

Implementing Principles of Reproducible Research at Scale in a Bionformatics Core Facility: Challenges and Solutions

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FGCZ Genome Informatics

Vision

- Enable design to result workflows using Next Generation Sequencing
- Generate exciting results from the analysis of omics data for and with ETHZ/UZH researchers
- fill the gap (if there is any) between user skills/knowledge and existing bioinformatic tools

Notes

- Reproducibility is never asked for but considered as granted
- Nobody ever asks us about reproducibility

Mission of FGCZ Bioinformatics

Data Processing

- support **data generation** by the wet lab units of the FGCZ
- operate **data processing** infrastructure and implement **data quality control**

Data Analysis

- operate **data analysis infrastructure**
- **perform data analysis services** for ETH/UZH researchers
- collaborative data analysis within research projects
- training and education in omics areas

Reproducibility in the context of research projects

- Funding bodies set the scene for research projects
- SNF encourages reproducibility of analysis results and long-term data re-use
- Responsibility is with the PI
 - have proper strategies for data analysis and data management (DMP)
 - make sure project members apply appropriate practices
 - make sure service providers (core facilities) are compliant
- FGCZ Genome Informatics mainly acts as provider for part of the analysis trail

Research Cycle

- Bioinformatics service usually covers part of the research cycle
- FGCZ Bioinformatics
 - supports and consults on all steps
 - has full responsibility the *Data Processing* and *Data Study & Analytics*
 - supports *Planning* and *Data Preservation* according to DMPs

