

# High Performance Computing in Life Sciences

**Part I**  
**HPC Introduction**

**PartII**  
**BioComputing  
Software Introduction**

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**UF** | **Research Computing**  
Information Technology

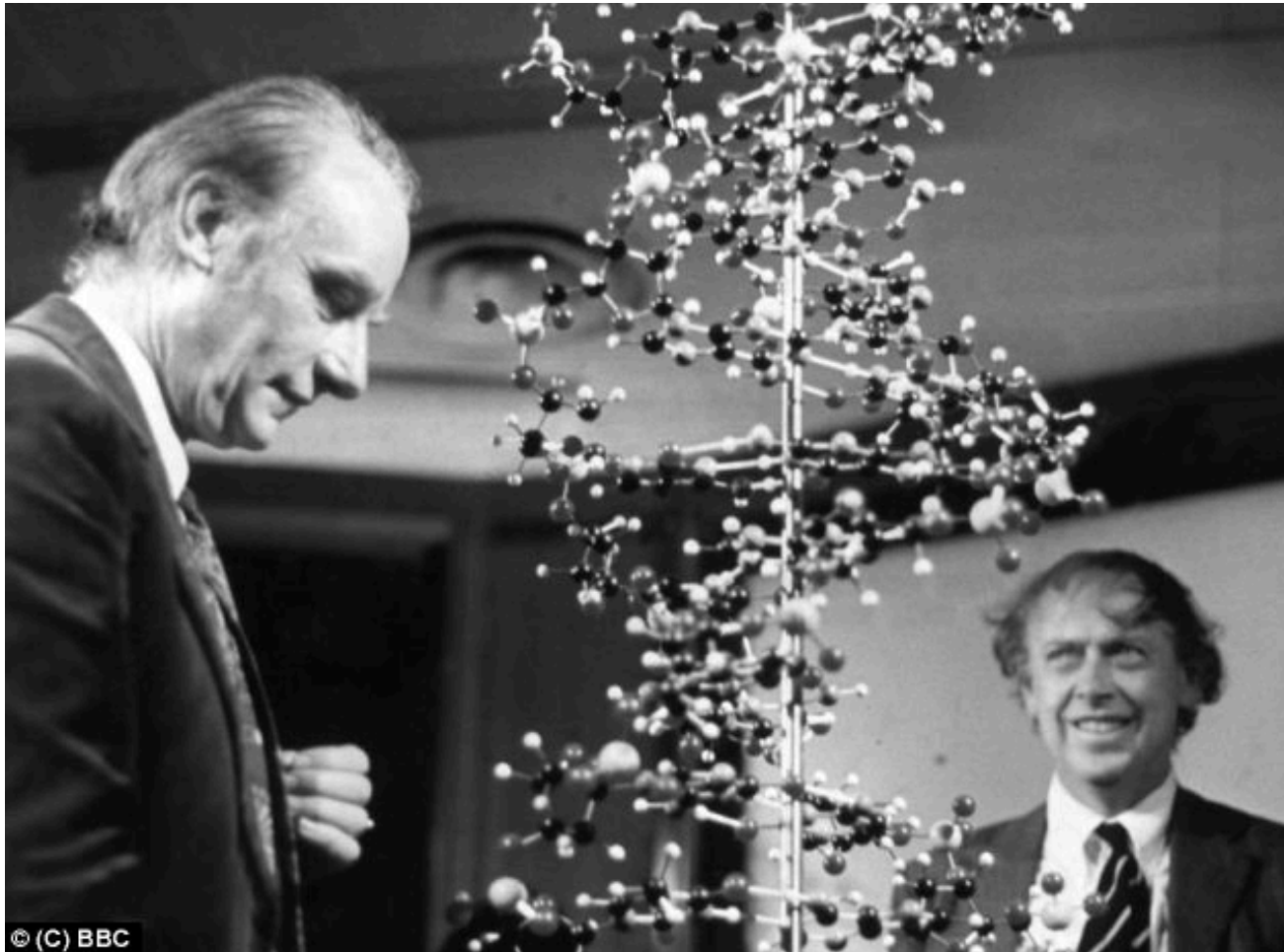
# Summary

- The scale of biocomputing challenges
- The evolution of High-Performance Computing
- Current state of the traditional computing
- Parallelizing analyses
  - Traditional multiprocessing
  - Hadoop
  - Specialized approaches
- The interfaces
  - GUI vs. Web vs. Batch (command-line)
- Biocomputing Software (Part II)

