

# Analysis of Metagenomes on the EGEE Grid

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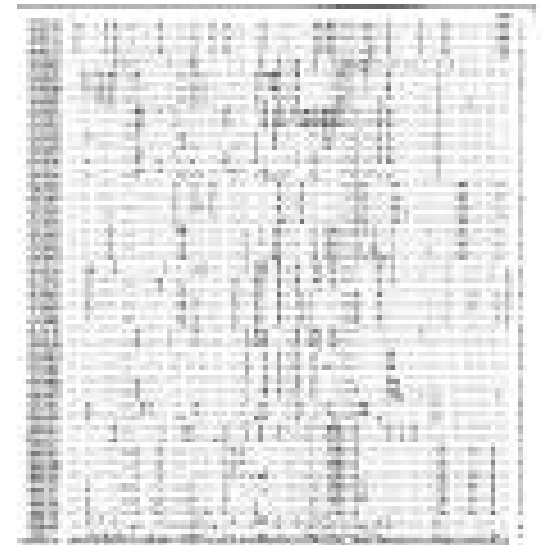
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- **Introduction**
  - Definitions and objectives.
  - Case studies.
- **Metagenomic Analysis System**
  - Design and Deployment.
  - Automation.
- **Results and Performance.**
- **Conclusions and Future Plans.**



- **Definitions**

- A metagenome is a collection of genes which can be studied as a single gene without isolating them.
- A Metagenome Analysis is the group of necessary steps to transform a file of a coded metagenome into another file with some interest information.
- This can include:
  - Database filtering.
  - BLAST alignments.
  - BLAST output filtering.
  - Creation of Phylogenetic Trees.

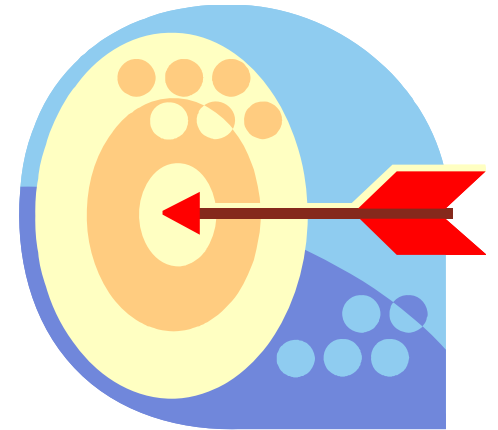


- **Why Grid is a Good Solution?**
  - Computational need
    - A Metagenome can be coded into several hundred of thousand sequences.
    - Sequential time can take more than a year.
    - Public databases are continuously changing.
  - Is parallel computing feasible?
    - Several steps can be done in parallel.
    - In a Grid, the global job can be divided into subjobs.
  - Is Grid an efficient approach?
    - Need for large I/O bandwidth.
    - Need for large amounts of RAM.
    - Coarse grain approach is efficient.



- **Objectives**

- Evaluate and validate the EGEE Grid infrastructure to develop the analysis of a large metagenome.
- Develop a framework to perform multiple alignment and phylogenetic analysis for metagenomes.
  - Efficient and “infrastructure”-friendly.
  - Fault tolerant (jobs and output).
  - Semi-automatic.
- Operate this framework for several large experiments



- **Farm Soil**

- A sample from a nutrient-rich and moderately contaminated soil environment.
  - This community is very diverse and complex.
  - Many yet unknown enzymes are probably present there.

