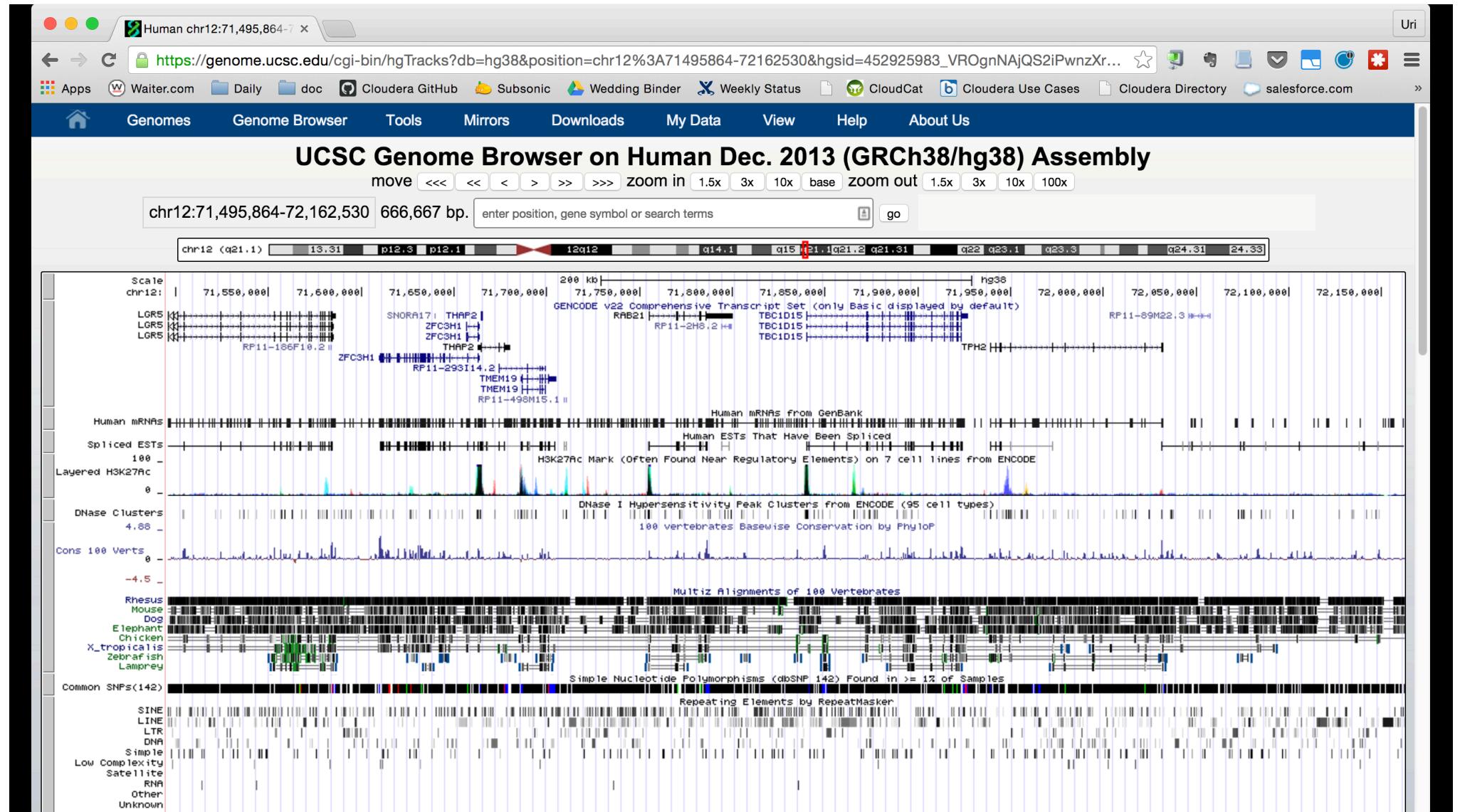
“... decoding the Book of Life”