# Historical Perspective

**From a molecule to millions of genomes**

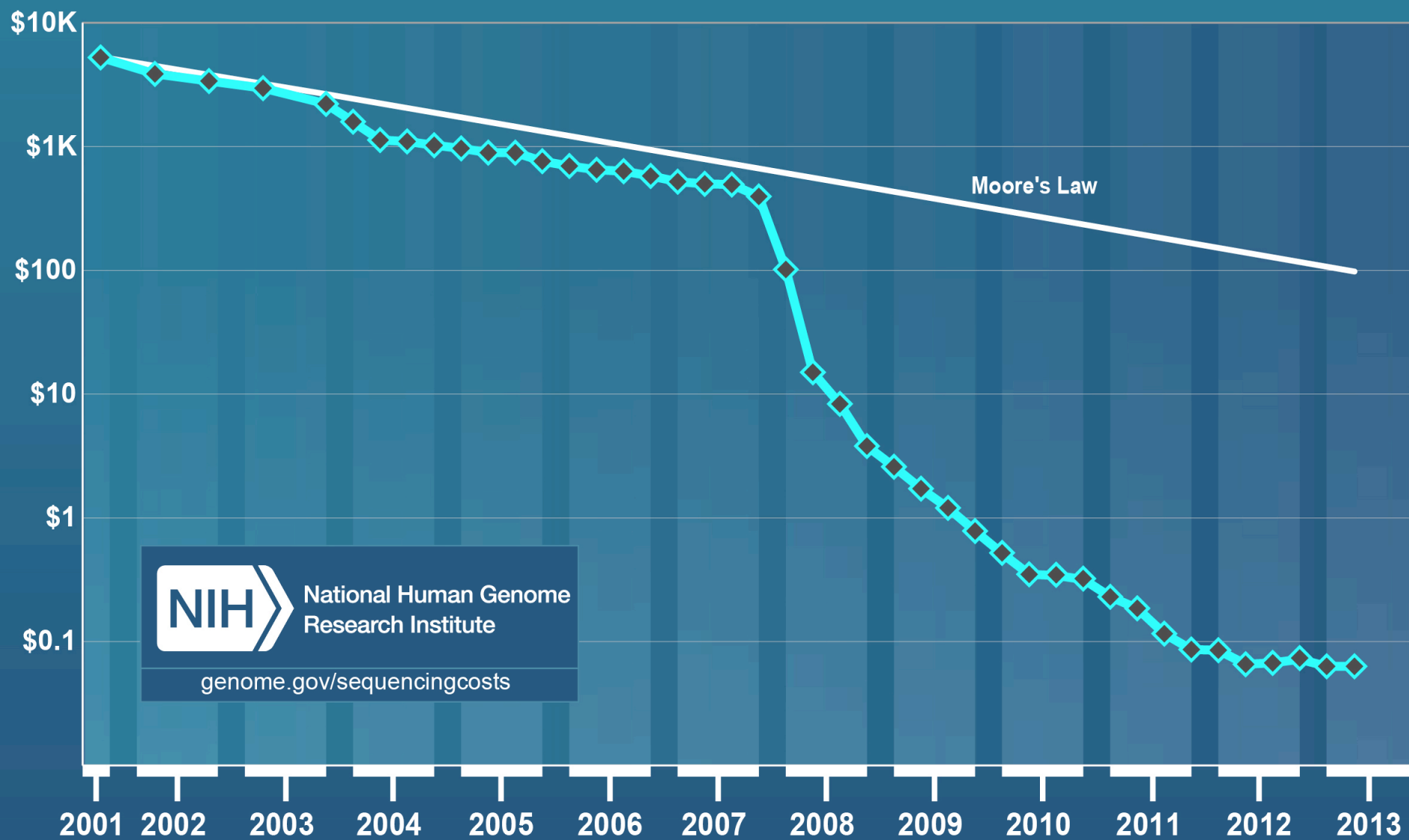
# The Beginning

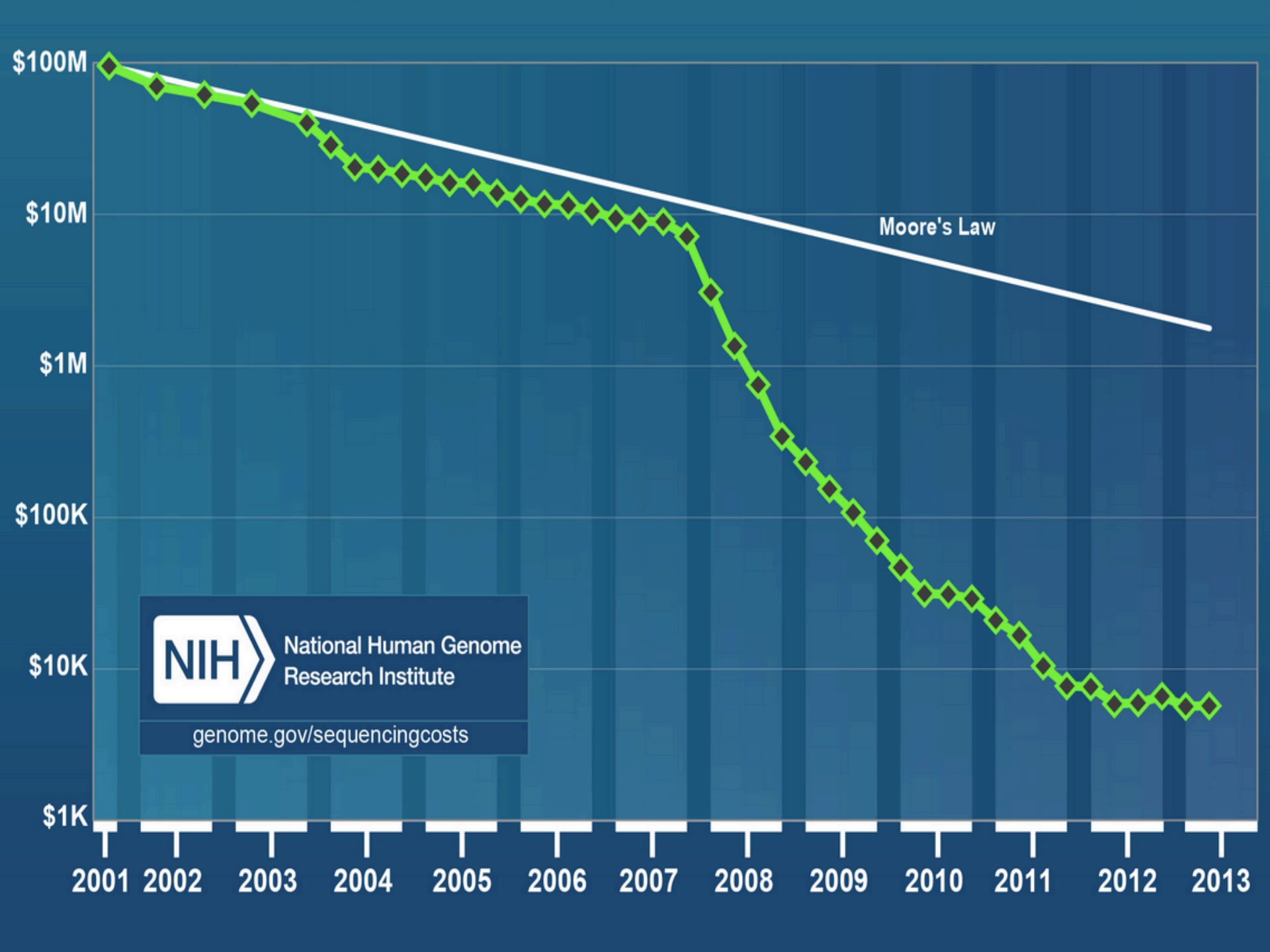


# Sequencing Data Scaling

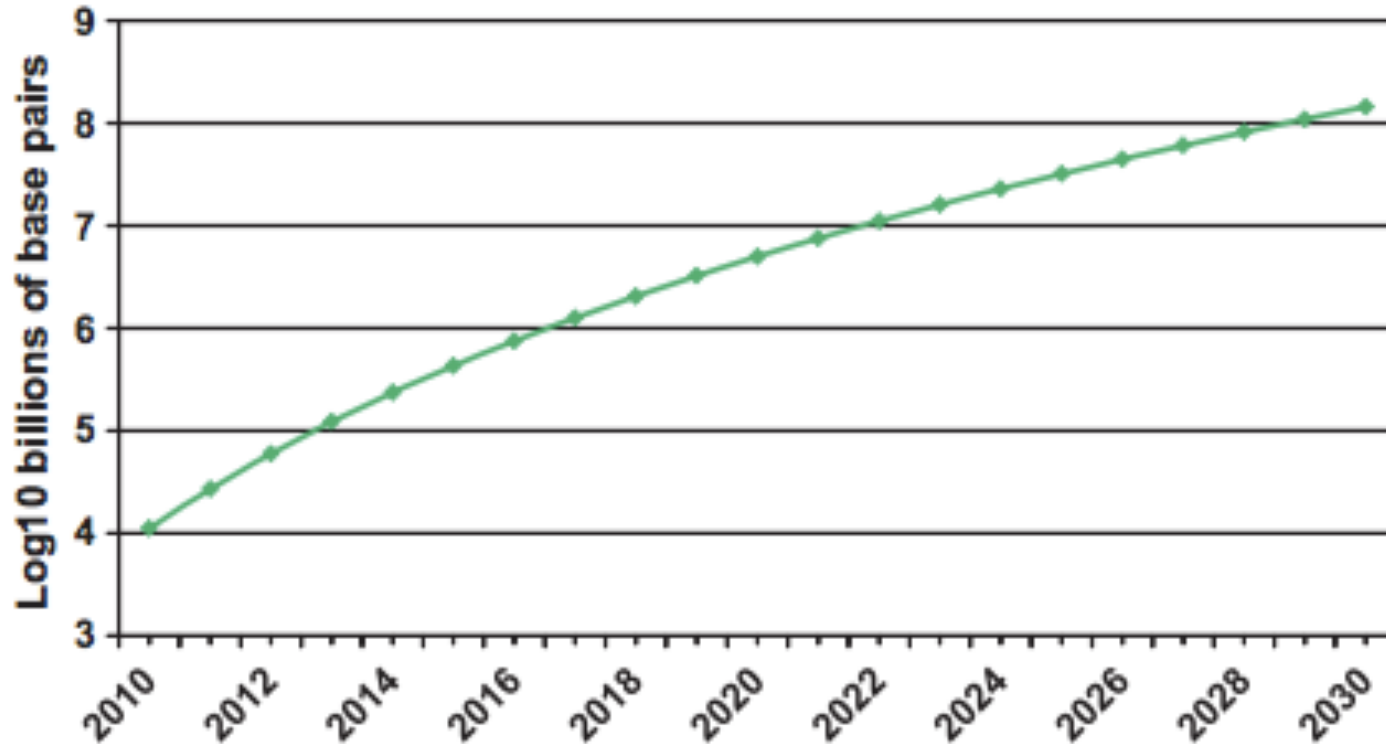
- Genome Size \* Coverage
  - Viral – 1-100kbp
  - Bacteria, Archaea – 1-10Mbp
  - Simple Eukaryotes – 10-100 Mbp
  - Animals, Plants – 100Mbp - > 100Gbp
- Sequencing Coverage
  - ~10x in the Sanger Shotgun WGS times
  - ~30x for an average analysis
  - ~100x for metagenomic studies
  - Up to ~1000x for low-frequency SNP analysis in mixed samples

