

Doing computational science better

Some sources of inspiration

Some tools

Getting help

A vous

Some sources of inspiration

Education

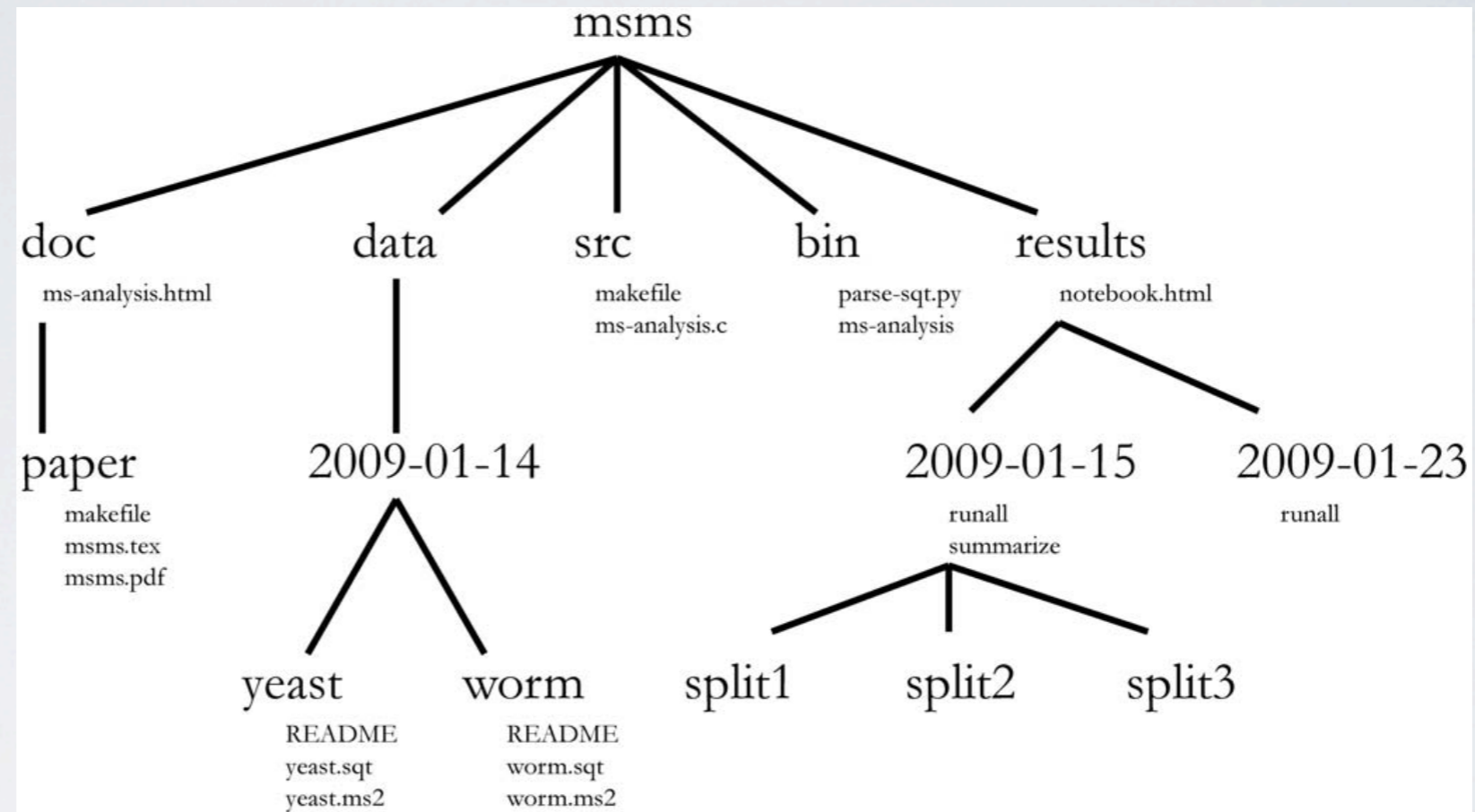
A Quick Guide to Organizing Computational Biology Projects