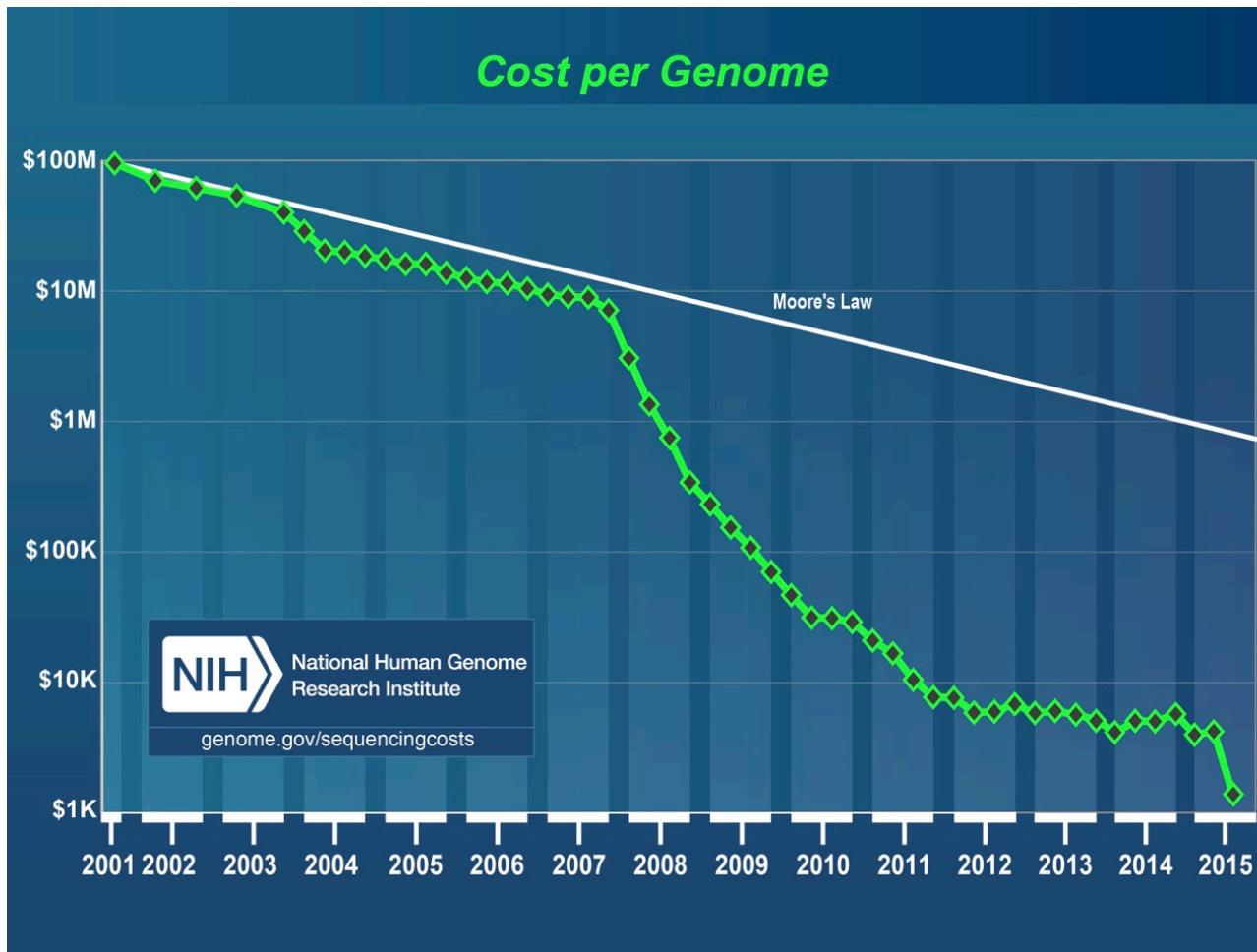




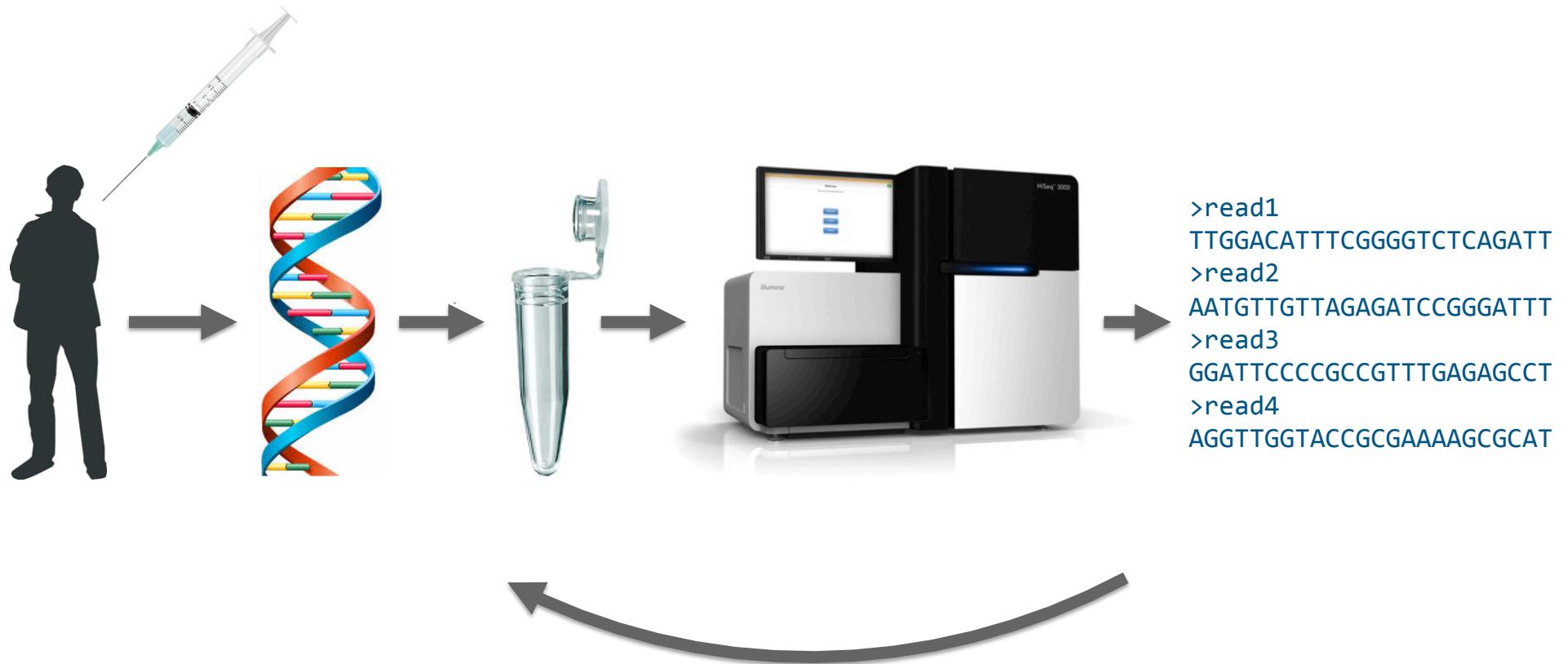








# What is bioinformatics?



# Pipelines!



The 100,000 Genomes Proj x Uri

www.genomicsengland.co.uk/the-100000-genomes-project/ Apps W Waiter.com Daily doc Cloudera GitHub Subsonic Wedding Binder Weekly Status CloudCat Cloudera Use Cases 1

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About Us 100,000 Genomes Project Research Industry Partnerships Library & resources News & Events

Home > The 100,000 Genomes Project

# The 100,000 Genomes Project

The project will sequence 100,000 genomes from around 70,000 people. Participants are NHS patients with a rare disease, plus their families, and patients with cancer.