# Cost per Raw Megabase of DNA Sequence





# Growth of Sequencing Data



$10^6$  (Mb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^9$  (Gb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{12}$  (Tb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{15}$  (Pb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{18}$  (Eb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{21}$  (Zb)

Grossman et al. (2011)



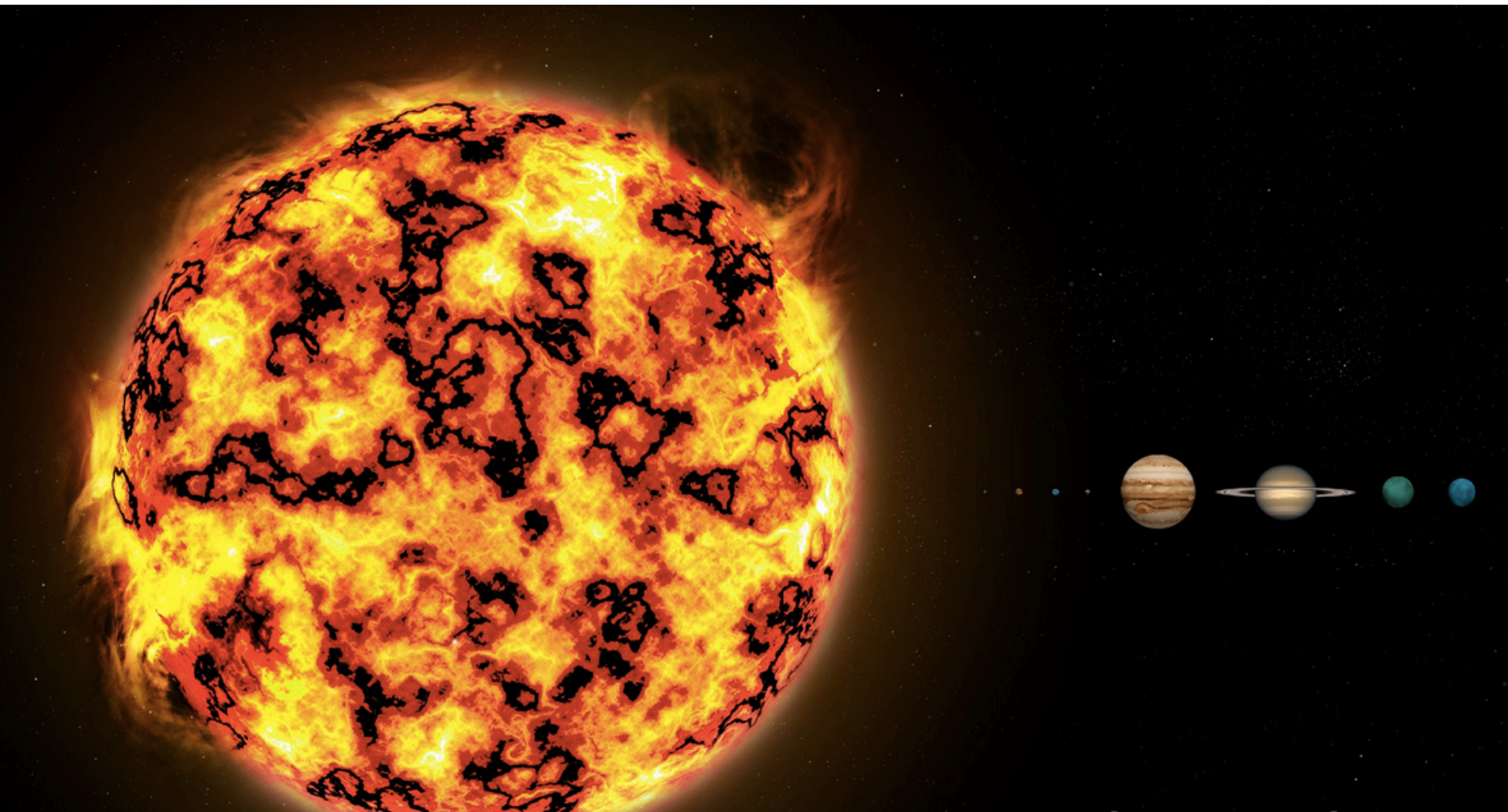
# Growth of Sequencing Data

- 1 Gigabyte: A pickup truck filled with paper OR A symphony in high-fidelity sound OR A movie at TV quality
- 10 Terabytes: The printed collection of the US Library of Congress
- 2 Petabytes: All US academic research libraries
- 5 Exabytes: All words ever spoken by human beings.
- 2.7 Zettabytes: the total amount of global data in 2012 (IDC).

$10^6$  (Mb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^9$  (Gb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{12}$  (Tb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{15}$  (Pb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{18}$  (Eb)  $\rightarrow$   $10^{21}$  (Zb)

Grossman et al. (2011)

# BioComputing Growth - NGS



# Evolution of HPC

**From Local to Global**

# “Local” BioComputing



# Early Grid BioComputing





# HiPerGator

*The University of Florida Supercomputer for Research*

# Contemporary Cluster Specs

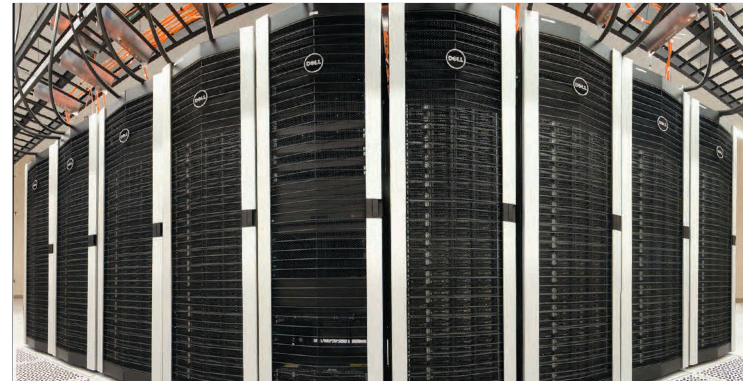
- ▶ Storage and Networking:
  - 2Pb – Lustre parallel file system
  - 100Gbit networking, Infiniband Fabric
- ▶ Computing nodes:
  - 64 x 2.4GHz AMD Abu Dhabi cores
  - 254gb of usable memory
  - 1TB of local storage
- ▶ Big memory nodes:
  - 512Gb and 1TB memory with 48-80 cores
- ▶ GPU nodes:
  - Tesla, Fermi, Kepler GPU classes

