

FAIR_bioinfo : Open Science and FAIR principles in a bioinformatics project

How to make a bioinformatics project more reproducible

C. Hernandez¹ T. Denecker² J. Sellier² G. Le Corguillé²
C. Toffano-Nioche¹

¹Institute for Integrative Biology of the Cell (I2BC)
UMR 9198, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS, CEA
91190 - Gif-sur-Yvette, France

²IFB Core Cluster taskforce

June 2021

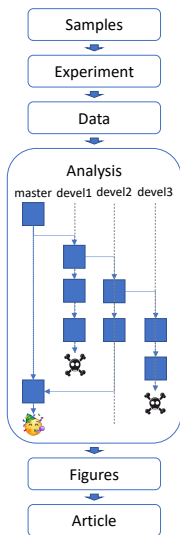


Table of contents

- 1 Introduction to reproducibility
- 2 History management
- 3 Control your development environment
 - Introduction
 - Encapsulation
 - The Conda stack
 - What is Docker?
 - Practical session
- 4 Workflow
- 5 Tracability with Notebook
- 6 IFB resources
- 7 Sharing and dissemination
- 8 Conclusion
- 9 3rd Day

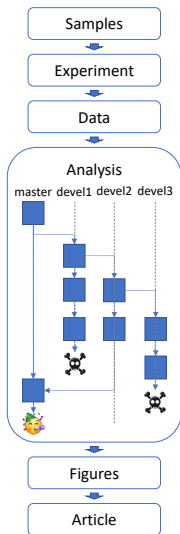
Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare



Introduction

A (not-so-uncommon) nightmare

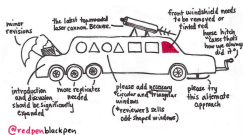


Submit to a journal

Reviewer 1



Reviewer 2

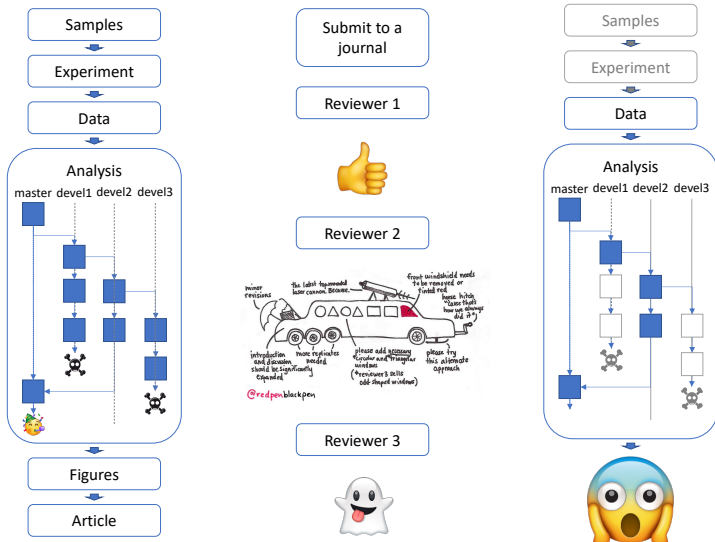


Reviewer 3



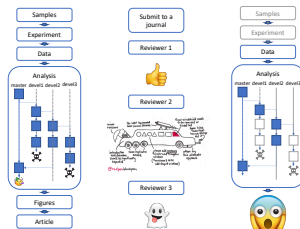
Introduction

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

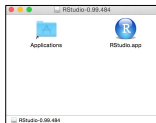
Goal : capture the system environment of applications (OS, packages, libraries,...) to control their execution.

- Hardware virtualisation (virtual machines) 
- OS virtualisation (images and containers) 
- Environment management  **CONDA**

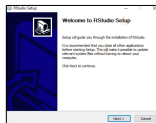
Encapsulation

Let's say we want to install RStudio...

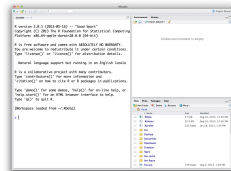
MacOS



Windows



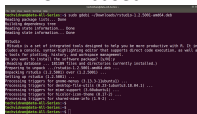
Use Rstudio



Install Rstudio ?