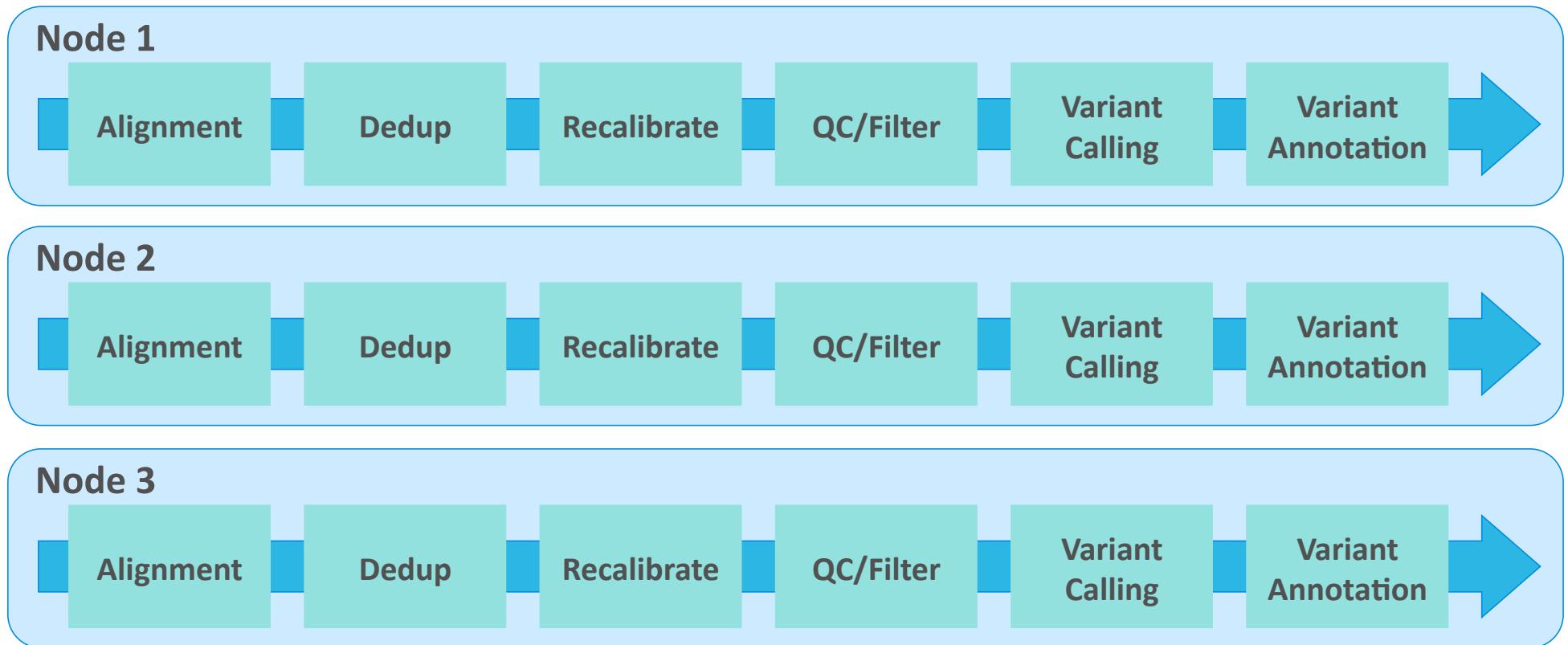
The aim is to create a new genomic medicine service for the NHS – transforming the way people are