# HPC Considerations

- ▶ Scale



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA | High-Performance Computing



**HiPerGator**  
The University of Florida Supercomputer for Research



# HPC Considerations

- ▶ Computational capacity vs. power and cooling



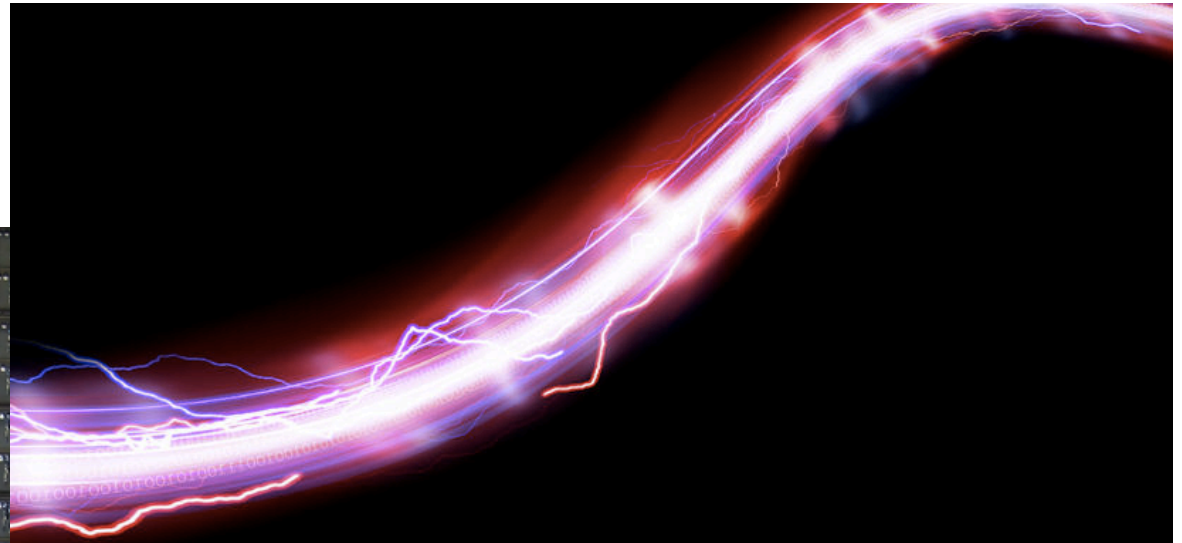
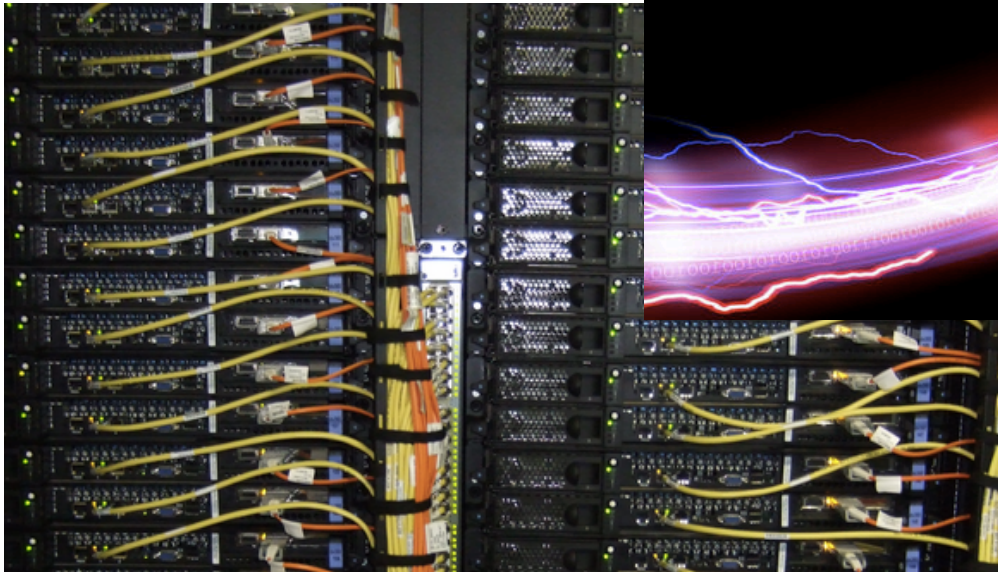
# UF Data Center

- ▶ UF Data Center on Eastside Campus
  - 10,000 sq.ft and 1.75 MW total
  - 5,000 sq. ft. space for Research Computing