- **Whale Fall**

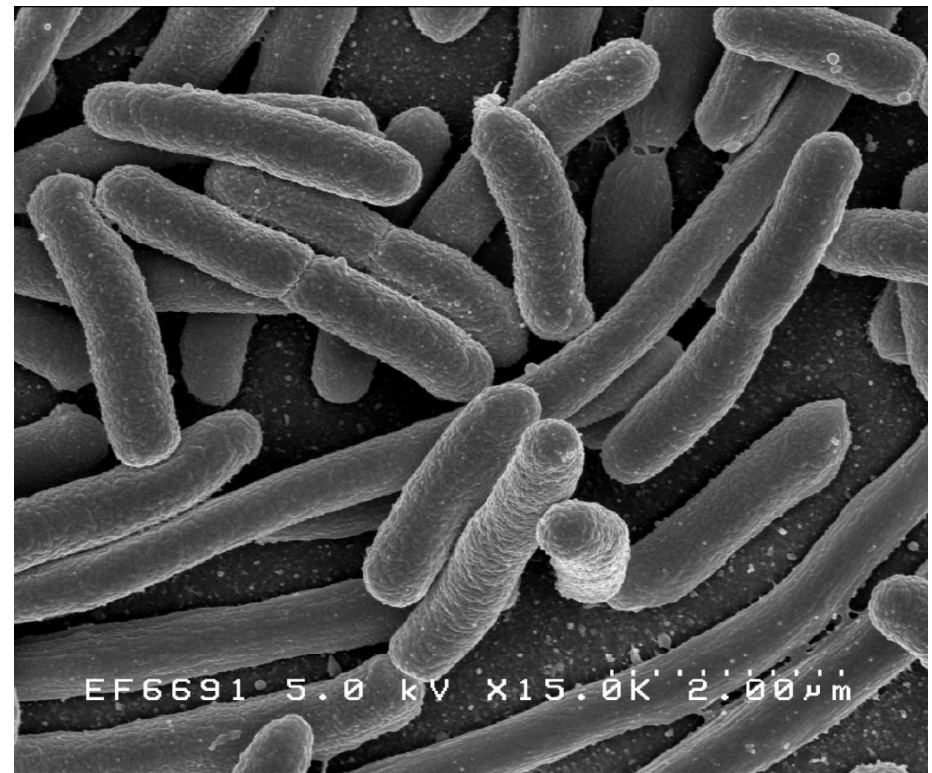
- Sample from a whale carcass.
  - They are known to be a nutrient-rich environment in the bottom of the ocean.
  - A heterogeneous mixture of bacteria flourish there.

- **Sargasso's Sea**

- Oceanic samples taken from surface waters.
  - They represent the diversity of bacteria that live planktonically

- **Gut Metagenomes**

- Several metagenomes of the human intestinal microbiota.
- A consortia of bacteria that helps its host to metabolize many nutrients that would be indigestible otherwise.
- It is involved in other functions
  - Maturation and modulation of the immune response of the host.
  - Prevention of infection by bacterial pathogens.





- **Stages and Components**

- Pre-processing

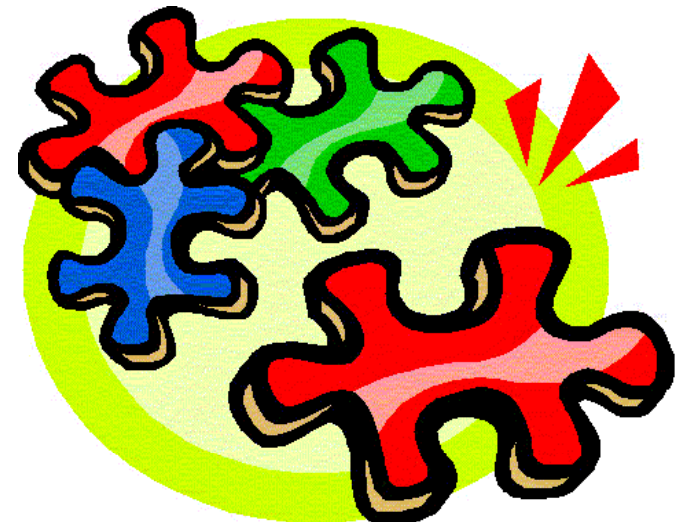
- Data filtering, splitting and replication.

- Submission and monitoring

- Submission and re-submission components.
    - Parallel and sequential processing engines (BLAST, mpiBLAST).

- Results retrieval

- Output Transfer.
    - Post-processing.