Unix-based



Encapsulation

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

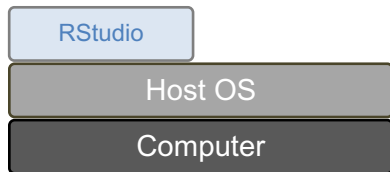


Host OS

The diagram consists of two stacked rectangular boxes. The top box is light gray and labeled 'Host OS'. The bottom box is dark gray and labeled 'Computer'. Both boxes have a thin black border.

Computer

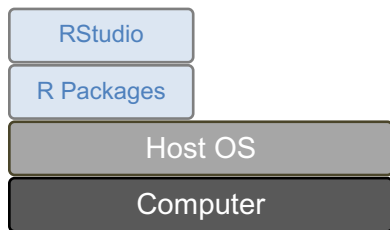
Encapsulation



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

And inside this environment, we installed a new application.

Encapsulation

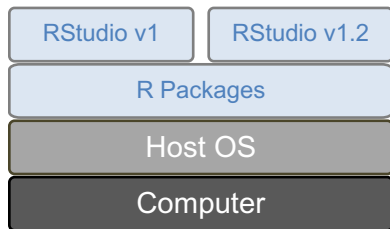


We started with a computer using a specific OS...

And inside this environment, we installed a new application.

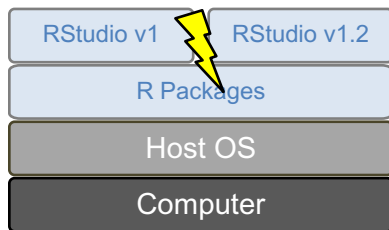
Applications rely on dependencies, e.g. external libraries.

Encapsulation



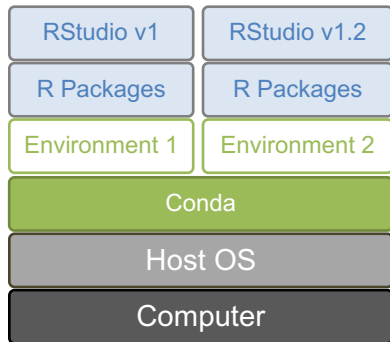
Usually dependencies of different applications don't interfere.
But what if we want to test the latest version of our favourite tool?
There might be conflicts. . .

Encapsulation



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. . .

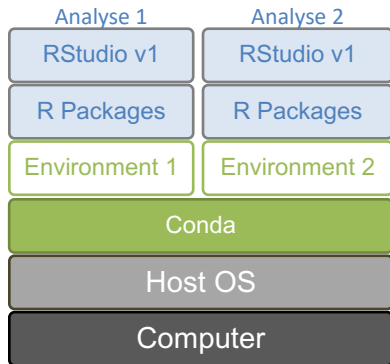
Encapsulation : managing environments



Idea : create separated environments for each application.

 **CONDA**

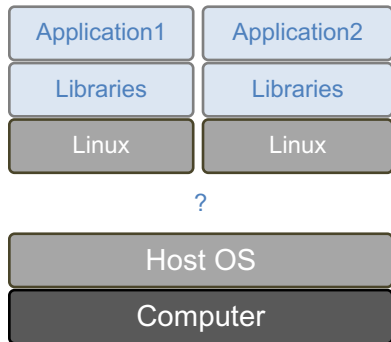
Encapsulation : managing environments



Idea : create separated environments for each application.

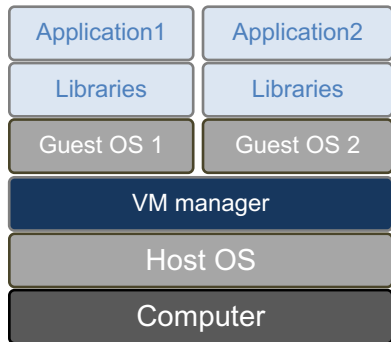
More versatile: create a new environment per analysis.

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



But what if we want to install a software from a different OS?