# HPC Considerations

- ▶ Interconnects
- ▶ Networking

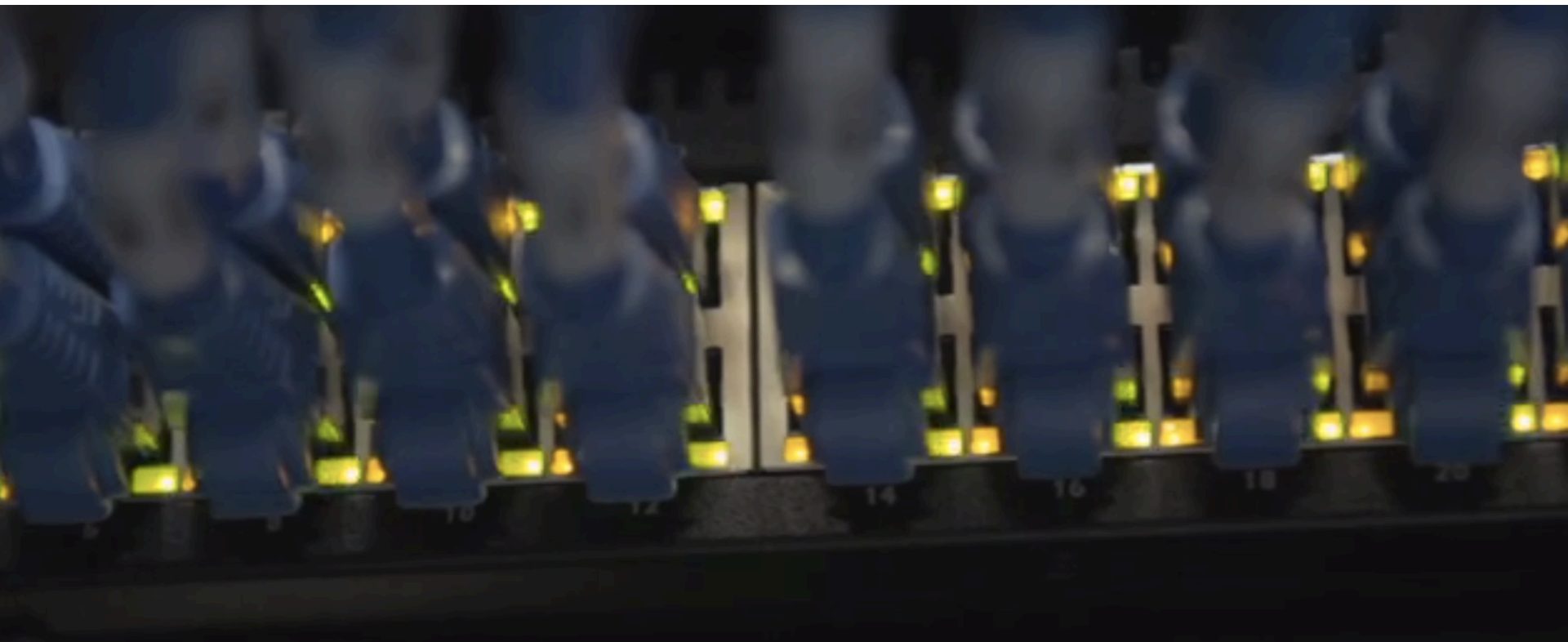




# Internet<sup>2</sup> Network

UF was 1<sup>st</sup> in  
the nation

- ▶ Internet2 Innovation Platform
  - 100 Gpbs connectivity
  - Campus Research Network now 200 Gbps



# HPC Considerations

- ▶ Storage
- ▶ Parallel file systems
- ▶ High I/O storage
- ▶ Distributed storage



# Scaling the HPC

**The power of many**

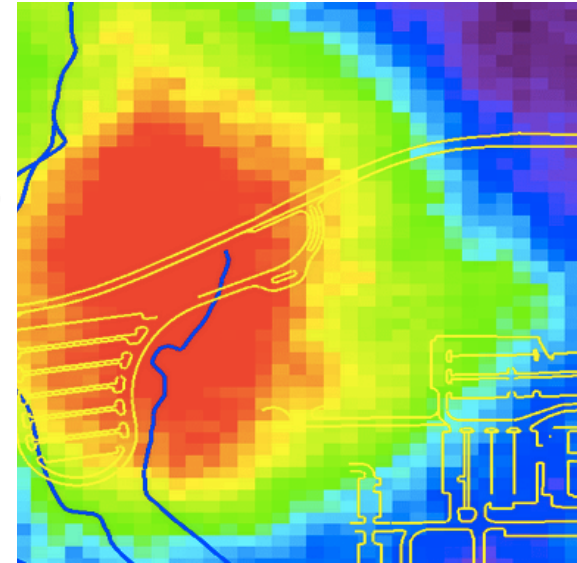
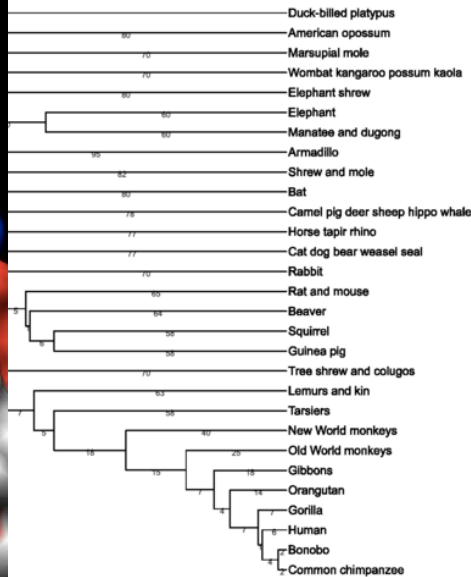
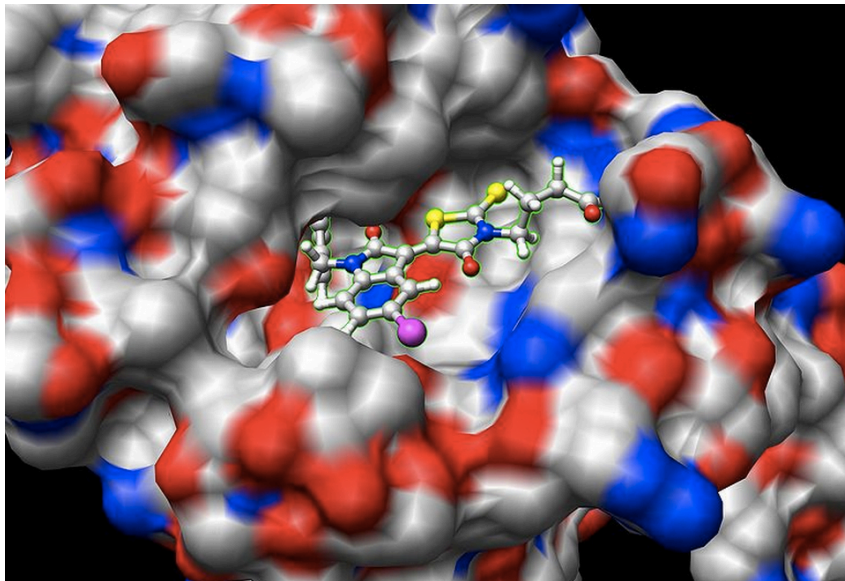


# HiPerGator

*The University of Florida Supercomputer for Research*

# Computational Power

- Modeling, phylogenetics, simulations





# Traditional Computation

- *De-novo* genome assembly
- Short-read mapping
- RNA-Seq
- BS-Seq
- CHIP-Seq
- SNP calling
- Pathway analysis
- ...
  