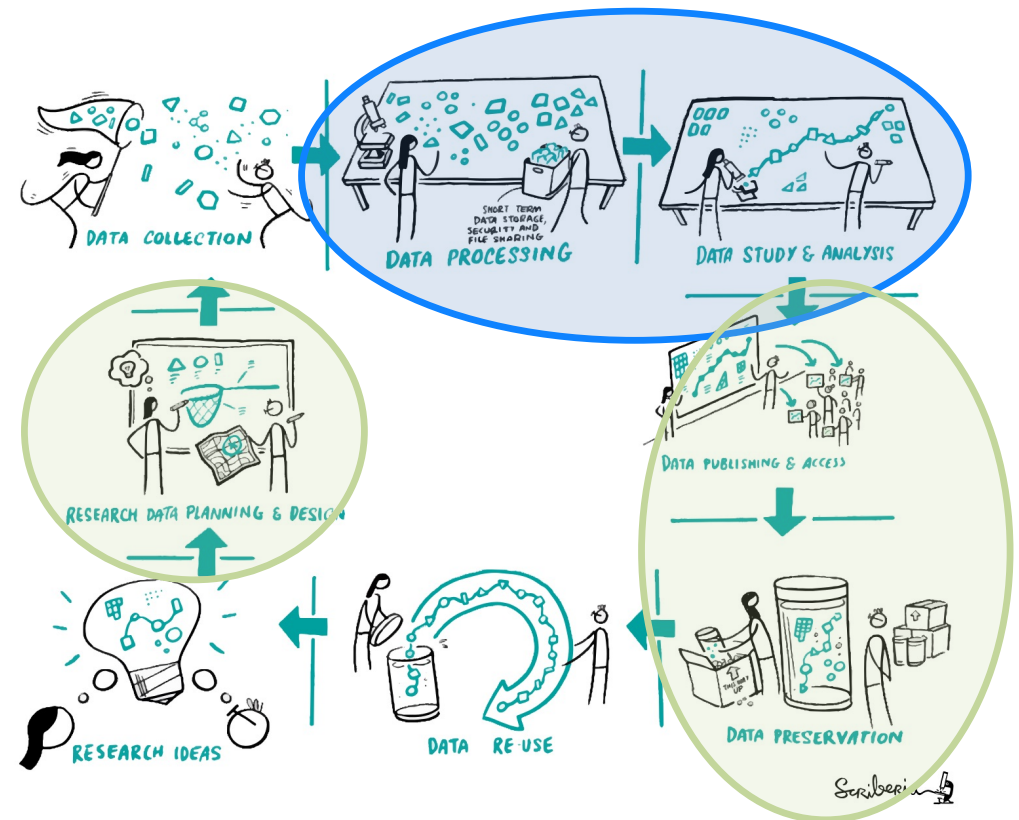
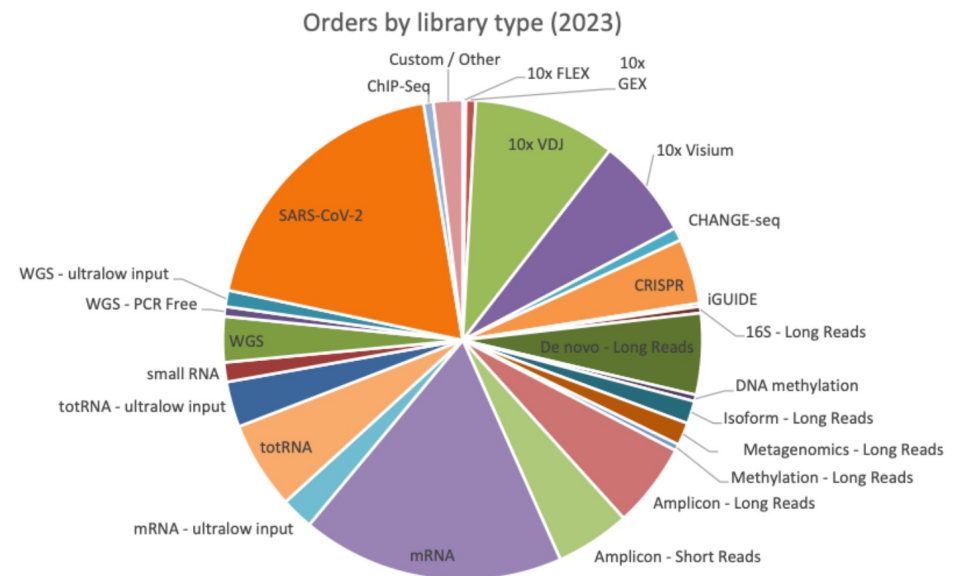
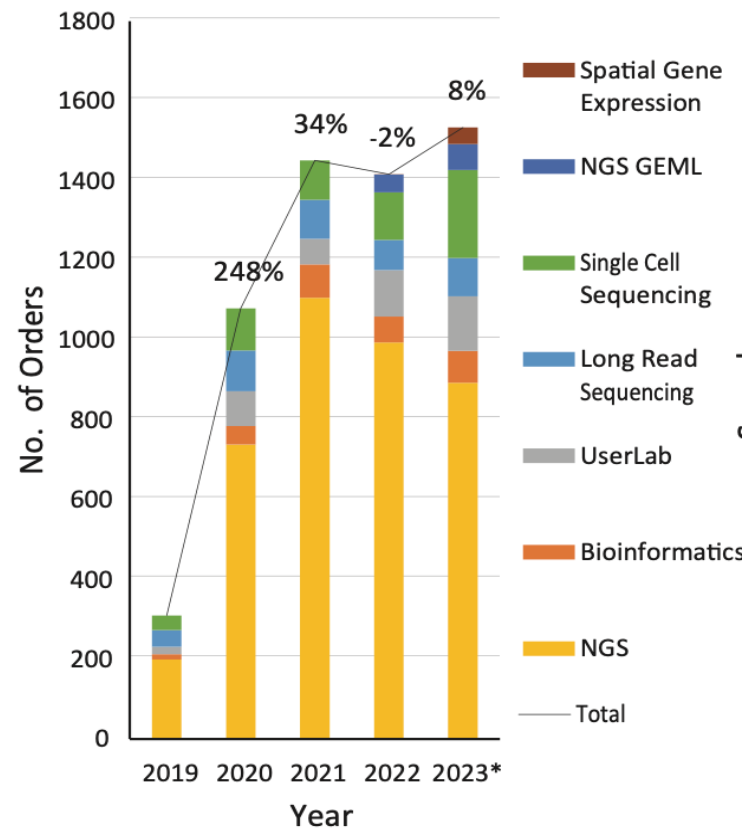


