Basic Course on Bioinformatics tools for Next Generation Sequencing data mining

IT infrastructure and user interface: The Galaxy architecture and ARIES cluster

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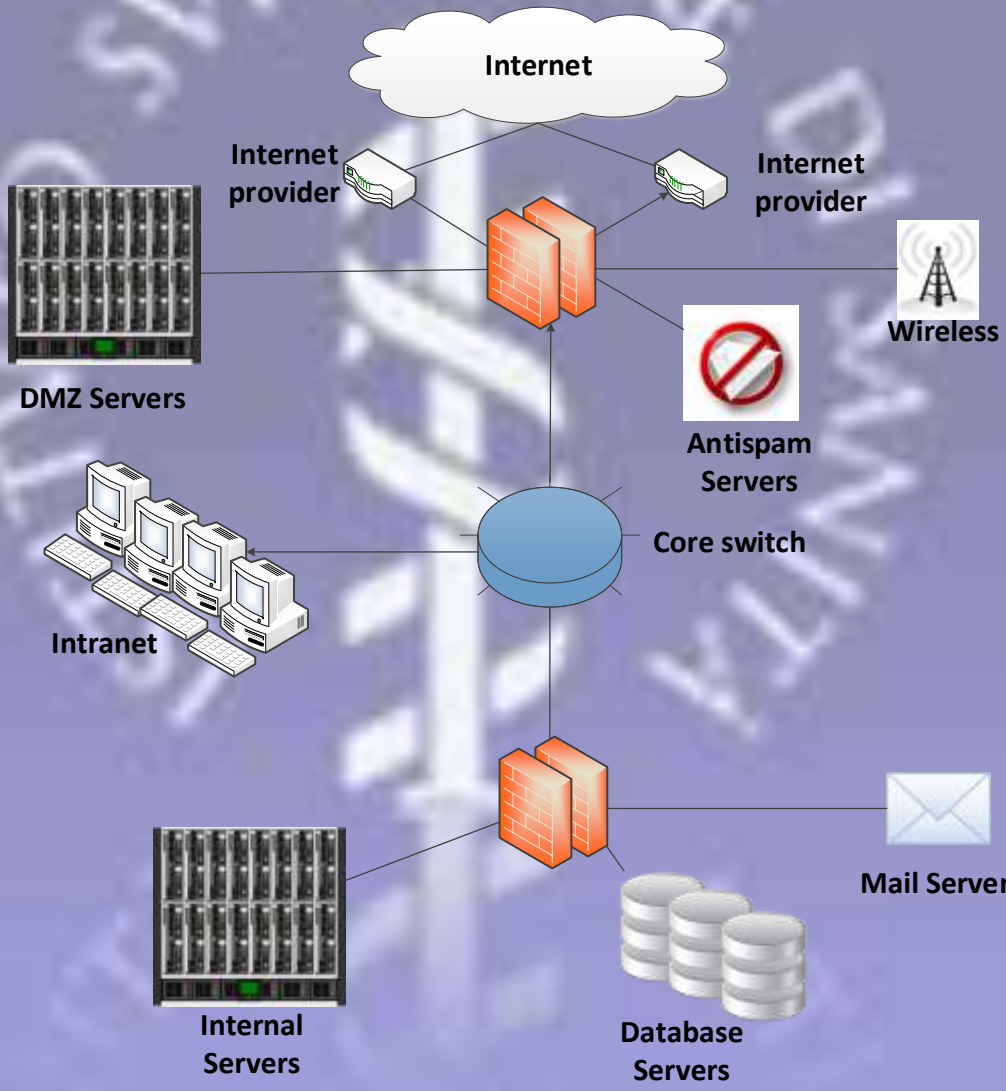
IT Sector - ISS