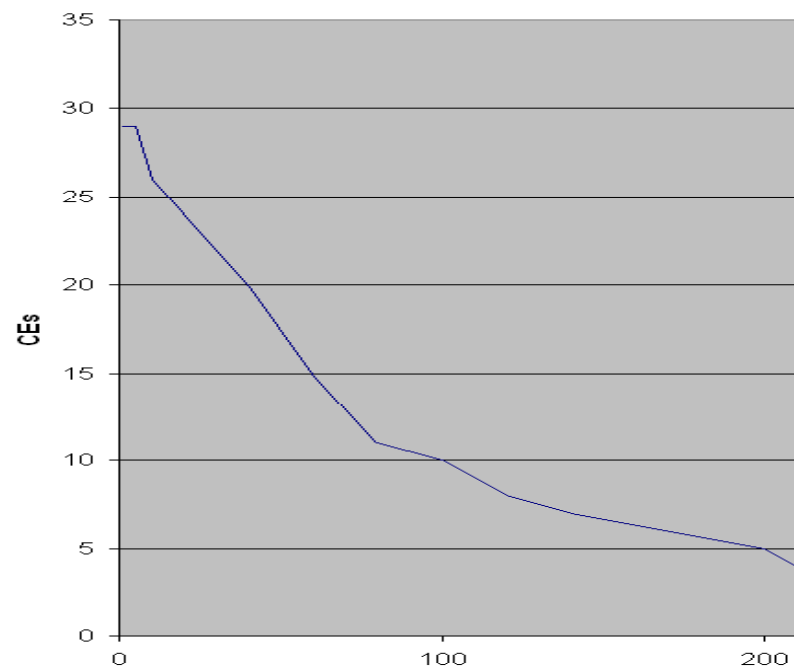




- **Selecting SEs and Replicating Files**
  - All jobs need certain common files.
    - A filtered nr database with sequences from procaryotic species.
  - These files have to be replicated to increase performance and to distribute network bandwidth.
  - SEs hosting is located according to their geographical and administrative closeness to the selected CEs, their performance and their configuration.
  - 12 Replicas have been made.

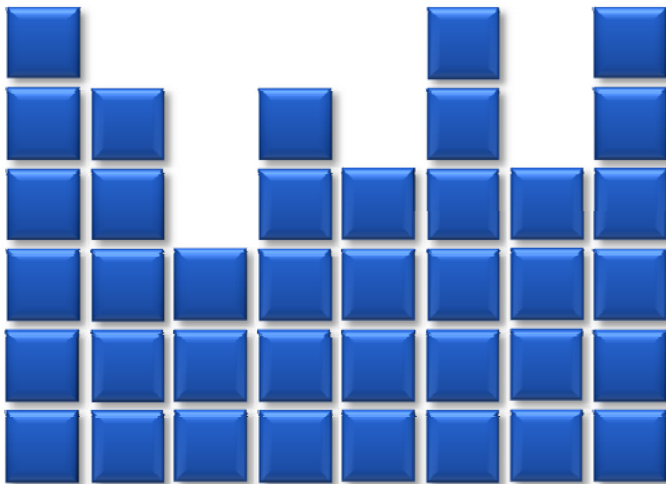


- **Sequential or parallel BLAST kernels?**
  - There are around 122 CEs in BIOMED VO.
  - There are only around 30 CEs able to run MPICH jobs.
  - The number of CEs decreases when the number of required nodes increases.
  - Full efficiency in MPICH jobs is achieved occasionally.
  - About 1000 CPUs for MPI jobs and About 17000 for Sequential Jobs.



- **Splitting global job**

- The global job has to be broken down into subjobs
  - The number of jobs depends on the number of input sequences and the desired individual average duration.
- The subjob lifetime will decrease
  - Increase interactivity.
  - Improve monitoring capabilities.