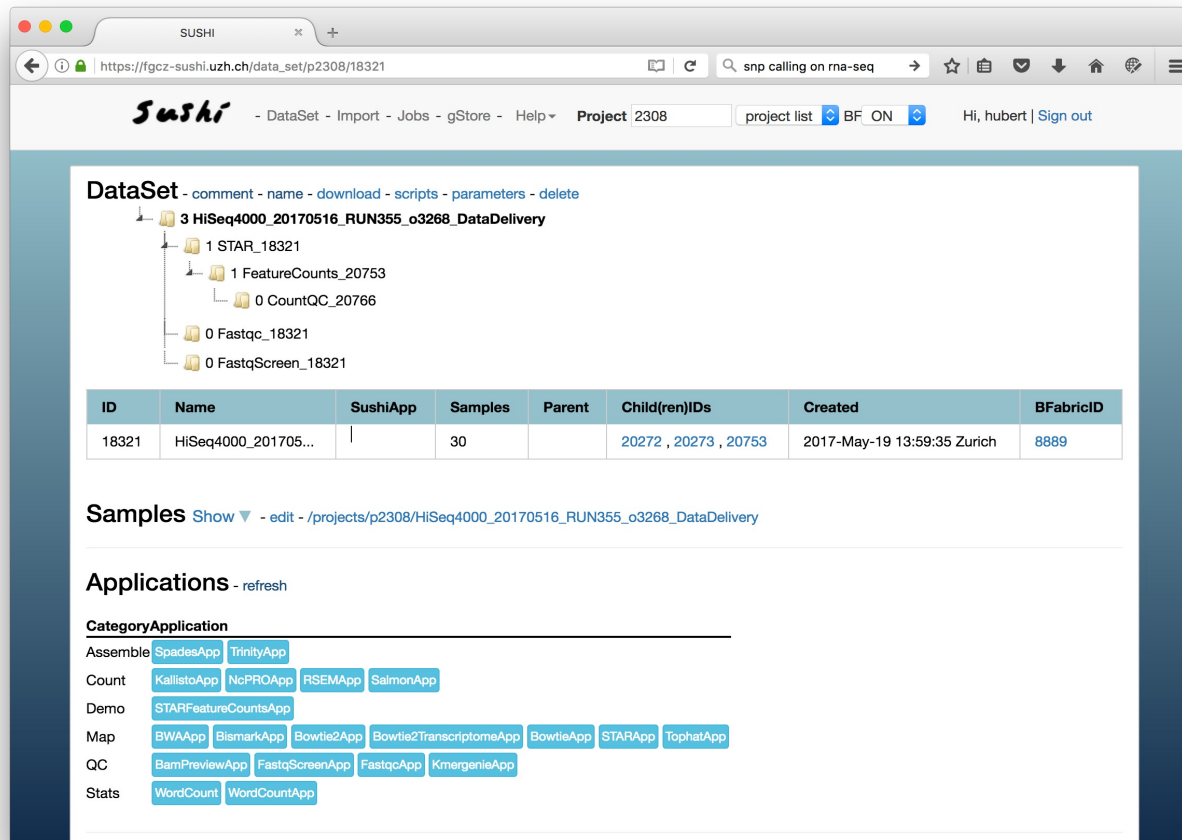
Fig. 8 The Turing Way project illustration by Scriberia. Used under a CC-BY 4.0 licence. DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.3332807](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3332807). #

Core Facility: Throughput and Diversity



- Large Number of experiments
- Many different types of analyses
- *Aspiration to be reproducible*

SUSHI



The screenshot shows the SUSHI web interface in a browser window. The URL is https://fgcz-sushi.uzh.ch/data_set/p2308/18321. The interface includes a navigation bar with links like 'DataSet', 'Import', 'Jobs', 'gStore', 'Help', and a 'Project' dropdown set to '2308'. Below the navigation bar, there's a tree view of the data set structure:

