

Snakemake for reproducible research

Making Snakemake even more reproducible





What could we improve? (again)

- Using unknown number of inputs/outputs
- Using scripts from other languages
- Being reproducible

What could we improve? (again)

- Using unknown number of inputs/outputs ———— Input functions, checkpoints
- Using scripts from other languages

 Directives run and script

- When:
 - Input files depend on wildcards
 - Number of input files is hard to determine

- When:
 - Input files depend on wildcards
 - Number of input files is hard to determine
- How to use an input function?
 - Define the function above the rule
 - Use the syntax input: <function_name>
 - No parentheses, no argument

```
def seq input(wildcards):
    type = wildcards.type
    if type == 'SE':
        return 'data/file1.fg'
    else:
        return ['data/file1.fg', 'data/file2.fg']
rule merge files:
    input:
        seq input
    output:
    shell:
```

- When:
 - Input files depend on wildcards
 - Number of input files is hard to determine
- How to use an input function?
 - Define the function above the rule
 - Use the syntax input: <function_name>
 - No parentheses, no argument
- Input functions = Python functions
 - Single argument: 'wildcards' Return a file or list of files

 - Can also return a dictionary with input names as keys
 - Use input: unpack(<function_name>) to obtain named inputs

```
def seq input(wildcards):
    type = wildcards.type
    if type == 'SE':
        return 'data/file1.fg'
    else:
        return ['data/file1.fg', 'data/file2.fg']
rule merge files:
    input:
        seq input
    output:
    shell:
```

- When:
 - Input files depend on wildcards
 - Number of input files is hard to determine
- How to use an input function?
 - Define the function above the rule
 - Use the syntax input: <function_name>
 - No parentheses, no argument
- Input functions = Python functions

 Single argument: 'wildcards'
 Return a file or list of files

 - Can also return a dictionary with input names as keys
 - Use input: unpack(<function_name>) to obtain named inputs
- Functions are evaluated before workflow execution → can't list output files
 - No output functions!

```
def seq input(wildcards):
    type = wildcards.type
    if type == 'SE':
        return 'data/file1.fg'
    else:
        return ['data/file1.fg', 'data/file2.fg']
rule merge files:
    input:
        seq input
    output:
    shell:
      snakemake --cores 1 results/not SE.txt
                  {type} = "NotSE"
      input:
```

Working <u>after</u> an unknown number of inputs/outputs

- aka 'Data-dependent conditional execution' aka checkpoint (instead of rule)
- When:
 - An unknown number of files is generated by a rule
 - Output files are unknown before execution
- Conditional reevaluation of the DAG of jobs based on the outputs content
 - Since DAG is re-evaluated midway → you can't see the whole workflow at the start
- Very complicated!

Executing external code in Snakemake

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'

output:
        'results/file_header.txt'

params:
        lines = 5

run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
        output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    script:
        'first_step.py'
```

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    script:
        'first_step.py'
```

- Execute Python/R/R Markdown/Julia/Rust/bash code from an external script
- Replaces shell/run
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Value = path to the script relative to the rule's snakefile

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    script:
        'first_step.py'
```

- Execute Python/R/R Markdown/Julia/Rust/bash code from an external script
- Replaces shell/run
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Value = path to the script relative to the rule's snakefile
- Advantages:
 - Great for long code
 - Can use conda/singularity directive!!!

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'
    params:
        lines = 5
    run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get header:
    input:
    output:
    params:
    script:
                                             first_step.py
# Retrieve information from Snakemake
input file = open(snakemake.input[0])
output file = open(snakemake.output[0], 'w')
n lines = snakemake.params.lines
# Process file
for i in range(n lines):
    output file.write(input file.readline())
```

```
rule get_header:
    input:
        'data/file.txt'
    output:
        'results/file_header.txt'

params:
        lines = 5

run:
        input_file = open(input[0])
        output_file = open(output[0], 'w')
        for i in range(params.lines):
            output_file.write(input_file.readline())
```

- Execute Python code directly from a Snakefile
- Replaces shell
- Access to directive values and variables, like in shell
- Problems:
 - Inconvenient for long code
 - No conda/container directive!!!

```
rule get header:
    input:
    output:
    params:
    script:
                                                 first step.R
library(readr)
# Retrieve information from Snakemake
input path <- snakemake@input[[1]]</pre>
output path <- snakemake@output[[1]]</pre>
n lines <- snakemake@params$lines[1]</pre>
# Process file
data <- read delim(input path, '\t', n max=n lines)</pre>
```

What is conda?