- Why? Poor parallelization

# Circumventing the Moore's Law

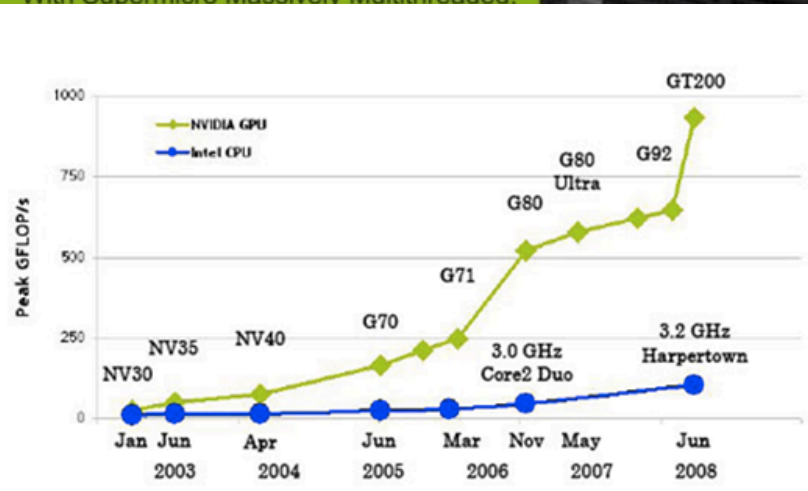
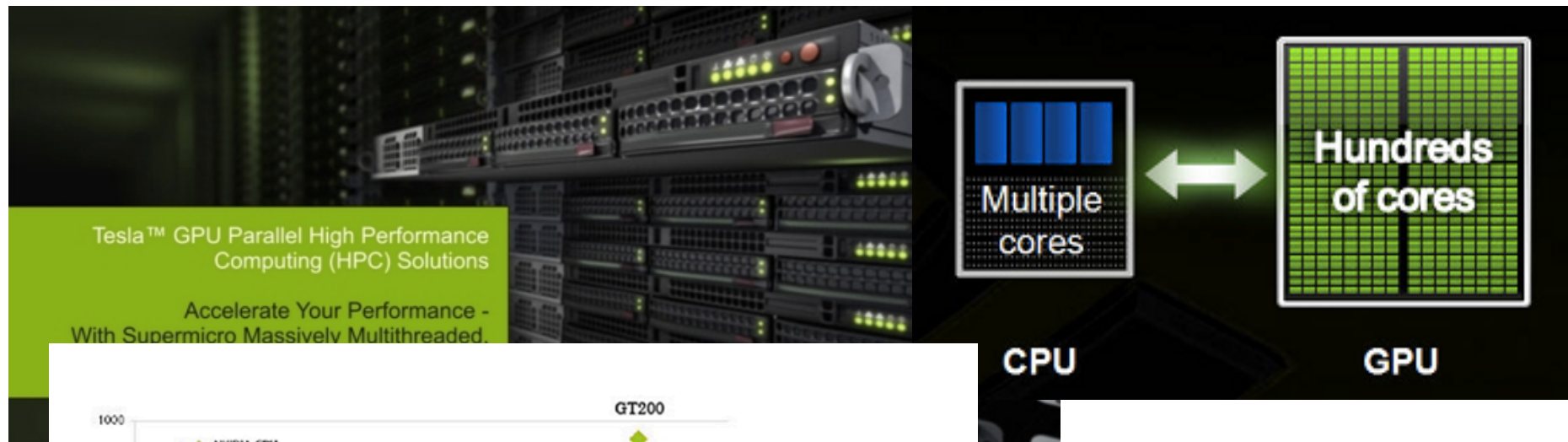
**Divide and conquer**

# Traditional Parallel Computing

- Split analyses manually, run separately
- Multi-core (SMP) analyses with enabled software
- Multi-node (MPI) analyses with specially constructed software

# GPU Computing

- Highly Parallelizable



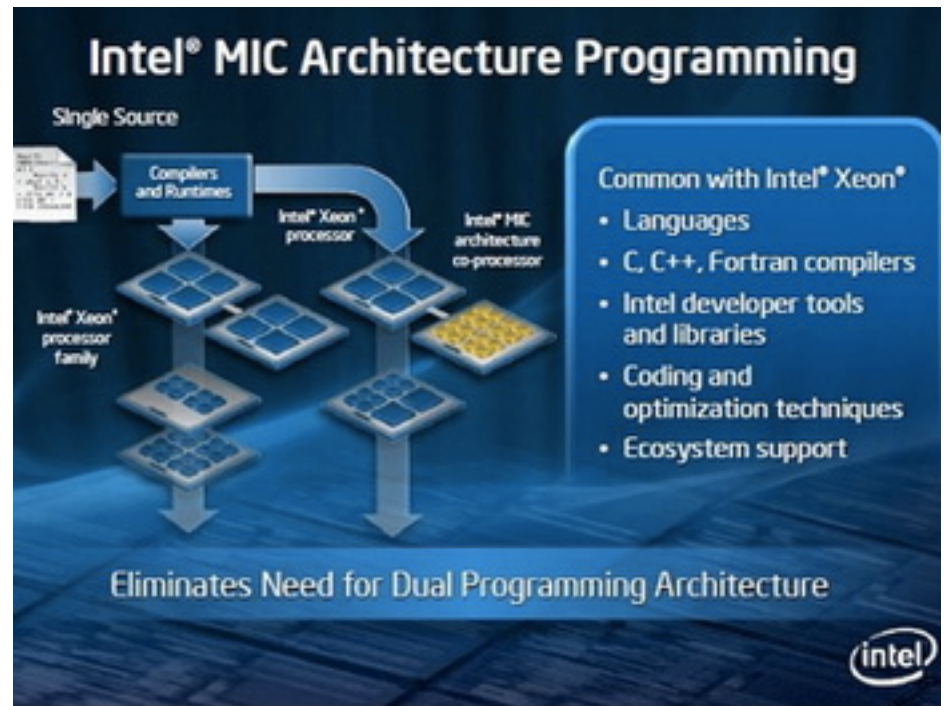
NV35 = GeForce FX 5950 Ultra  
 NV30 = GeForce FX 5800  
 G71 = GeForce 7900 GTX  
 G70 = GeForce 7800 GTX  
 NV40 = GeForce 6800 Ultra  
 GT200 = GeForce GTX 280  
 G92 = GeForce 9800 GTX  
 G80 = GeForce 8800 GTX

Need the code!