Istituto Superiore di Sanità

- Personel: ~ 2400
- Wired end-points: ~ 3000
- LAN: 1
- Buildings: 37
- Core switches: 2
- Distribution switches: 87
- Appliances: ~ 20 (firewalls, IPS, etc.)
- 2 Blade systems: 16 hosts (16 logical CPUs, 32/36 GB RAM)
- Servers/virtual machines: > 130 (60% Windows, 40% Linux)
- Databases: > 100 (~ 450 GB)
- Mailboxes: > 3500 (> 6 TB)
- Central Storage: > 50 TB high-level, > 75 TB low-level

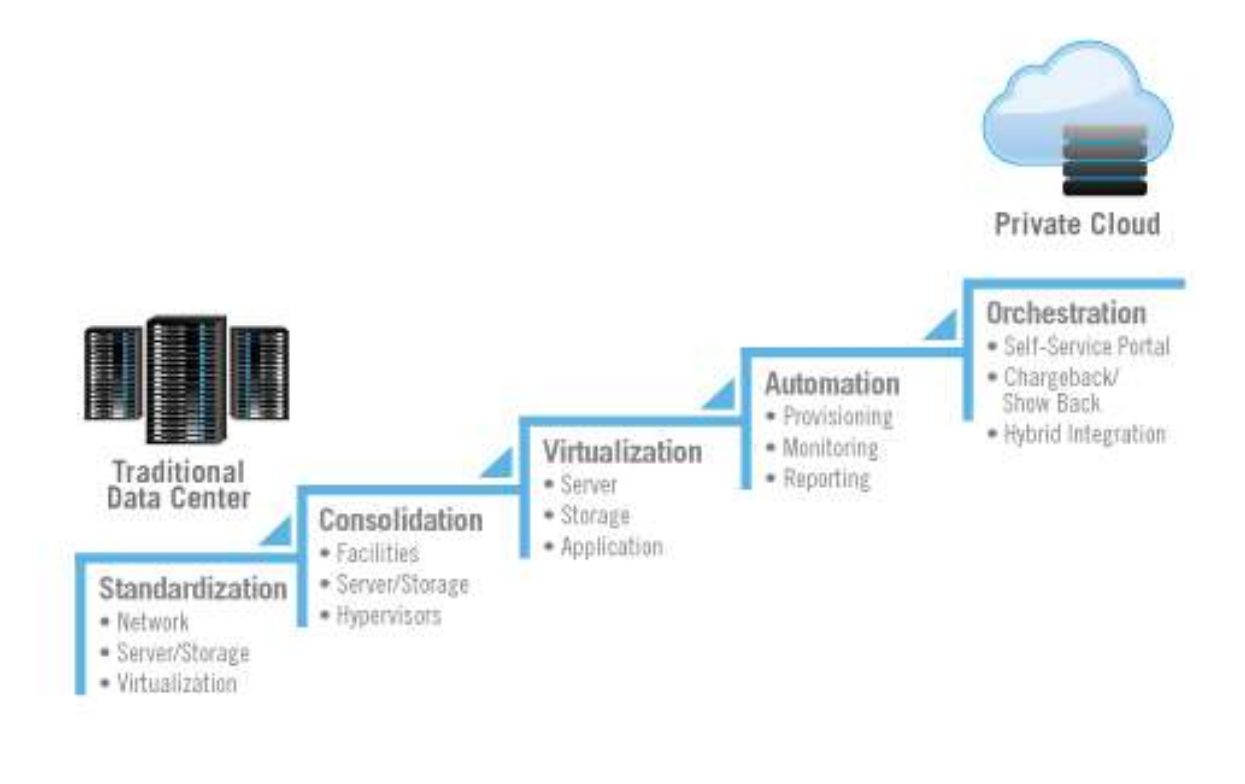
ISS infrastructure

Central Storage



Data Center Paradigm Evolution

- Mainframe
- One-application, one-server model



Standardisation/consolidation

Simplify, through reduction of system number and types.