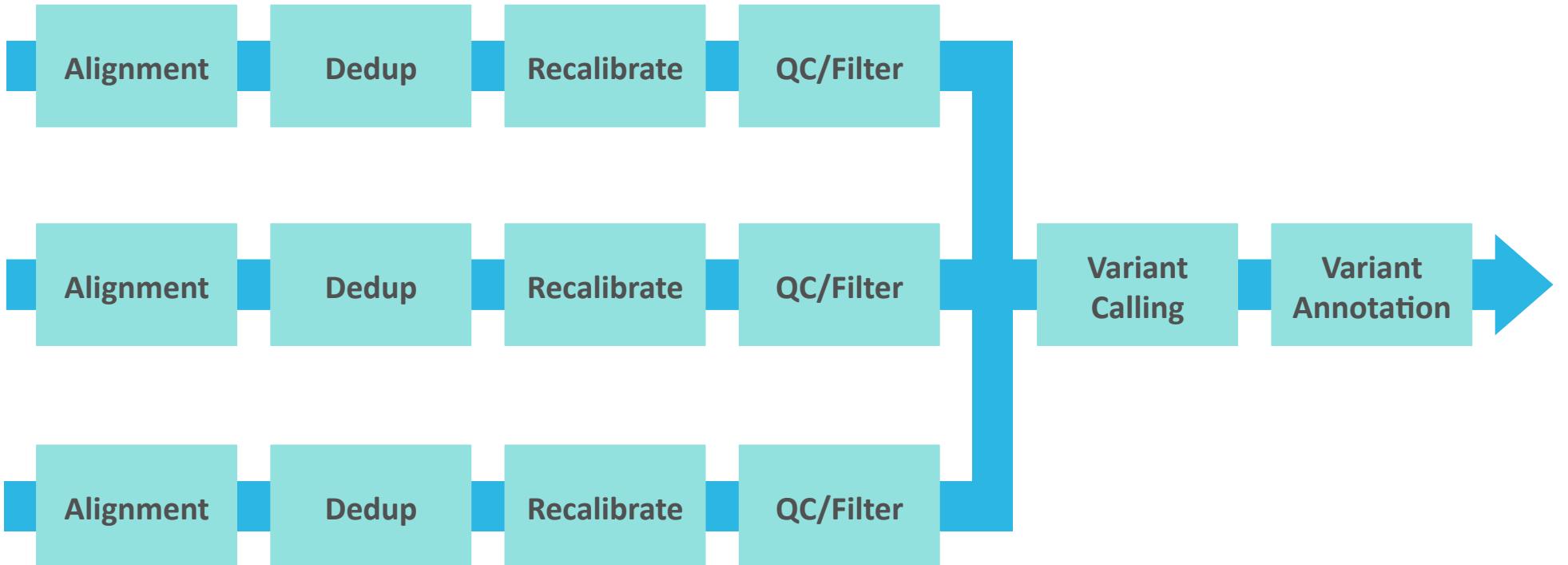
Understanding genomics

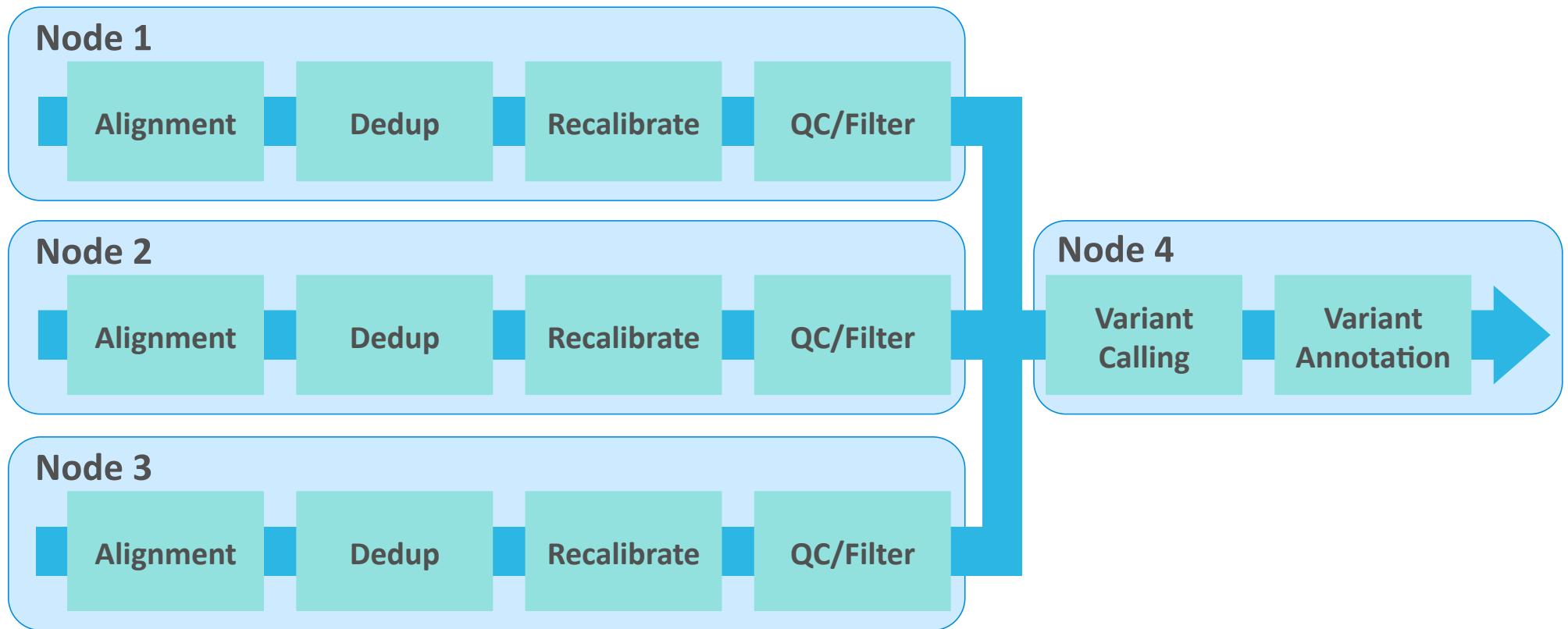
Our Head of Engagement, Vivienne Parry, explains more about genomics in this film courtesy of our partners at Health Education England.