- 3 HiSeq4000_20170516_RUN355_o3268_DataDelivery
 - 1 STAR_18321
 - 1 FeatureCounts_20753
 - 0 CountQC_20766
 - 0 Fastqc_18321
 - 0 FastqScreen_18321

Below the tree view is a table with the following data:

ID	Name	SushiApp	Samples	Parent	Child(ren)IDs	Created	BFabricID
18321	HiSeq4000_201705...		30		20272 , 20273 , 20753	2017-May-19 13:59:35 Zurich	8889

Below the table, there's a 'Samples' section with a 'Show' button and a link to the project directory. At the bottom, there's an 'Applications' section with a 'refresh' button and a list of applications categorized by type:

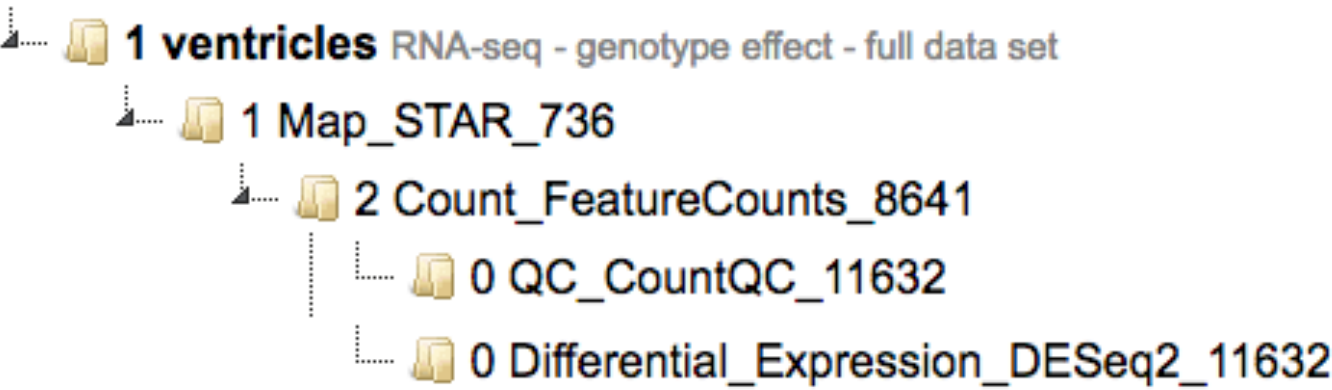
- Assemble:** SpadesApp, TrinityApp
- Count:** KallistoApp, NcPROApp, RSEMApp, SalmonApp
- Demo:** STARFeatureCountsApp
- Map:** BWAApp, BismarkApp, Bowtie2App, Bowtie2TranscriptomeApp, BowtieApp, STARApp, TophatApp
- QC:** BamPreviewApp, FastqScreenApp, FastqcApp, KmergenieApp
- Stats:** WordCount, WordCountApp

- offers SUSHI apps to perform individual analysis steps
- ultimately generates an entire analysis trail
- relies on a web server and an associated database to run analysis steps

<http://fgcz-sushi.uzh.ch>

DataSet

ID	Name	Samples	Parent	Child(ren)IDs	Created
736	ventricles	4		8641	2014-02-13 19:34:56