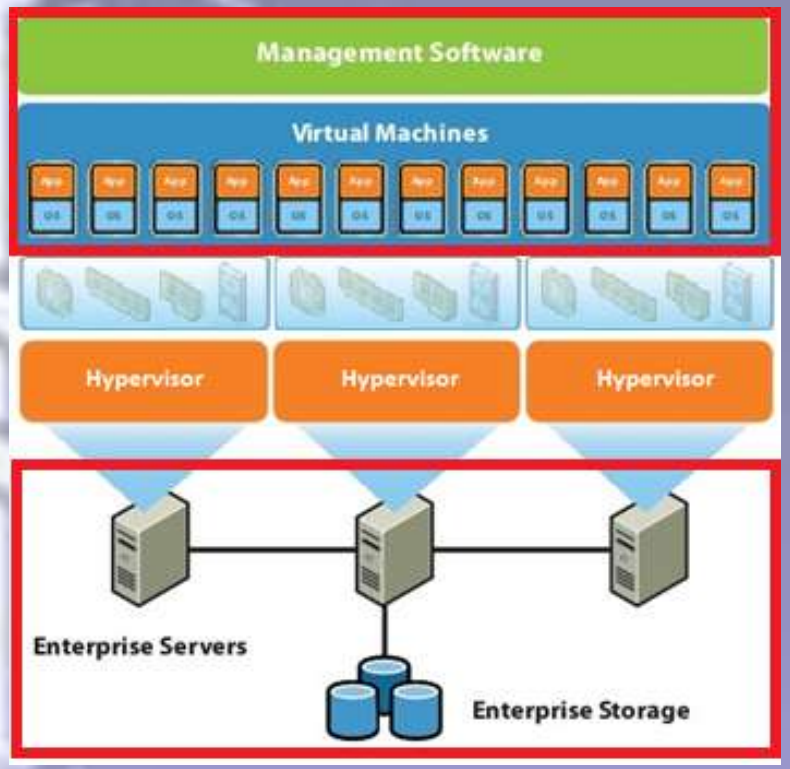
Simplification

Storage

CPU/RAM

Networking

Server virtualisation

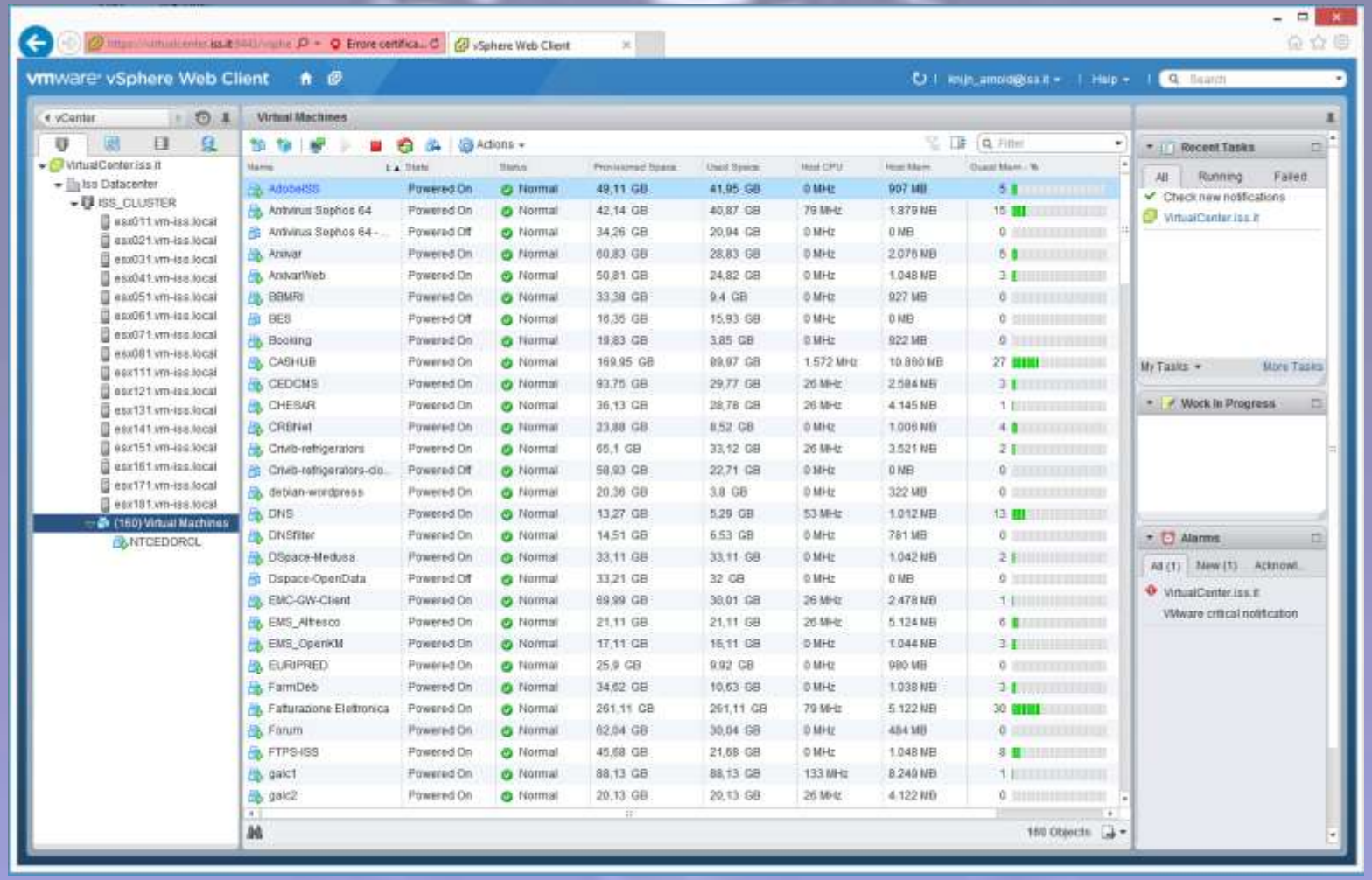


Virtualisation characteristics

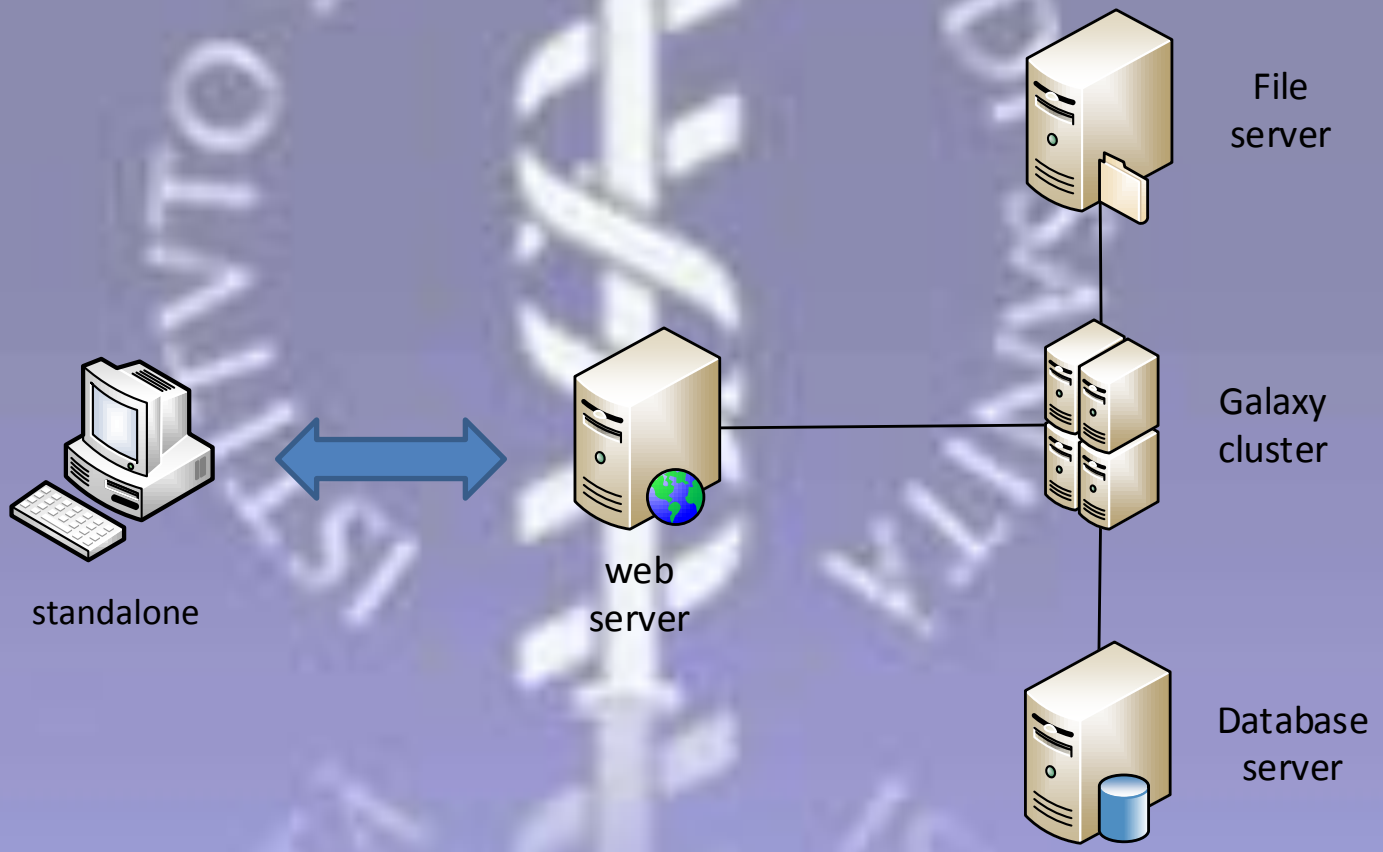
- ✓ Physical server reduction (1:10 – 1:4)
- ✓ Decoupling from hardware
- ✓ Simpler management (installation, backup)
- ✓ Resource optimisation
- ✓ Adaptability/ Scalability
- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Test environment