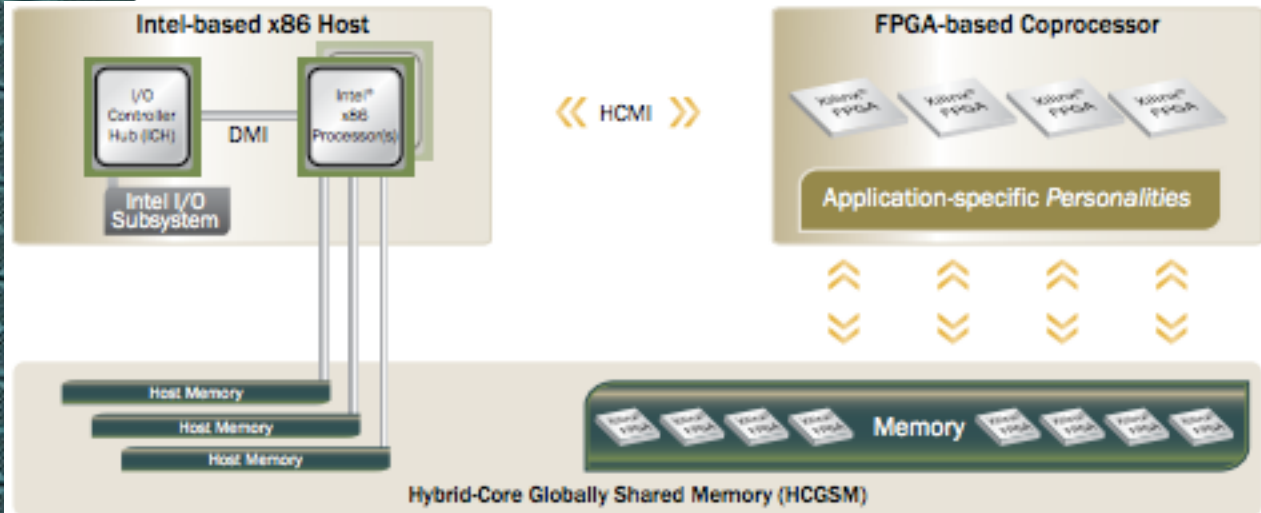
CUDA

# MIC Computing

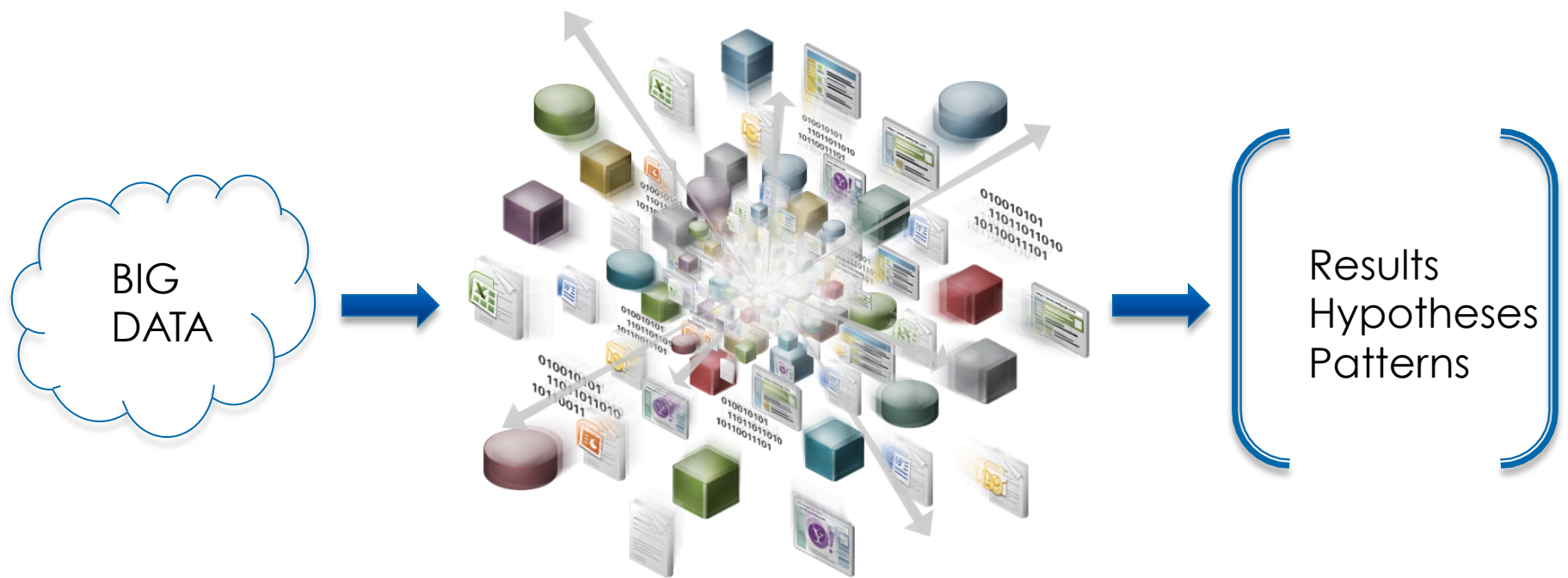
- Highly Parallelizable
- Standard x86 cores
- No need for learning a different programming paradigm ???



# Specialized Processing

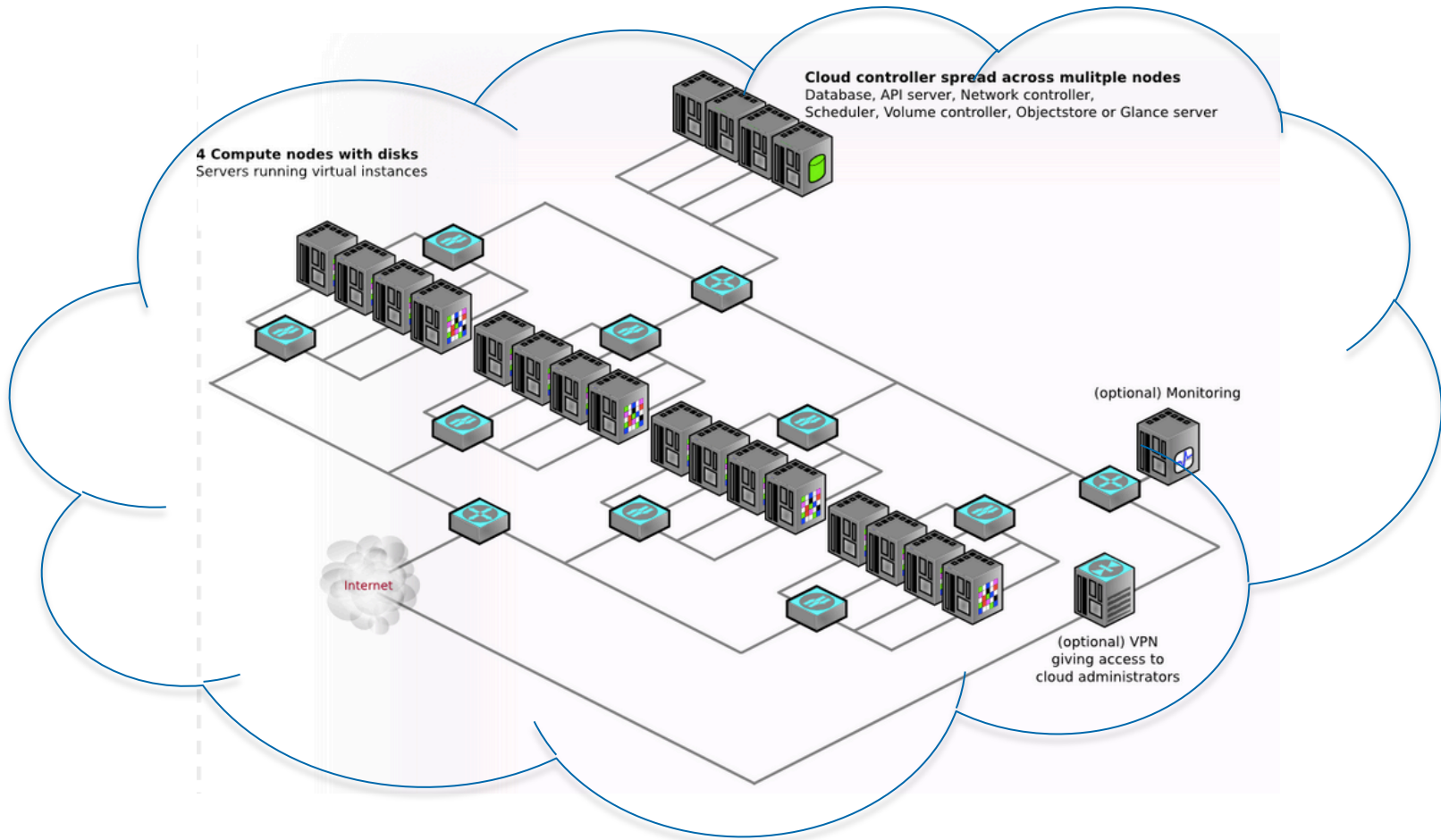


# Distributed Computation (Hadoop)



Map-Reduce Approach

# Biocomputing Cloud 9 ???





# Interfaces

**Interfaces, Interfaces, Interfaces!!!**

# What the Future May Bring



# Graphical User Interfaces

The image displays several graphical user interfaces (GUIs) for bioinformatics software:

- CLC Main Workbench 6.8.2:** A sequence editor window showing the DNA sequence of pcDNA3-atp8a1. The sequence is displayed in a linear view with various annotations, including restriction sites (BglII, Sall) and a CMV promoter. A green callout box points to the bottom of the view area, stating: "The buttons at the bottom of the View Area define different ways of looking at the data e.g. the first shows a linear view of a sequence".
- Taverna Workbench 2.0:** A workflow management interface showing a search for activities. The search results list various activities such as Workflow (1), String Constant (1), Rshell (1), Beanshell (1), Localworker (50), WSDL (106), Biomart (94), and Soaplab (298).
- Other GUIs:** A laptop screen shows a genome browser with a chromosome viewer and a histogram. A smartphone displays a data visualization application with a line graph.