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation

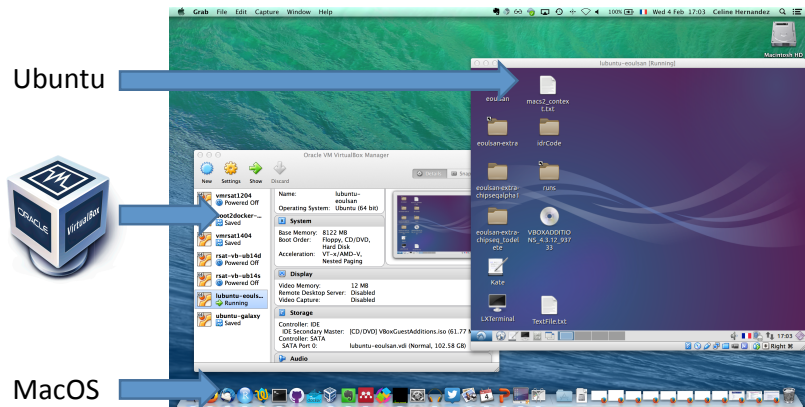


Idea: use virtual machines

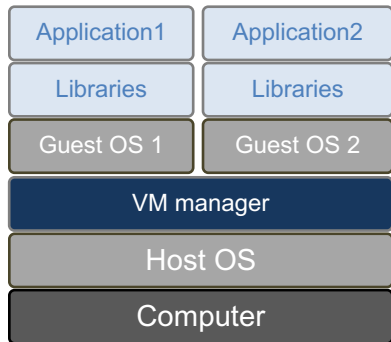
Pros:

- Each application gets a completely different and independent environment
- Virtual machines can be transferred to another computer (using the same manager)

Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



Encapsulation : hardware virtualisation



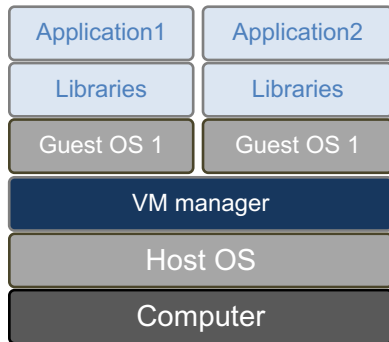
Idea: use virtual machines

Pros: transferable independent environments

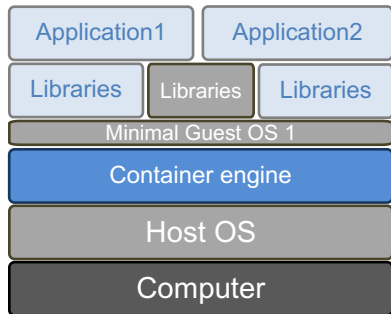
Cons:

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

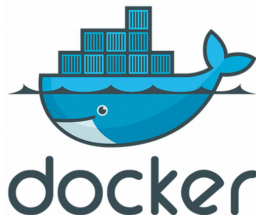
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



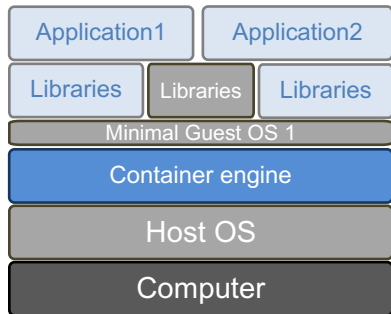
Encapsulation : OS virtualisation



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



Encapsulation : OS virtualisation

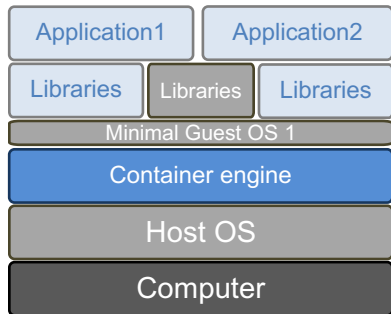


OS virtualisation vs hardware virtualisation

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

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.

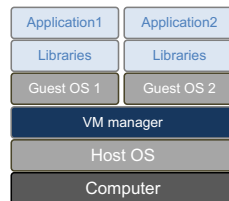
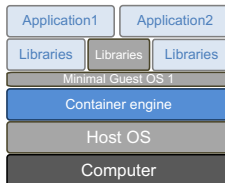
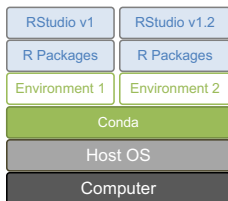
What are the new container image retention limits?