William Stafford Noble^{1,2*}

Education

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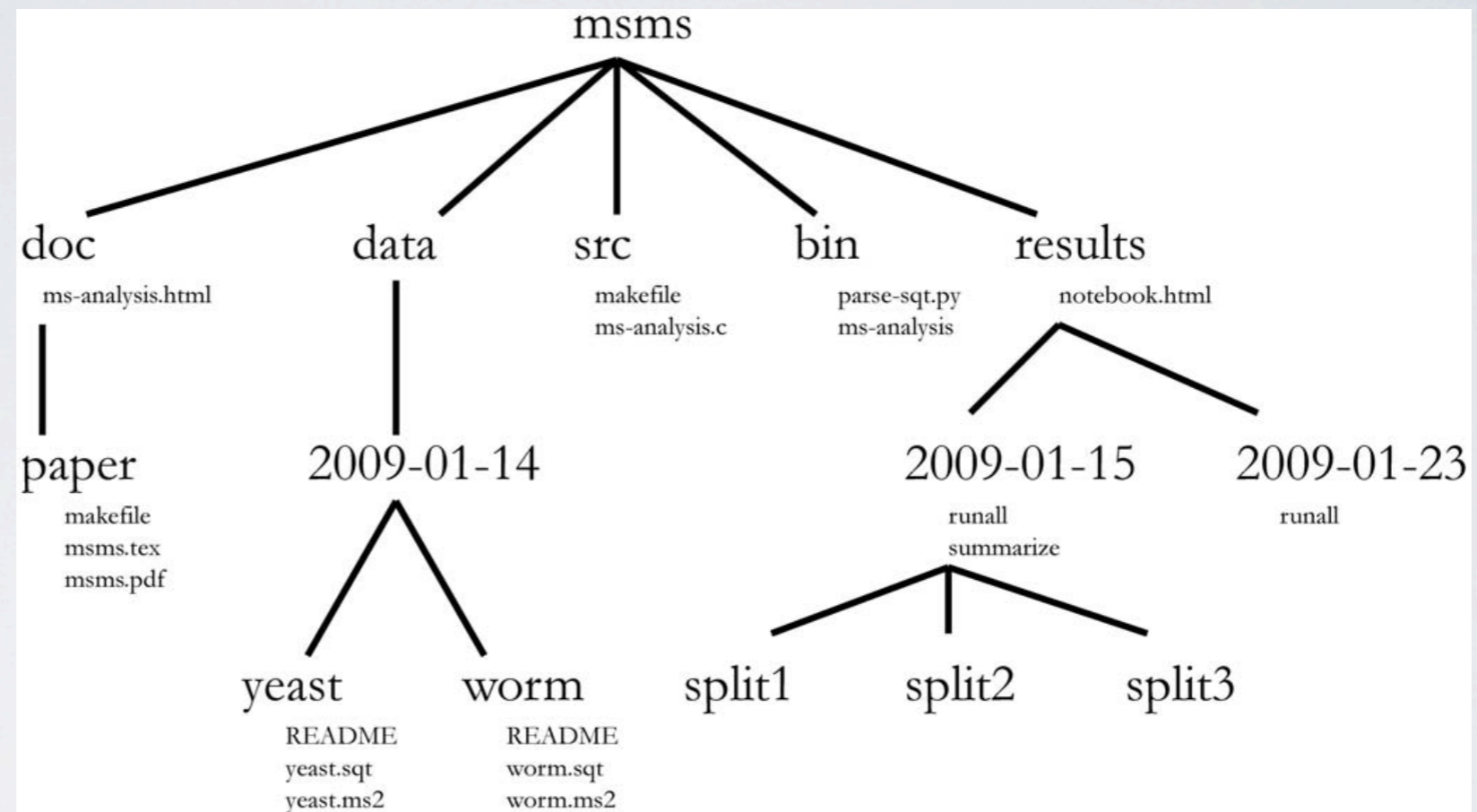
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Education

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In each results folder:

- script: **getResults.rb** or **WHATIDID.txt**
- intermediates
- output

Best Practices for Scientific Computing

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Steven H.D. Haddock ^{**}, Katy Huff ^{††}, Ian M. Mitchell ^{‡‡}, Mark D. Plumbley ^{§§}, Ben Waugh ^{¶¶},
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9. Document the design and purpose of code rather than its mechanics.
10. Conduct code reviews.