- Some hypervisor overhead
- Non-virtualisable hardware (server non x86, etc.)
- More restrictive hardware requirements
- The infrastructure has to be solid
- Virtual machine proliferation

Centralised management



Galaxy architecture



Differences

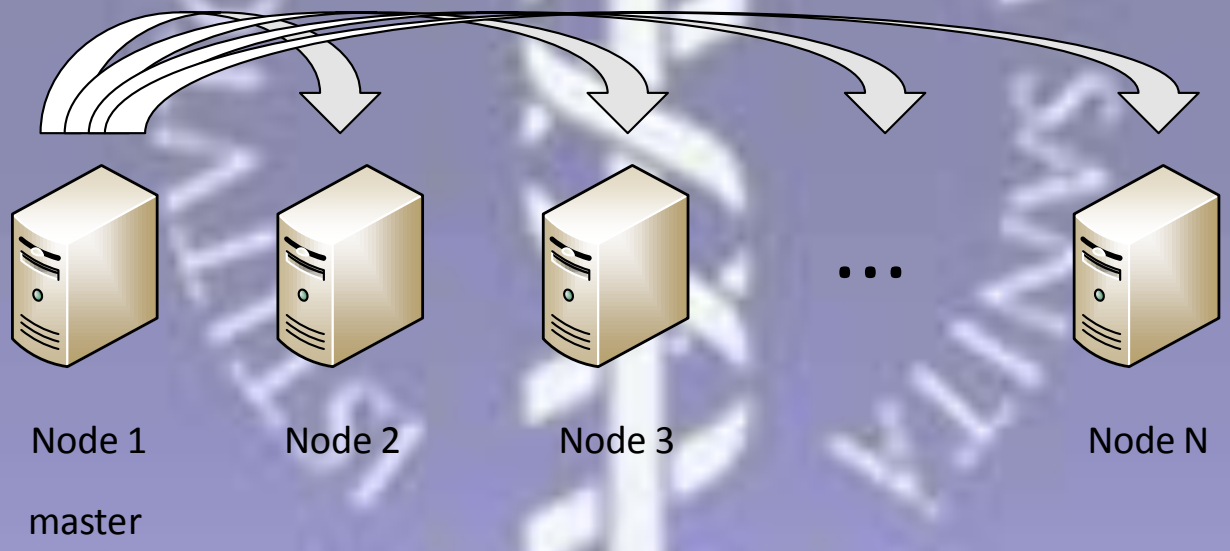
By default, Galaxy uses:

- SQLite
- Built-in HTTP server for all tasks
- Local job runner
- Single process
- Simplest error-proof configuration

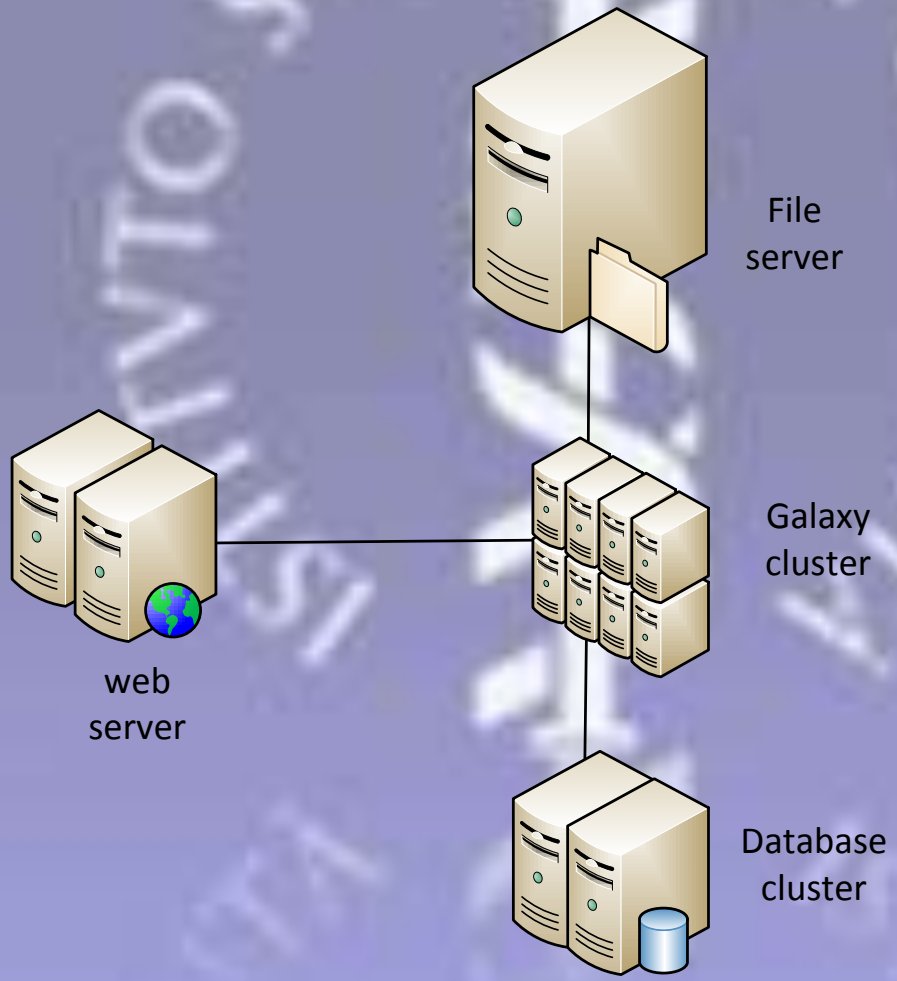
In production:

- Real database
- Real HTTP server for many tasks
- Cluster job runner
- Multi process
- More complex configuration