- web-based
- fully reproducible
- self-contained data sets

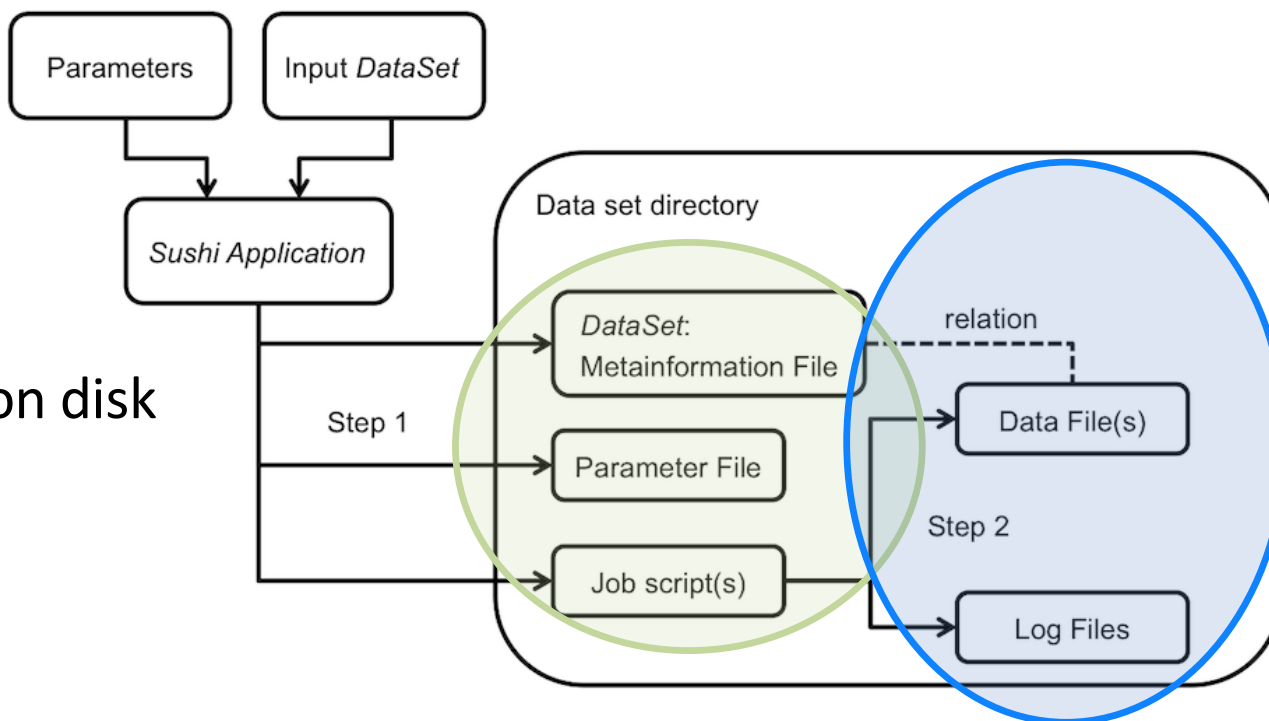
SUSHI Informatics

Step 1:

- Analysis Generation
- Done by the SUSHI App
- Writes the intended analysis on disk

Step 2:

- Analysis Execution
- Performs the analysis
- Writes results on disk

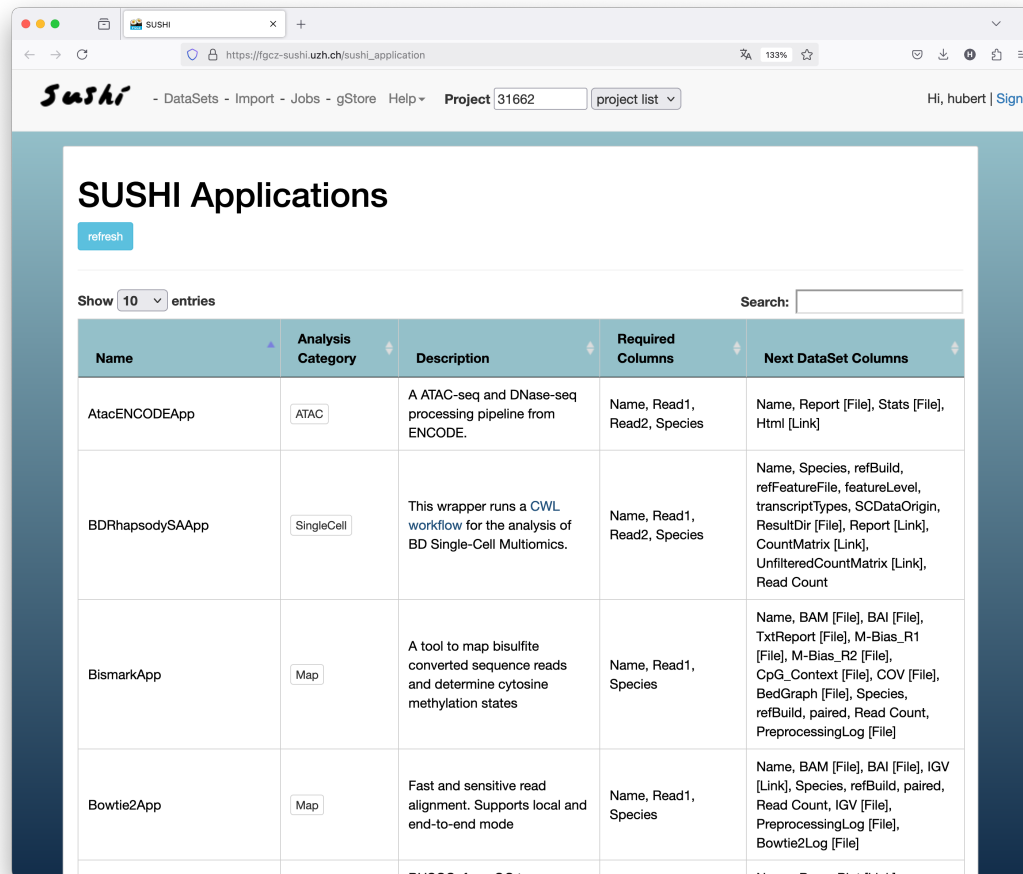


SUSHI Applications are not stored persistently
 Analysis Generation is not long-term repeatable
Actual Data Analysis is repeatable

SUSHI Apps and Workflows

- SUSHI models only individual steps
- Workflows are built as a series of steps; workflows are not explicitly modelled and managed
- Nevertheless: An individual step may actually perform an entire workflow in one step (e.g if the step executes an nf-core workflow)
- With a focus on steps there are fewer things to maintain

Available SUSHI Apps



The screenshot shows the SUSHI Applications web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like DataSets, Import, Jobs, gStore, and Help. Below this, the main heading is "SUSHI Applications" with a "refresh" button. A search bar and a "Show 10 entries" dropdown are present. The table lists four applications: AtacENCODEApp, BDRhapsodySAApp, BismarkApp, and Bowtie2App. Each row includes the app name, its analysis category, a description, required columns, and the next dataset columns.

Name	Analysis Category	Description	Required Columns	Next DataSet Columns
AtacENCODEApp	ATAC	A ATAC-seq and DNase-seq processing pipeline from ENCODE.	Name, Read1, Read2, Species	Name, Report [File], Stats [File], Html [Link]
BDRhapsodySAApp	SingleCell	This wrapper runs a CWL workflow for the analysis of BD Single-Cell Multiomics.	Name, Read1, Read2, Species	Name, Species, refBuild, refFeatureFile, featureLevel, transcriptTypes, SCDataOrigin, ResultDir [File], Report [Link], CountMatrix [Link], UnfilteredCountMatrix [Link], Read Count
BismarkApp	Map	A tool to map bisulfite converted sequence reads and determine cytosine methylation states	Name, Read1, Species	Name, BAM [File], BAI [File], TxtReport [File], M-Bias_R1 [File], M-Bias_R2 [File], CpG_Context [File], COV [File], BedGraph [File], Species, refBuild, paired, Read Count, PreprocessingLog [File]
Bowtie2App	Map	Fast and sensitive read alignment. Supports local and end-to-end mode	Name, Read1, Species	Name, BAM [File], BAI [File], IGV [Link], Species, refBuild, paired, Read Count, IGV [File], PreprocessingLog [File], Bowtie2Log [File]

- Currently ~80 Apps are available
- Apps are plugins that can be removed or updated based on needs