- What is conda?
 - Conda/mamba: open-source, cross-platform, language-agnostic package manager and environment management system
 - Channels: field-specific repositories of software
 - <u>Conda-forge</u>: general computation
 - <u>Bioconda</u>: bioinformatics

- What is conda?
 - Conda/mamba: open-source, cross-platform, language-agnostic package manager and environment management system
 - Channels: field-specific repositories of software
 - <u>Conda-forge</u>: general computation
 - <u>Bioconda</u>: bioinformatics
 - Environments defined in YAML files

```
name: python_env
channels:
    - conda-forge
    - bioconda
dependencies:
    - python >= 3.12
    - pandas == 2.2.3
    py.yaml
```

- Using conda in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides integrated package management via Conda to define isolated software environments per rule

- Using conda in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides integrated package management via Conda to define isolated software environments per rule
 - Directive: conda
 - Value: path to the environment file relative to the rule's snakefile

```
rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    conda:
        '../envs/py.yaml'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
```

Using conda in Snakemake:

- Snakemake provides integrated package management via Conda to define isolated software environments per rule
- Directive: conda
 - Value: path to the environment file relative to the rule's snakefile
- Execution parameter:
 - v7 and before: --use-conda

```
snakemake --cores 1 --use-conda results/renamed file.txt
```

rule rename file:

input:

output:

conda:

shell:

v8+: --software-deployment-methodor --sdm (shorthand version)

```
snakemake --cores 1 ---adm conda
results/renamed file.txt
```

What is Docker?

What is Docker?

- Using Docker in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides a container integration: it can automatically spawn a container created from a given image

- Using Docker in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides a container integration: it can automatically spawn a container created from a given image
 - Directive: container
 - Value: URL/path to the image location
 - Handles Docker and Apptainer images
 - Global OR rule-specific

```
container: 'docker://geertvangeest/deseq2:v1'

rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    container:
        'docker://geertvangeest/deseq2:v1'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
```

- Using Docker in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides a container integration: it can automatically spawn a container created from a given image
 - Directive: container
 - Value: URL/path to the image location
 - Handles Docker and Apptainer images
 - Global OR rule-specific
 - Execution parameter
 - v7 and before: --use-singularity
 - V8+: --sdm apptainer

```
container: 'docker://geertvangeest/deseq2:v1'

rule rename_file:
    input:
        'data/test.txt'
    output:
        'results/renamed_file.txt'
    container:
        'docker://geertvangeest/deseq2:v1'
    shell:
        'mv {input} {output}'
```

```
snakemake -cores 1 --use-singularity results/renamed_file.txt
snakemake -cores 1 -sdm-apptainer results/renamed_file.txt
```

- Using Docker in Snakemake:
 - Snakemake provides a container integration: it can automatically spawn a container created from a given image
 - Directive: container
 - Value: URL/path to the image location
 - Handles Docker and Apptainer images
 - **Global OR rule-specific**
 - Execution parameter
 - v7 and before: --use-singularity
 - V8+: --sdm apptainer
 - Can be combined with conda --sdm conda apptainer
 - Pull the image

container: 'docker://geertvangeest/deseq2

rule rename file: input:

output:

shell:

snakemake -cores 1

snakemake -cores 1

container:

```
snakemake -cores 1 results/renamed file.txt
Create the conda env from within the
container
```

Containerisation of Conda-based workflows

```
snakemake --cores 1
                                    > Dockerfile
```

results/renamed file.txt

results/renamed file.txt

Snakemake environments

• Question 6

What is the best setting for Snakemake environments?

- Use package and container managers!
- Same as Snakefile and config files: split things reasonably
 - 1 .smk file ≈ 1 'thematic' module ≈ 1 environment
- Always check for version conflicts

Exercises

Through the day:

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

For this session:

- Create and use an input function
- Run R and Python scripts
- Deploy a conda environment
- Deploy a Docker/Singularity container

Conclusion

- Snakemake helps with reproducibility:
 - OS, language, software, versions, parameters control via Conda and containers
 - Avoid installation problems!
 - Readability: written in Python, has a well-defined structure
 - Availability: easy to share via WorkflowHub, <u>Snakemake workflow catalog</u> or git
 - Every command run by Snakemake is saved!
- And it has many uses:
 - Easily deployable/executable, locally or remotely
 - Scalable, up to thousands of jobs
 - Easy to parallelise
 - Snakemake can do a lot for you!
 - Beautiful DAG in one command, no more powerpoint or Photoshop!