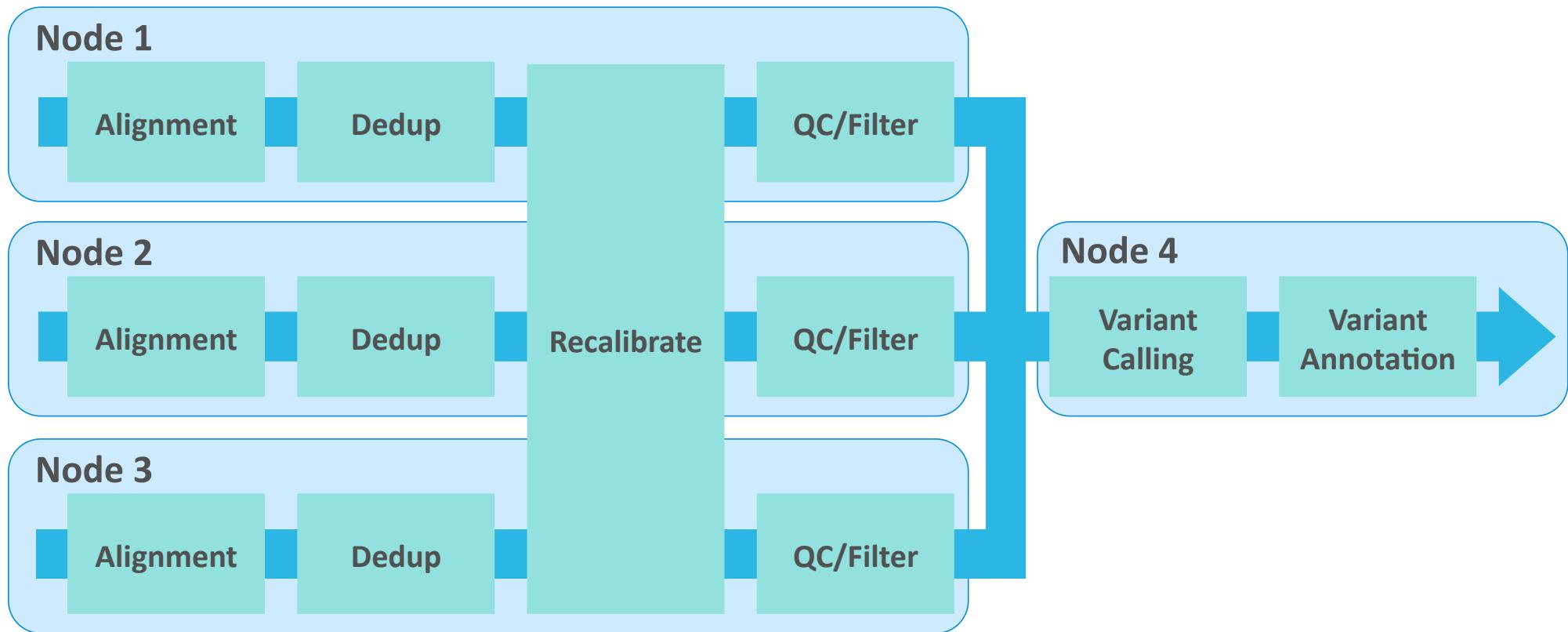
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# It's pipelines all the way down!









# How can Hadoop be used in bioinformatics?

# Genomics on Hadoop – A Potted History

- 2010 - Hadoop-BAM - MR input/output formats for bio (BAM, VCF, etc)
- 2011 - Seal - MR tools for reads
- 2012 - SeqPig - Pig interface for Hadoop-BAM
- 2013 - ADAM - a genomics analysis platform on Spark, Avro, and Parquet
- 2013 - OpenCGA - a variant store built on HBase
- 2014 - Halvade - a tool to run the GATK best practices pipeline using MR
- 2014 - Guacamole - Spark variant caller for ADAM
- 2015 - GATK4 - a toolkit for running genomics pipelines on Spark
- 2016 - Hail - PLINK-like tool for whole genome association analysis

# Spark + Genomics = ADAM

- Hosted at Berkeley and the AMPLab
- Apache 2 License
- Contributors from both research and commercial organizations
- Core spatial primitives, variant calling
- Avro and Parquet for data models and file formats

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The screenshot shows the GitHub organization page for "Big Data Genomics". At the top, there's a header with the organization's logo (a DNA gel electrophoresis image), the name "Big Data Genomics", and a link to their website (<http://bdgenomics.org/>). Below the header, there are sections for "Filters", a search bar ("Find a repository..."), and a green button ("+ New repository").  
  
The main content area lists several repositories:

- adam**: A genomics processing engine and specialized file format built using Apache Avro, Apache Spark and Parquet. Apache 2 licensed. Updated 2 hours ago.
- PacMin**: Assembler for PacBio reads. Apache 2 licensed. Updated 3 days ago.
- eggo**: Ready-to-go Parquet-formatted public 'omics datasets. Updated 5 days ago.
- recipes**: Recipes using BDG projects. Apache 2 licensed. Updated 6 days ago.

  
On the right side of the page, there are two sections:

- People**: Shows a grid of 12 profile pictures, with a total count of 21. One profile picture is labeled "amp lab". There's also a "Invite someone" button.
- Teams**: Shows a list of teams with counts:
  - Owners**: 4 members · 15 repositories
  - ADAM Committers**: 8 members · 2 repositories
  - avocado committers**: 8 members · 1 repository

# Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK)

- Developed by the Broad Institute
- Core is MIT license, some proprietary tools on top
- Version 4 has been re-written to use Spark, now competitive with ADAM for speed
- Uses existing bio file formats for input and output, but Spark RDDs for intermediate data

# Bioinformatics File Formats

- Hand crafted
- Poorly specified
- Text based
- Unsplittable (in the Hadoop sense)