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>

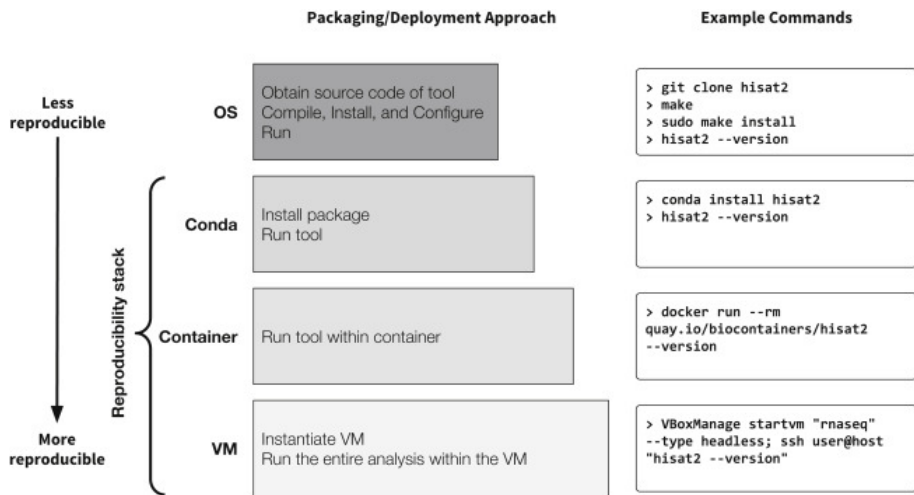
Encapsulation



 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



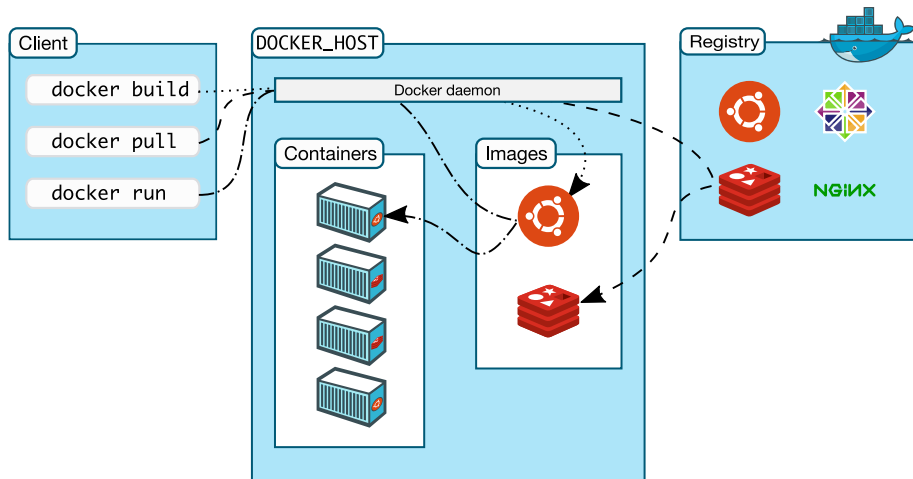
- Set of libraries and functions
- Fixed. Cannot be modified
- Can be stored/shared online
- Can be automatically built

Container



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

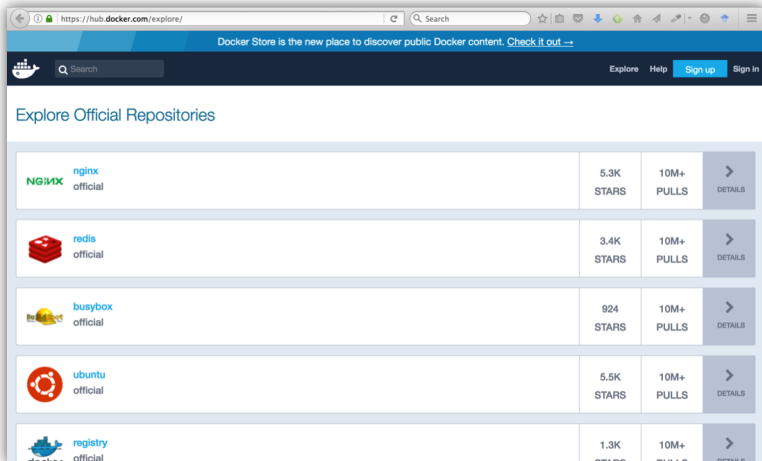
What is Docker?



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

What is Docker?