Going stepwise

- Advantages:
 - modification of analysis trail can happen ad hoc
 - encourages revisiting of results of individual steps and adapt subsequent steps
 - number of steps much smaller than the number of sequences of steps, a.k.a. workflows
 - analysis steps re-used in different workflows

FGCZ Genome Informatics – data analysis portfolio

- What do those job scripts do?
- Software environment:
 - R with > 1000 packages installed
 - module environment with ~60 tools where we support different versions
 - ~100 tools installed with one version
 - ~ 30 conda environments for group-wise use
 - numerous personal conda environments, for individual use

Software Versions: Updates vs Consistency

- Conflicting interests:
 - run latest version vs consistent analysis within a project
- Update strategy:
 - Keep different version of tools within the modules; SUSHI can call specific versions of tools → support for different versions in different projects
 - Update R and all R-packages twice a year
 - All own code is git version-controlled and continuously updated; we keep track of the git tag
→ let's us continuously update our code

```
## ezRun tag: 34d4529f71ed91c9c6cc6fc3fb4e04c9ffee04aa
## ezRun github link: https://github.com/uzh/ezRun/tree/34d4529f71ed91c9c6cc6fc3fb4e04c9ffee04aa
##
## R version 4.4.2 (2024-10-31)
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
## Running under: Debian GNU/Linux 12 (bookworm)
##
```

Software life cycle

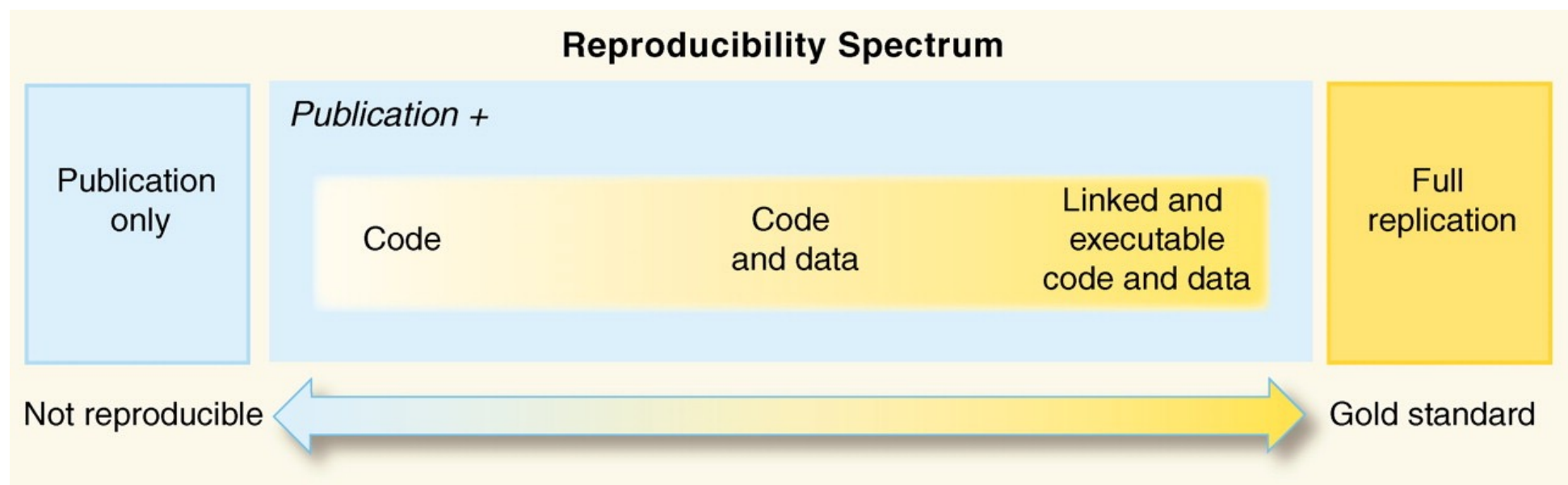
- SUSHI offers push-button repeatability but only for a short term
 - applications in SUSHI are retired if unused or if superseded
 - retired applications are effectively removed
 - retired applications can no longer be run on new data
 - previous analysis can only be repeated on command line
- SUSHI doesn't keep any legacy!