# BAM files

Reads {

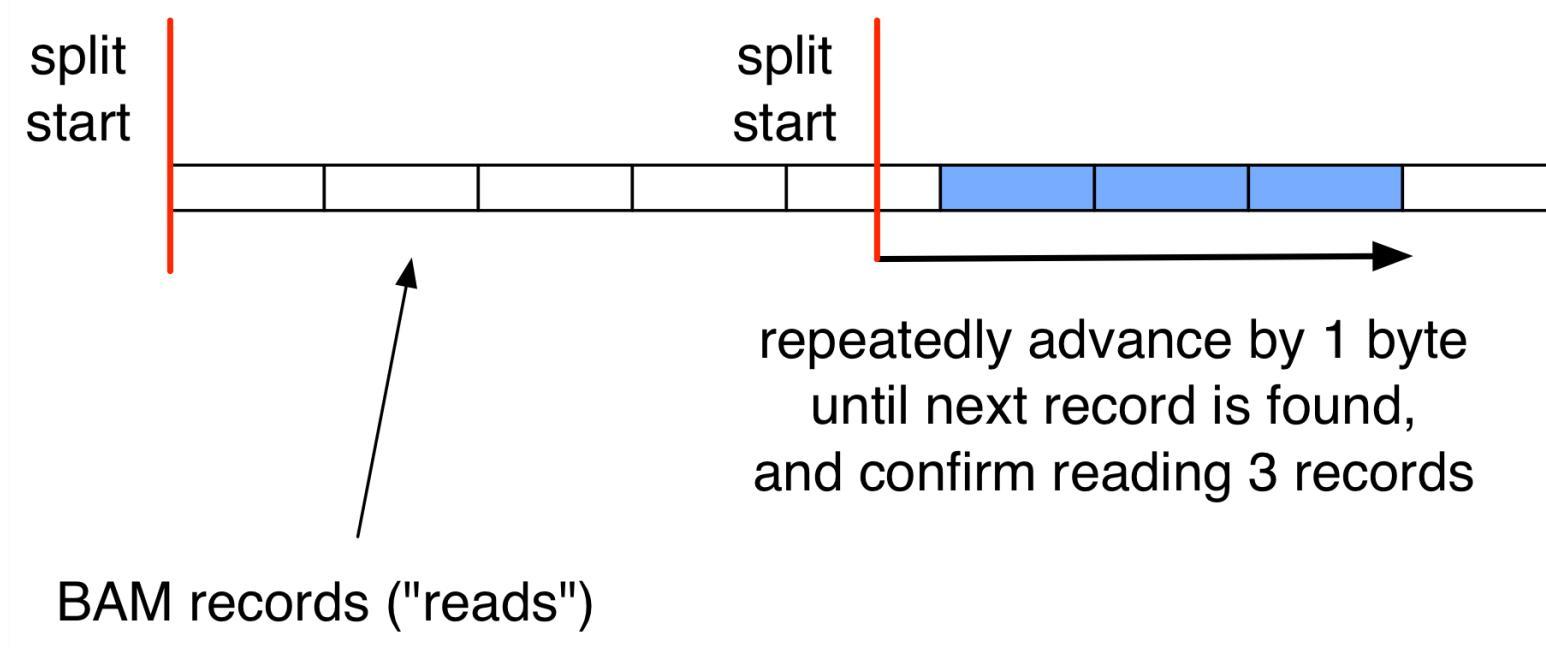
```
@HD VN:1.5 SO:coordinate
@SQ SN:ref LN:45
r001 99 ref 7 30 8M2I4M1D3M = 37 39 TTAGATAAAAGGATACTG *
r002 0 ref 9 30 3S6M1P1I4M * 0 0 AAAAGATAAGGATA *
r003 0 ref 9 30 5S6M * 0 0 GCCTAAGCTAA * SA:Z:ref,29,-,6H5M,17,0;
r004 0 ref 16 30 6M14N5M * 0 0 ATAGCTTCAGC *
r003 2064 ref 29 17 6H5M * 0 0 TAGGC * SA:Z:ref,9,+,5S6M,30,1;
r001 147 ref 37 30 9M = 7 -39 CAGCGGCAT * NM:i:1
```