Galaxy cluster

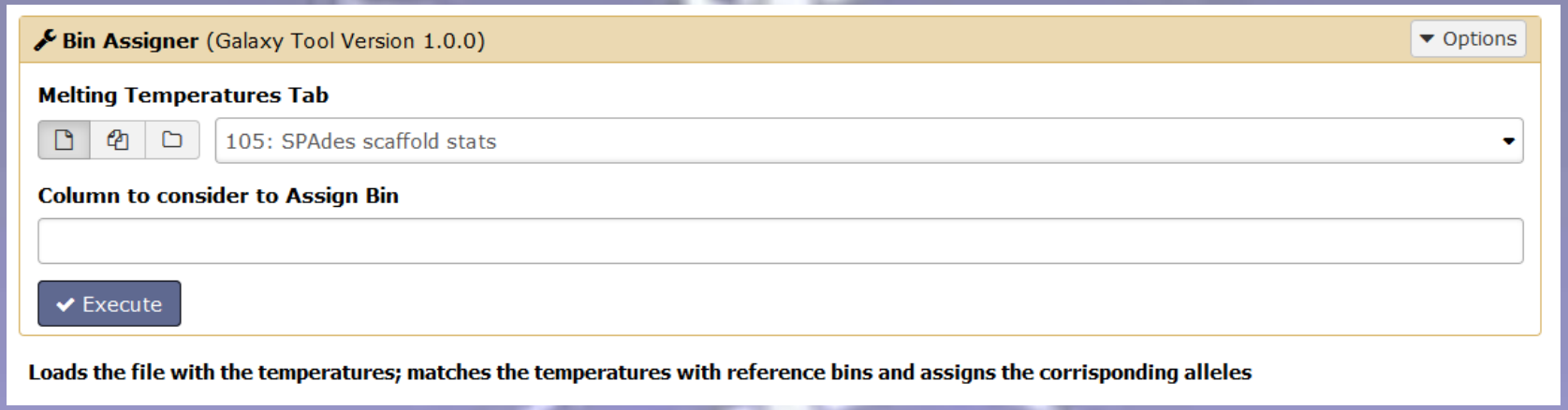


Architecture scalability



Galaxy user interface

Intuitive and self-documenting



UI vs Command-Line

Tool: Bin Assigner

Name:	BinAssigner Log File
Created:	Fri Feb 13 07:43:59 2015 (UTC)
Filesize:	877 bytes
Dbkey:	?
Format:	txt
Galaxy Tool ID:	binassigner
Galaxy Tool Version:	1.0.0
Tool Version:	
Tool Standard Output:	stdout
Tool Standard Error:	stderr
Tool Exit Code:	0
API ID:	e9fb797960230e8a
History ID:	f597429621d6eb2b
UUID:	dc1676ef-87b7-48bf-a24e-4359f57cf2fa
Full Path:	/home/galaxy/galaxy-dist/database/files/001/dataset_1433.dat
Job Command-Line	python /home/galaxy/galaxy-dist/tools/Hrevap/BinAssigner.py -t /home/galaxy/galaxy-dist/database/files/001/dataset_1433.dat -o /home/galaxy/galaxy-dist/database/files/001/dataset_1438.dat -c 7 > /home/galaxy/galaxy-dist/database/files/001/dataset_1439.dat
Job Runtime (Wall Clock)	1 seconds
Cores Allocated	1
Job Start Time	2015-02-13 08:44:00
Job End Time	2015-02-13 08:44:01

Input Parameter	Value	Note for rerun
Melting Temperatures Tab	176: TermoTyping Summary File	
Column to consider to Assign Bin	7	

Home –made tools

```
<tool id="binassigner" name="Bin Assigner">
    <description>Bin Assigner tool</description>
    <command interpreter="python">
        BinAssigner.py -t $tmstab -o $output -c $columntab > $logfile
    </command>
    <inputs>
        <param name="tmstab" type="data" format="tabular" label="Melting Temperatures Tab"/>
        <param name="columntab" type="text" format="integer" label="Column to consider" />
     </inputs>
     <outputs>
        <data format="tabular" name="output" label="Allele Table"/>
        <data format="txt" name="logfile" label="BinAssigner Log File" />
     </outputs>
     <help>
         **Loads the file with the temperatures; matches the temperatures with reference bins
            and assigns the corrisponding alleles**
     </help>
</tool>
```