# Graphical User Interfaces

- ▶ Proprietary applications
  - Graphical User Interface
  - Integrate multiple tools, pipelines
  - User friendly-wizards for analyses
  - Many can tie into servers or clusters
  - Often highly optimized
  - Expensive
  - Limited flexibility
  - Limited scalability
  - Proprietary algorithms



# Web Interfaces

**Galaxy / UF HPC** Analyze Data Workflow Shared Data Admin Help User

**Tools** Options ▾

- Get Data
- Send Data
- ENCODE Tools
- Lift-Over
- Text Manipulation
- Filter and Sort
- Join, Subtract and Group
- Convert Formats
- Extract Features
- Fetch Sequences
- Fetch Alignments
- Get Genomic Scores
- Operate on Genomic Intervals
- Statistics
- Graph/Display Data
- Regional Variatic
- Multiple regressi
- Multivariate Ana
- Evolution
- Motif Tools
- Multiple Alignme
- Metagenomic an:
- FASTA manipula
- NCBI BLAST+
- NGS: QC and ma
- NGS: Picard (beta
- NGS: Mapping
- NGS: Indel Analy
- NGS: RNA Analys
- NGS: SAM Tools

**MACS**

Treatment file:  
3: hg19.chr10.bam ▾

Input file:  
Selection is Optional ▾

Format:  
Auto ▾

Effective Genome Size:  
Human (hg18) ▾

Tag size (Optional):  
25

P-Value:

**History** Options ▾

- 0915 Macs Exercise 5.3 Gb
- 35: Summary Statistics on data 28
- 33: UCSC Main on Human: ct UserTrack 3545 (chr1:156690-165971)
- 31: MACS job log on hg19.chr9.bam
- 30: MACS wiggle on hg19.chr9.bam
- 29: MACS xls on

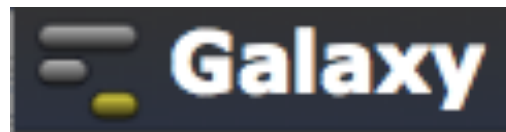


Galaxy IGV Cistrome Cytoscape geWorkbench

File | Launch | View | Manage | Help

# Web Interfaces

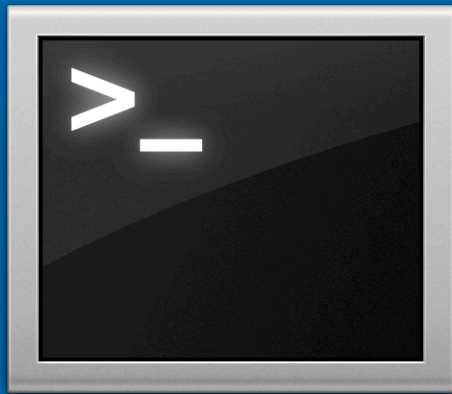
- ▶ Galaxy
  - Free, Open Source
  - Public or private instance, physical or cloud-based
  - Web interface
  - Most applications can be integrated
  - User made pipelines
  - Moderately scalable
  - Integrating applications time consuming
  - User made pipelines—where to start? reliability?





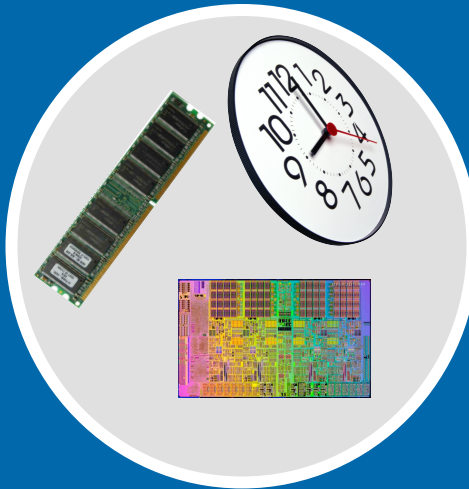
# Batch Processing

User  
interaction



Login node  
(Head node)

Scheduler



Tell the  
scheduler  
what you  
want to do

Compute  
resources

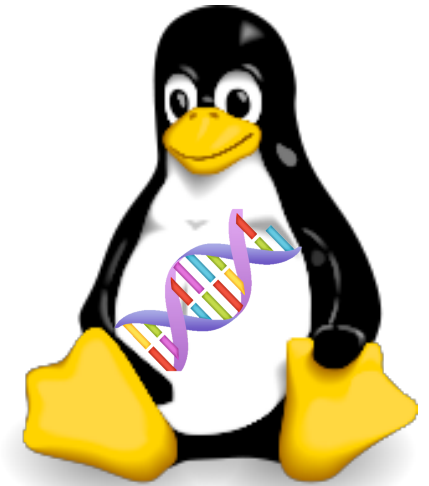


Your job  
runs on the  
cluster



# Batch Processing

- ▶ The Linux Command Line
  - Maximum flexibility
  - Most informatics tools run under Linux
  - Write your own tool, or script
  - Maximum scalability
  - Learning barrier of entry



```
gitz — bash — 100x50 — 2
Last login: Thu Jul 25 12:03:00 on ttys001
You have mail.
FLMNH-SOL-MAC1:~ gitz$
```

# Batch processing

## ▶ Submission Script

```
#!/bin/bash
#PBS -N My_Job_Name
#PBS -M Joe_Shmoe@ufl.edu
#PBS -m abe
#PBS -o My_Job.log
#PBS -e My_Job.err
#PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=1
#PBS -l walltime=00:05:00
#PBS -l pmem=900mb
```

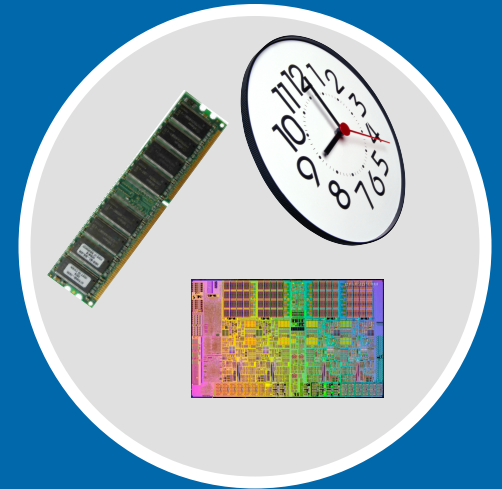
```
cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
date
module load test_app
test_app -i file.txt
```

Compute  
resources



Your job  
runs on the  
cluster

## Scheduler



Tell the  
scheduler  
what you  
want to do

# Accessing software via environment modules

- ▶ `module load trinity`
- ▶ Automatically:
  - Sets, `$HPC_TRINITY_DIR`
    - To run Inchworm, simply type  
`inchworm --reads reads.fa --run_inchworm [opts]`
  - Loads Bowtie and Allpaths, two Trinity dependencies
    - You don't need to hunt those down, or worry if they are in your path or not

# It's all in the software!

Matt Gitzendanner

UF Research Computing

# Questions?

Thank you!