Position

Sequence

## Example: splitting BAM files



## Example: splitting BAM files (BGZF compression)

BGZF block

header

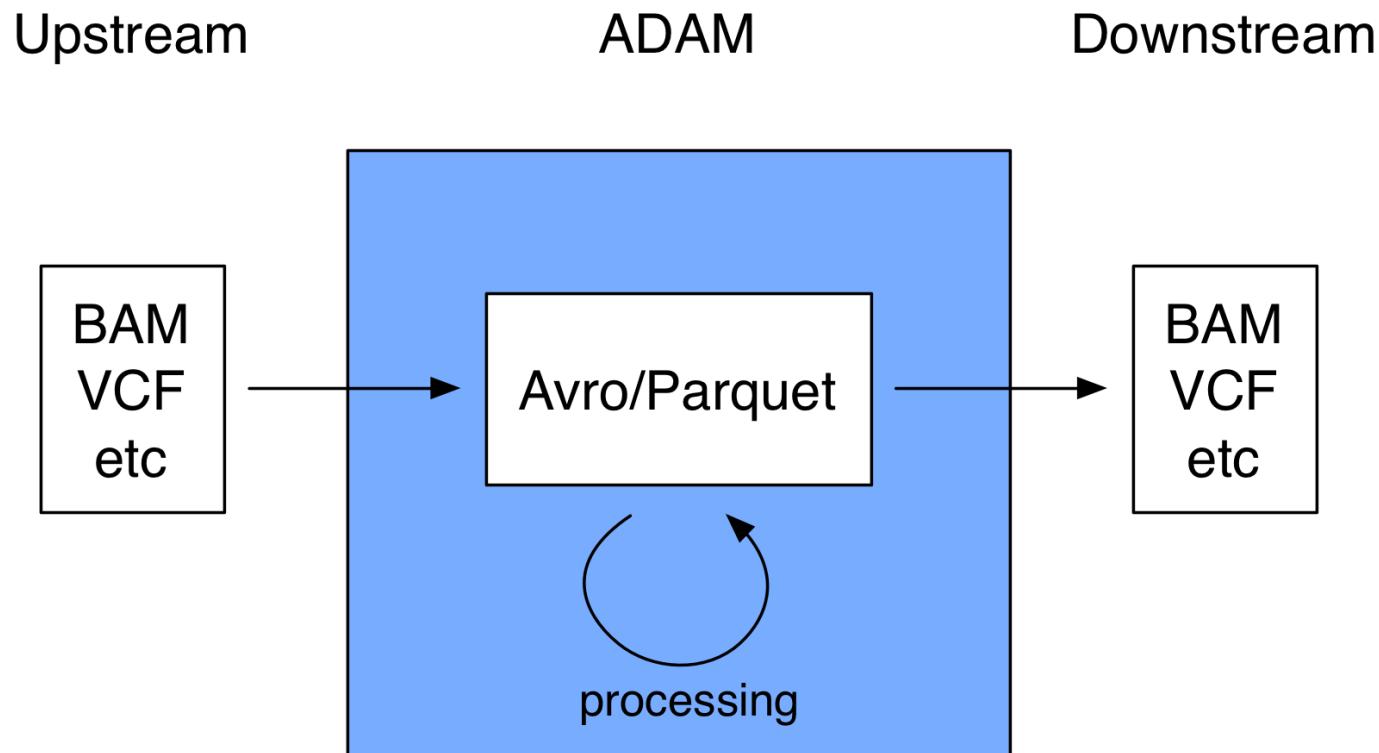
BGZF block

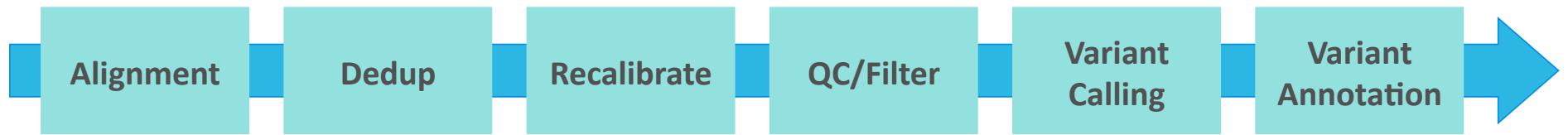
header



header includes block length (as gzip extension),  
so easy to index and split

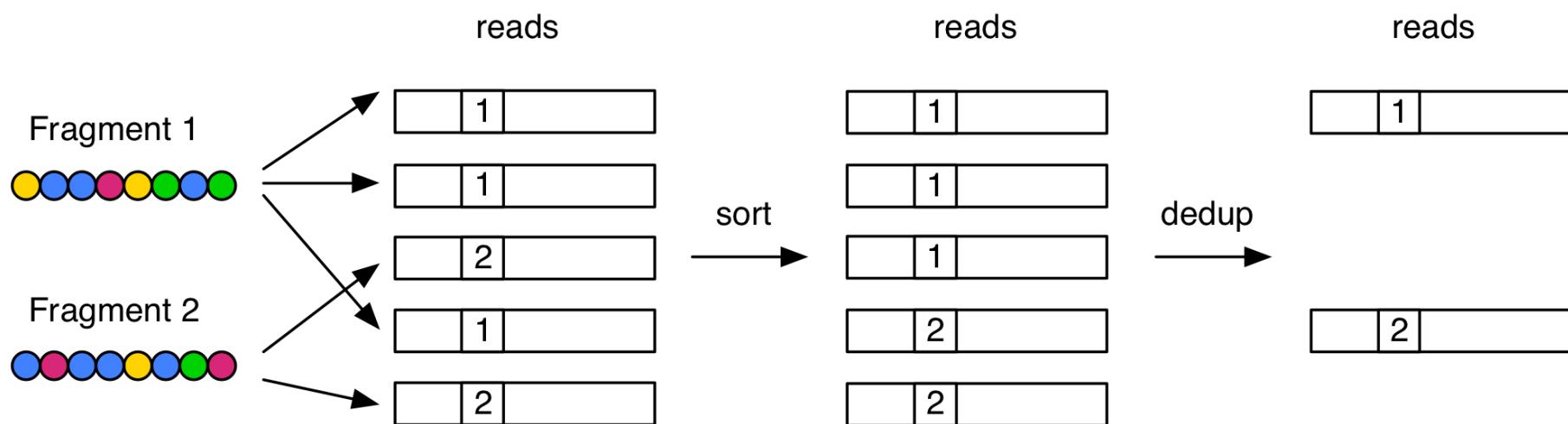
# Why not use Hadoop formats?





# Dedup

# Mark Duplicates



## Method

## Code

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```
/**  
 * Main work method. Reads the BAM file once and collects sorted information about  
 * the 5' ends of both ends of each read (or just one end in the case of pairs).  
 * Then makes a pass through those determining duplicates before re-reading the  
 * input file and writing it out with duplication flags set correctly.  
 */  
protected int doWork() {  
    // build some data structures  
    buildSortedReadEndLists(useBarcodes);  
    generateDuplicateIndexes(useBarcodes);  
  
    final SAMFileWriter out =  
        new SAMFileWriterFactory().makeSAMOrBAMWriter(outputHeader, true, OUTPUT);  
    final CloseableIterator<SAMRecord> iterator = headerAndIterator.iterator;  
    while (iterator.hasNext()) {  
        final SAMRecord rec = iterator.next();  
        if (!rec.isSecondaryOrSupplementary()) {  
            if (recordInFileIndex == nextDuplicateIndex) {  
                rec.setDuplicateReadFlag(true);  
                // Now try and figure out the next duplicate index  
                if (this.duplicateIndexes.hasNext()) {  
                    nextDuplicateIndex = this.duplicateIndexes.next();  
                } else {  
                    // Only happens once we've marked all the duplicates  
                    nextDuplicateIndex = -1;  
                }  
            } else {  
                rec.setDuplicateReadFlag(false);  
            }  
        }  
        recordInFileIndex++;  
        if (!this.REMOVE_DUPLICATES || !rec.getDuplicateReadFlag()) {  
            out.addAlignment(rec);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
@Option(shortName = "MAX_FILE_HANDLES",
    doc = "Maximum number of file handles to keep open when spilling " +
    "read ends to disk. Set this number a little lower than the " +
    "per-process maximum number of file that may be open. This " +
    "number can be found by executing the 'ulimit -n' command on " +
    "a Unix system.")
public int MAX_FILE_HANDLES_FOR_READ_ENDS_MAP = 8000;
```

Dedup

Method

Code

Platform

# Spark Implementation