Ruby.

(or maybe python)

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(or maybe python)

“Friends don’t let friends do Perl” - reddit user

Programming better

- “being able to use understand and improve your code in 6 months & in 60 years” - approximate Damian Conway

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```
<ul id="bigBarNavigation">  
<li><a href="/">HOME</a>  
</li><li><a href="/contact">CONTACT US</a></li>  
<a href="/about">ABOUT US</a></li></ul>
```

Confusing mess...

```
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<li>  
<a href="/about">ABOUT US</a>  
<div class="subMenu">  
    <!-- Just an example to  
        show indentation -->  
</div>  
</li>  
</ul>
```

Nice and clean. mmmmmmmm...

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- Follow conventions -eg “Google R Style” or <https://github.com/hadley/devtools/wiki/Style>

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- Automated testing. e.g.:

```
preprocess_snps <- function(snp_table, testing=FALSE) {  
  if (testing) {  
    # run a bunch of tests of extreme situations.  
    # quit if a test gives a weird result.  
  }  
  # real part of function.  
}
```

```
<ul id="bigBarNavigation">  
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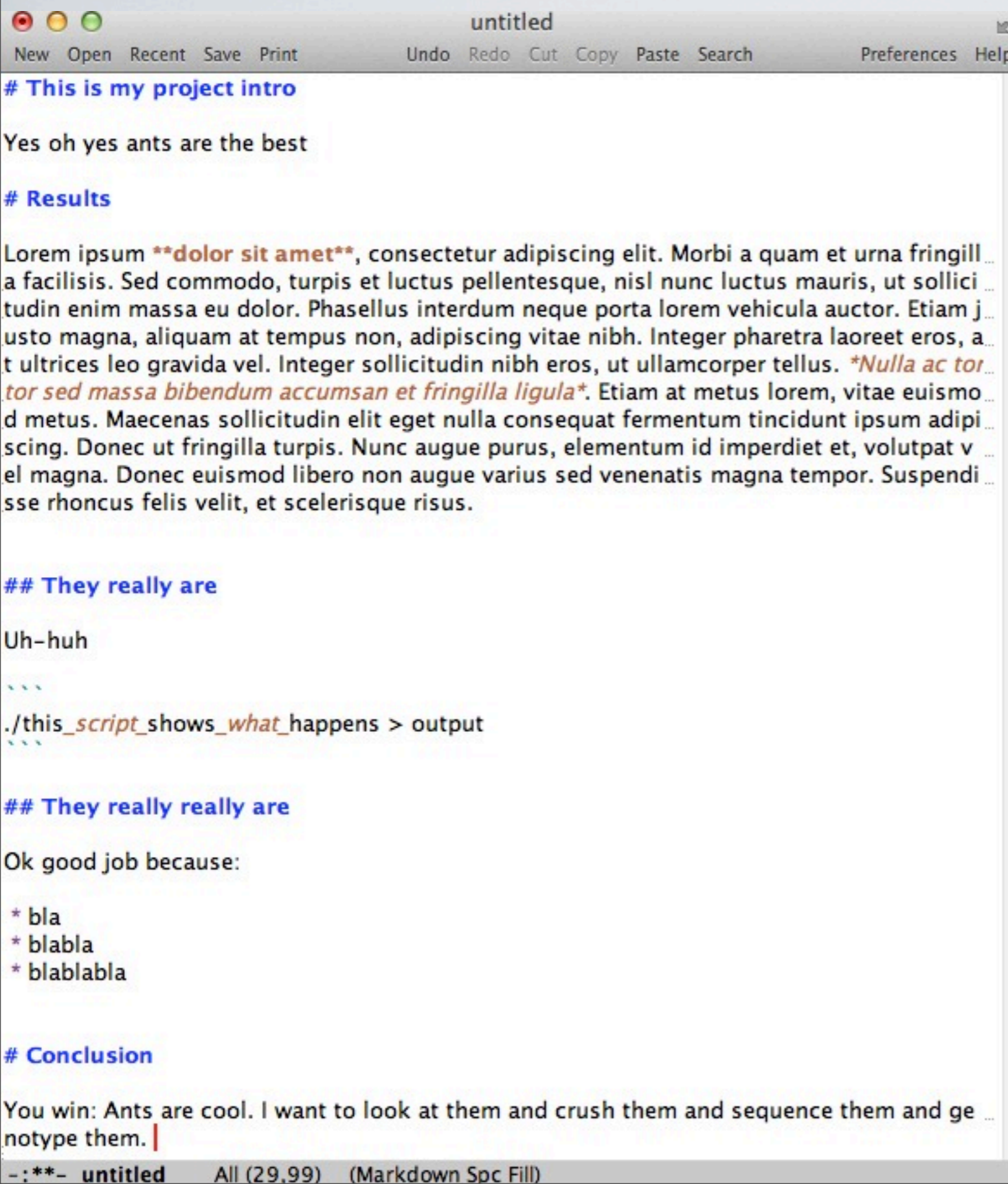
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A few tools