- **Submitting Jobs**

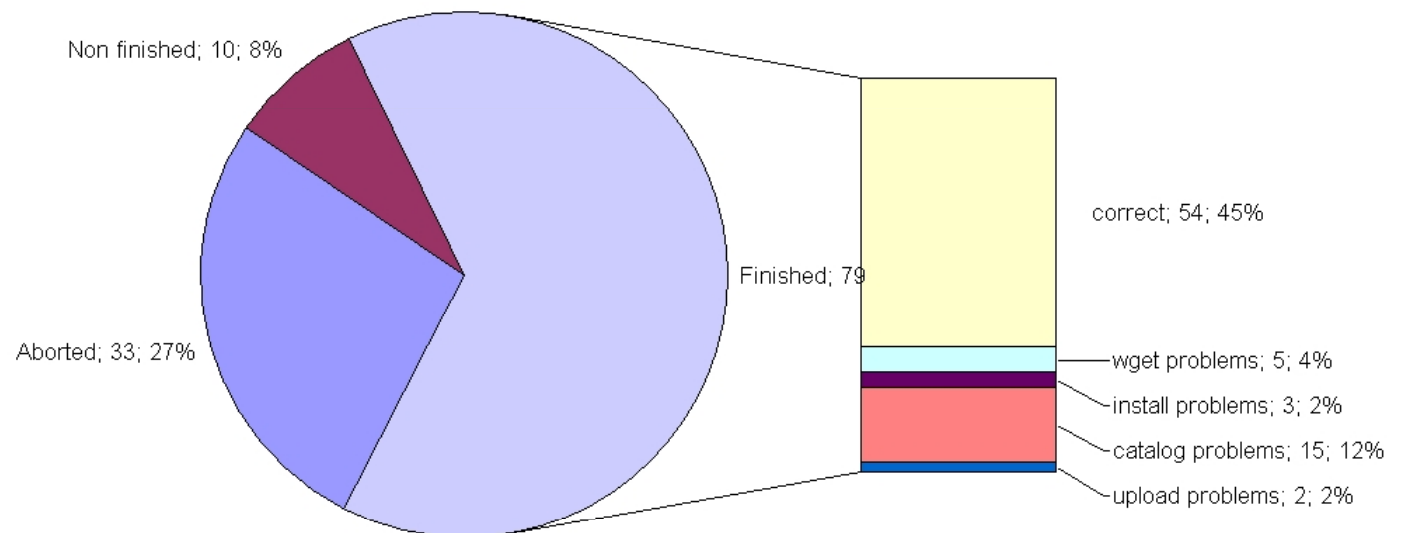
- Subjobs are assigned to a list of CEs
- These CEs have been tested.
- Assignment is done according to obtained performances in previous experiments.

- **Monitoring**

- Periodically, jobs status are monitored.
- In case of errors (aborted job, bad results, etc.), the job is automatically resubmitted.
- In case the job is running too long, the job is cancelled and resubmitted.
- In case the job has finished successfully, its CEs is saved for later submissions.

## • Selecting CEs

- Not all available CEs have the same performance.
- Not all available CEs are able to produce results.
- CEs need to be selected to distribute jobs according to their performance.