```
JavaPairRDD<String, Iterable<GATKRead>> keyedReads = ...;  
  
JavaPairRDD<String, PairedEnds> keyPairs =  
    keyedReads.flatMapToPair(keyedRead -> { ... });  
  
JavaPairRDD<String, Iterable<PairedEnds>> keyedPairs =  
    keyPairs.groupByKey(numReducers);  
  
JavaRDD<GATKRead> markedDups = markPairedEnds(keyedPairs,  
    scoringStrategy, finder, header);
```

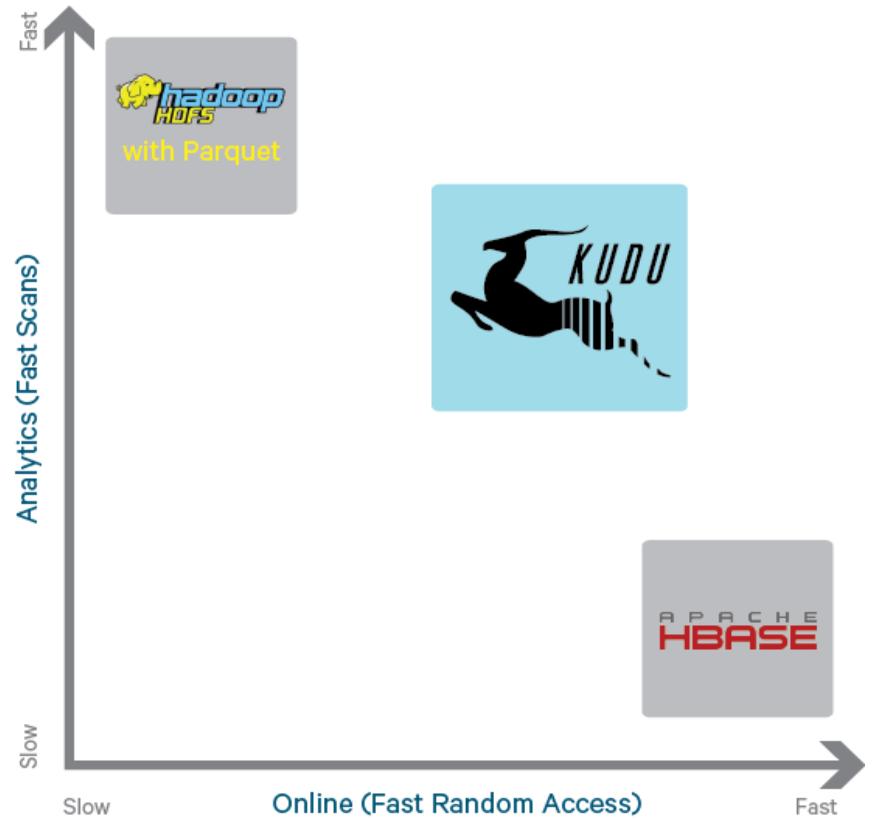
# Lessons Learned

1. Figure out how to read and write existing formats efficiently
2. Spark is a great API, but developers need to understand consequences of e.g. the shuffle, serialization cost
3. Work with domain experts, on existing projects, if possible

# Future developments

# Kudu for Variant Stores

- Kudu fills gap between HDFS and HBase
- Fast scans and updateable
- Add new annotations to genomics data (variants) without rewriting whole dataset
- Key = genome position
- Range partitioning



# Hail

- Scalable variant analytics in Spark
- Command-line tools like PLINK
- Parquet-based storage by default, other storage possibilities like Kudu

# Links

- ADAM
  - <https://github.com/bigdatagenomics/adam>
- GATK4
  - <https://github.com/broadinstitute/gatk>

# Acknowledgements

**UCBerkeley**

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**MSSM**

Jeff Hammerbacher

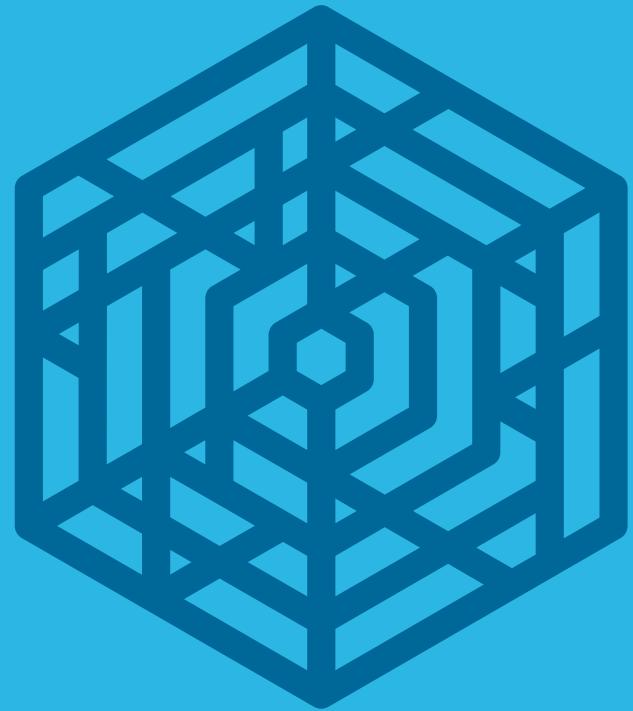
Ryan Williams

**Cloudera**

**Uri Laserson**

Sandy Ryza

Sean Owen



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Thank you

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