Take notes in Markdown

to html, pdf,



The image shows a screenshot of a text editor window titled "untitled". The window has a menu bar with options: New, Open, Recent, Save, Print, Undo, Redo, Cut, Copy, Paste, Search, Preferences, and Help. The document content is as follows:

```
# This is my project intro

Yes oh yes ants are the best

# Results

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi a quam et urna fringill...
a facilisis. Sed commodo, turpis et luctus pellentesque, nisl nunc luctus mauris, ut sollici...
tudin enim massa eu dolor. Phasellus interdum neque porta lorem vehicula auctor. Etiam j...
usto magna, aliquam at tempus non, adipiscing vitae nibh. Integer pharetra laoreet eros, a...
t ultrices leo gravida vel. Integer sollicitudin nibh eros, ut ullamcorper tellus. Nulla ac tor...
tor sed massa bibendum accumsan et fringilla ligula. Etiam at metus lorem, vitae euismo...
d metus. Maecenas sollicitudin elit eget nulla consequat fermentum tincidunt ipsum adipi...
scing. Donec ut fringilla turpis. Nunc augue purus, elementum id imperdiet et, volutpat v...
el magna. Donec euismod libero non augue varius sed venenatis magna tempor. Suspendi...
sse rhoncus felis velit, et scelerisque risus.

## They really are

Uh-huh

...
./this_script_shows_what_happens > output
...

## They really really are

Ok good job because:

* bla
* blabla
* blablabla

# Conclusion

You win: Ants are cool. I want to look at them and crush them and sequence them and ge ...
notype them. |
```

The status bar at the bottom shows: -:**- untitled All (29,99) (Markdown Spc Fill)