DockerHub

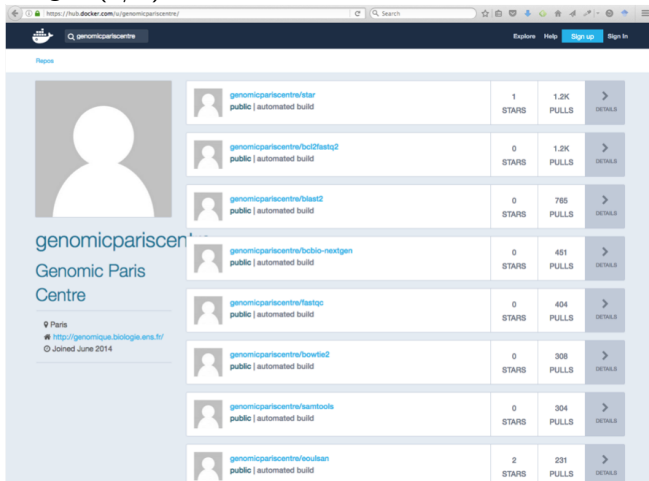


(<https://hub.docker.com/>)



What is Docker?

Usermade images (1/2)



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub profile for 'genomicpariscentre'. The profile includes a header with the name 'genomicpariscentre' and a search bar. Below the header, there is a profile picture placeholder and the text 'Genomic Paris Centre'. The profile also lists the location 'Paris', the website 'http://genomique.biologie.ens.fr/', and the join date 'Joined June 2014'. A table of repositories is displayed, showing the repository name, public status, automated build status, stars, and pulls. Each repository has a 'DETAILS' button.

Repository	Public	Automated Build	Stars	Pulls	Details
genomicpariscentre/star	public	automated build	1	1.2K	>
genomicpariscentre/bol2fastq2	public	automated build	0	1.2K	>
genomicpariscentre/blast2	public	automated build	0	765	>
genomicpariscentre/bcbio-nextgen	public	automated build	0	451	>
genomicpariscentre/fastqc	public	automated build	0	404	>
genomicpariscentre/bowtie2	public	automated build	0	308	>
genomicpariscentre/samtools	public	automated build	0	304	>
genomicpariscentre/eoulsan	public	automated build	2	231	>

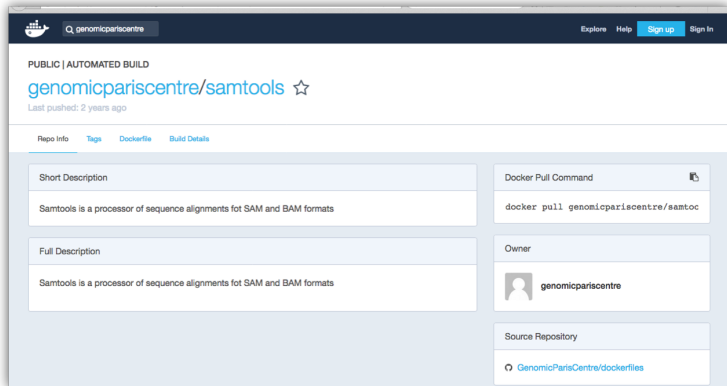
(url<https://hub.docker.com/u/genomicpariscentre/>)



What is Docker?

Usermade images (2/2)

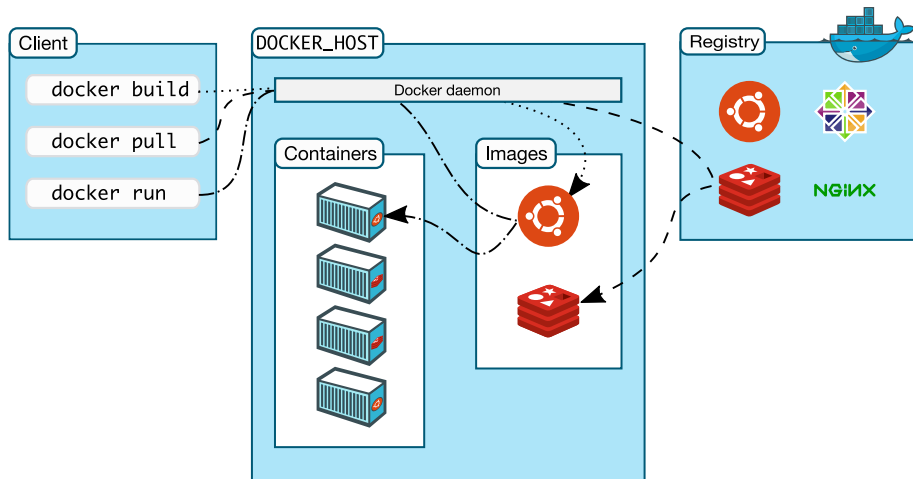
Be critical!



(<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.)