External Data: Genomes and Annotations

- Data analysis often uses additional data/knowledge from external variable sources, e.g. genome assemblies and annotation
- We keep
 - local versions: https://fgcz-gstore.uzh.ch/reference/Homo_sapiens/GENCODE/GRCh38.p13/Annotation/Release_34-2024-10-17/Genes/
 - script that generated the local version
- Generation of local genome copy is not repeatable if source files disappear from provider (NCBI, GENCODE,)

Where are we on the Reproducibility Spectrum?

- We commit to provide analysis code and, to limited extend, data

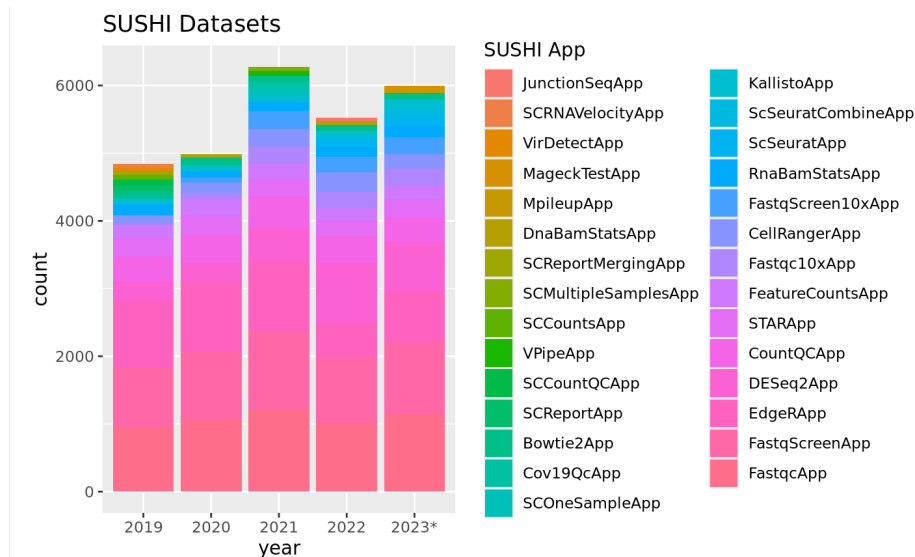


The issue with Data Rights

- Data rights are managed by the Principal Investigator
- PI is responsible for consent
- Mandate of core facility is usually to process and analyse the data not to long-term store the data
- Long-term storage implies long-term costs and requires funding which is usually not provided by PI
- PIs usually provide only the minimal context information on the samples that is necessary to achieve the analysis goals for the NGS data
BUT: without full context information, the data has only limited value

Analysis Throughput & Requests for Reproduction

- Requests for repetition:
 - very few
- Requests for reanalysis
 - dozens per year (updated tools; different thresholds for sensitivity/specificity, ...)
- Failed reanalysis/repetition
 - none



Other approaches: Galaxy

SUSHI

- repeat: rerun the static job script from the SHELL
- workflows: not modelled
- requires compute environment available

GALAXY

- repeatability: rerun the workflow in the GALAXY interface
- workflows: explicitly modelled
- keeps track of history of workflows
- requires GALAXY instance

Summary

- Commitment to generate biologically interpretable and reproducible results
- Constraints:
 - dozens of workflows for hundreds of projects in a changing environment with data rights managed by users
 - analysis often needs to integrate in a larger workflow
- Minimalistic approach to Reproducibility
 - documented analysis workflows with scripts that enable long-term **repeatability** by a skilled bioinformatician (report the information necessary to understand and repeat the analysis)
 - push-button **repeatability** only available for ~1 year
- Results of analysis steps as self-contained and documented folders that enable reproducibility by other groups
- Long-term average of ~3 requests per year for repeated analysis