- **Selecting CEs**

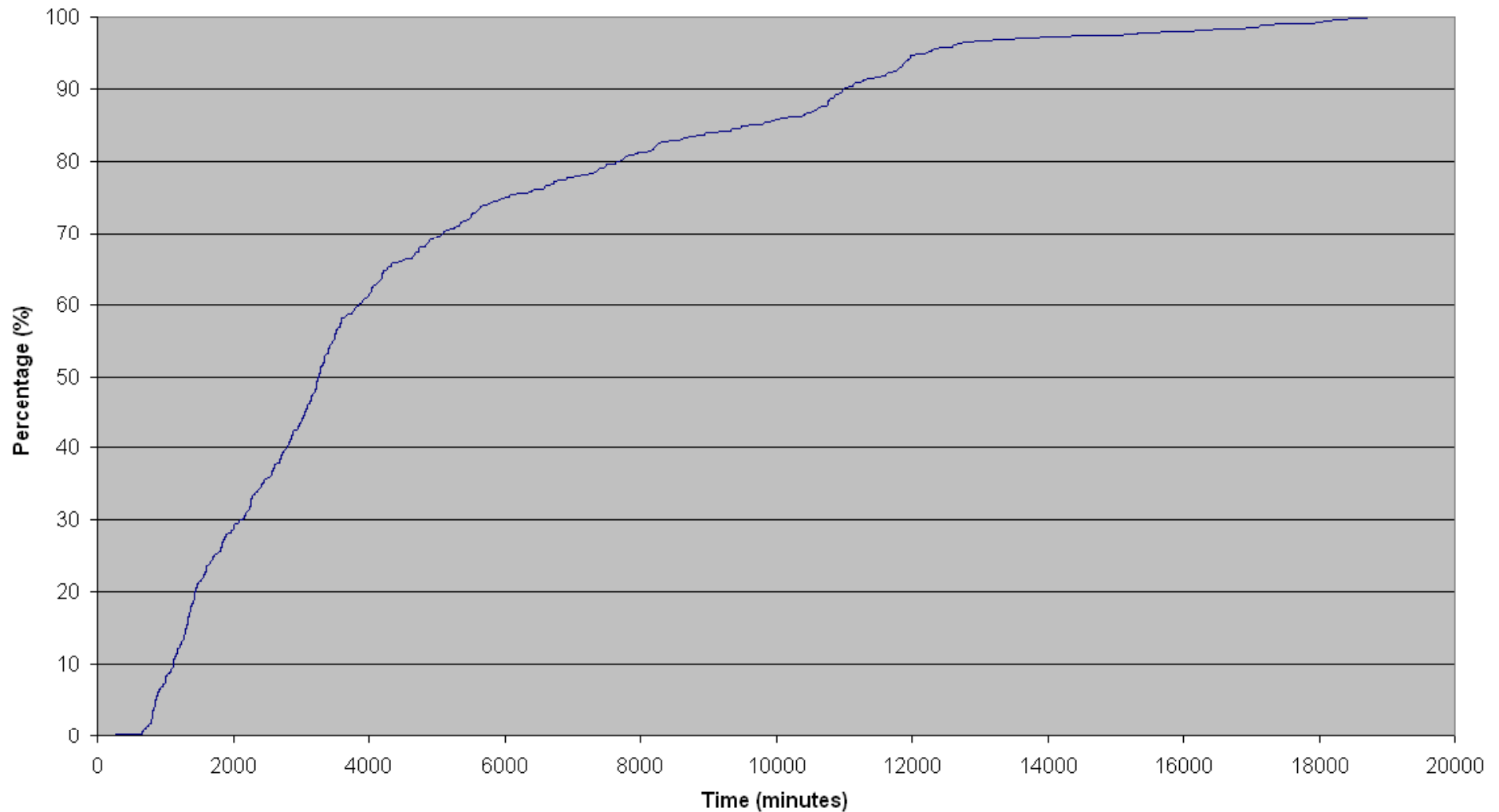
- Even Removing the CEs Producing Errors, there are Temporary Errors that Affect Almost any CE.
- In the lastnExperiment Involving only those CEs, 41,2 % Were Successful in its first Execution and 58,8% of the Jobs Needed to be Resubmitted
  - 25,4% Were Aborted due to Unspecified Error (Error While In CondorG Queue).
  - 11,1% Were Aborted due to Errors with the Catalogue (lcg-cp Mainly, and Sometimes lcg-cr).
  - 9,4% Were Aborted due to the Expiration of the Proxy (VOMS Credentials are Limited to 168 hours).
  - 7,0 % Were Aborted due to Authentication Errors (Globus Error 7).
  - 3,7% Were Aborted due to JobWrapper Errors (Cannot read JobWrapper output, both from Condor and from Maradona).
  - 2,3% Were Cancelled due to Excessive Waiting Time.

- **Jobs are too long to run sequentially**
  - Sargasso Sea Metagenome takes 512 days.
- **The same job in Grid takes 13 days to be fully finished.**
  - Speedup is around 40.
- **High speed for most jobs (90% in 7 days)**
  - Speedup is around 80.
  - No needed to finish all jobs to begin with new stages.
- **If all jobs would have been successful, the speed-up would have increased up to 140 in the 90%.**
  - Considering that several jobs got stuck in the queues for more than 150 hours.

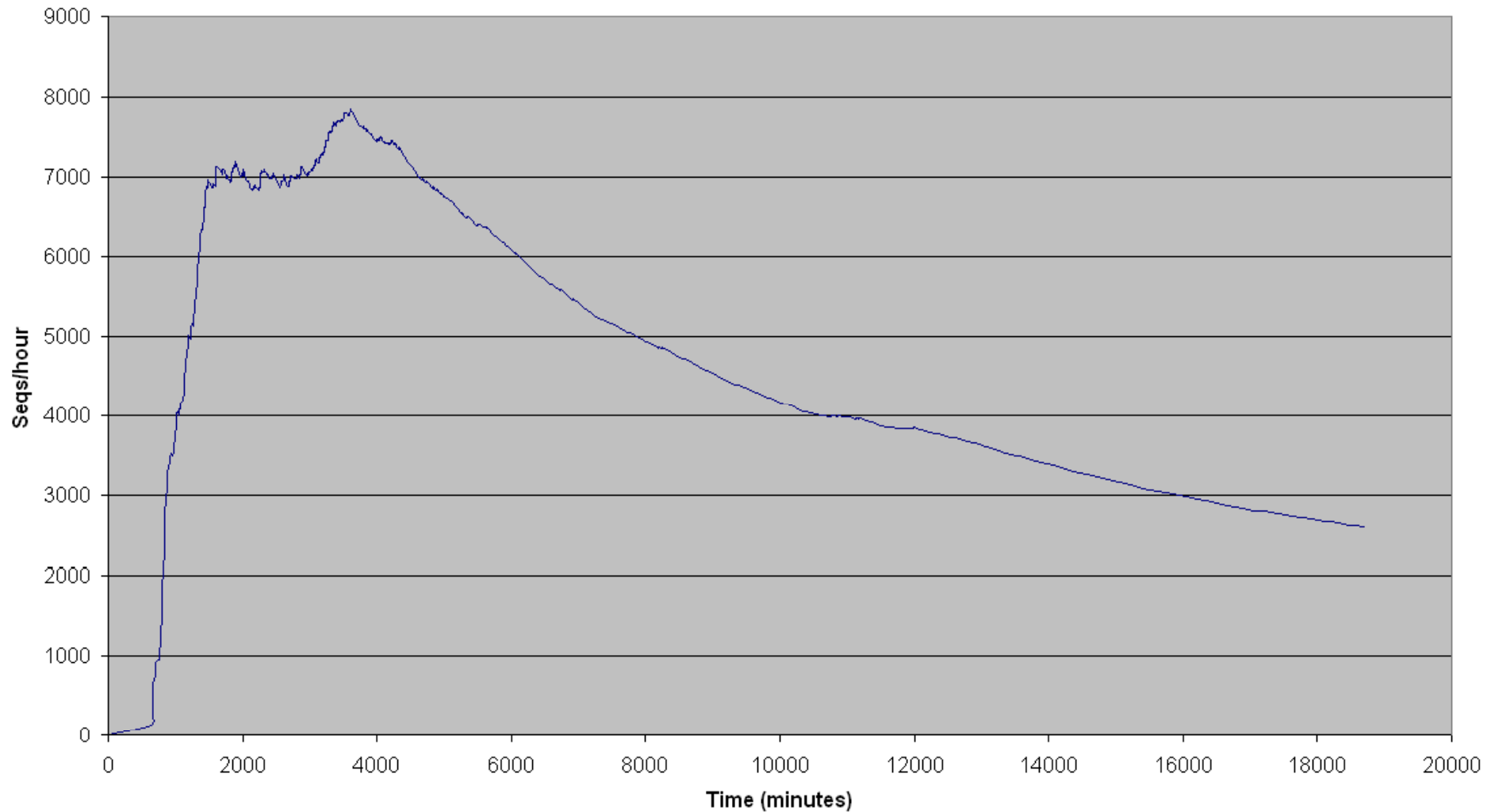




## Correctly finished jobs percentage



## Sequences processed per hour



- **To create several shell-scripts with different stages depending on the desired results**
  - Cross-analysis of metagenomes, e.g.
- **To deal with new case studies**
  - 17 Metagenome Studies have been Processed so Far (About 10 CPU Years).
- **To improve automation performances**
  - Improve the selection of resources.
  - Improve the resubmission mechanism.

- **The EGEE grid has demonstrated to be a successful tool for metagenomic analysis.**
- **Metagenomic analysis involves several steps that require intensive computation**
  - There are many different experiments that can be defined and are not currently performed due to its cost.
- **The results obtained are successful and relevant from the users' point of view.**

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