Take notes in Markdown

to html, pdf,

```
untitled
New Open Recent Save Print Undo Redo Cut Copy Paste Search Preferences Help

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Yes oh yes ants are the best

# Results

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi a quam et urna fringill...
a facilisis. Sed commodo, turpis et luctus pellentesque, nisl nunc luctus mauris, ut sollici...
tudin enim massa eu dolor. Phasellus interdum neque porta lorem vehicula auctor. Etiam j...
usto magna, aliquam at tempus non, adipiscing vitae nibh. Integer pharetra laoreet eros, a...
t ultrices leo gravida vel. Integer sollicitudin nibh eros, ut ullamcorper tellus. *Nulla ac tor...
tor sed massa bibendum accumsan et fringilla ligula*. Etiam at metus lorem, vitae euismo...
d metus. Maecenas sollicitudin elit eget nulla consequat fermentum tincidunt ipsum adipi...
scing. Donec ut fringilla turpis. Nunc augue purus, elementum id imperdiet et, volutpat v...
el magna. Donec euismod libero non augue varius sed venenatis magna tempor. Suspendi...
sse rhoncus felis velit, et scelerisque risus.

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Uh-huh

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HTML Preview:

This is my project intro

Yes oh yes ants are the best

Results

Lorem ipsum **dolor sit amet**, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi a quam et urna fringilla facilisis. Sed commodo, turpis et luctus pellentesque, nisl nunc luctus mauris, ut sollicitudin enim massa eu dolor. Phasellus interdum neque porta lorem vehicula auctor. Etiam justo magna, aliquam at tempus non, adipiscing vitae nibh. Integer pharetra laoreet eros, at ultrices leo gravida vel. Integer sollicitudin nibh eros, ut ullamcorper tellus. *Nulla ac tortor sed massa bibendum accumsan et fringilla ligula*. Etiam at metus lorem, vitae euismod metus. Maecenas sollicitudin elit eget nulla consequat fermentum tincidunt ipsum adipiscing. Donec ut fringilla turpis. Nunc augue purus, elementum id imperdiet et, volutpat vel magna. Donec euismod libero non augue varius sed venenatis magna tempor. Suspendisse rhoncus felis velit, et scelerisque risus.

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They really really are

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- bla
- blabla
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You win: Ants are cool. I want to look at them and crush them and sequence them and genotype them.

knitr (sweave) Analyzing & Reporting in a single file.

MyFile.Rnw

knitr (sweave) Analyzing & Reporting in a single file.

MyFile.Rnw

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[sc]{mathpazo}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{url}

\begin{document}

<<setup, include=FALSE, cache=FALSE, echo=FALSE>>=
# this is equivalent to \SweaveOpts{...}
opts_chunk$set(fig.path='figure/minimal-', fig.align='center', fig.show='hold')
options(replace.assign=TRUE,width=90)
@
```

```
\title{A Minimal Demo of knitr}
```

```
\author{Yihui Xie}
```

```
\maketitle
```

You can test if `\textbf{knitr}` works with this minimal demo. OK, let's get started with some boring random numbers:

```
<<boring-random,echo=TRUE,cache=TRUE>>=
set.seed(1121)
(x=rnorm(20))
mean(x);var(x)
@
```

The first element of `\texttt{x}` is `\Sexpr{x[1]}`. Boring boxplots and histograms recorded by the PDF device:

```
<<boring-plots,cache=TRUE,echo=TRUE>>=
## two plots side by side
par(mar=c(4,4,.1,.1),cex.lab=.95,cex.axis=.9,mgp=c(2,.7,0),tcl=-.3,las=1)
boxplot(x)
hist(x,main='')
@
```

Do the above chunks work? You should be able to compile the `\TeX{}{}`

knitr (sweave) Analyzing & Reporting in a single file.

MyFile.Rnw

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@
```

Do the above chunks work? You should be able to compile the \TeX{}

```
### in R:
library(knitr)
knit("MyFile.Rnw")
# --> creates MyFile.tex

### in shell:
pdflatex MyFile.tex
# --> creates MyFile.pdf
```

knitr (sweave) Analyzing & Reporting in a single file.

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A Minimal Demo of knitr

Yihui Xie

February 26, 2012

You can test if **knitr** works with this minimal demo. OK, let's get started with some boring random numbers:

```
set.seed(1121)
(x <- rnorm(20))

## [1] 0.14496 0.43832 0.15319 1.08494 1.99954 -0.81188 0.16027
## [10] -0.02531 0.15088 0.11008 1.35968 -0.32699 -0.71638 1.80977
## [19] 0.13272 -0.15594

mean(x)

## [1] 0.3217

var(x)
```

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\usepackage{url}

\begin{document}

<<setup, include=FALSE, cache=FALSE, echo=FALSE>>=
# this is equivalent to \SweaveOpts{...}
opts_chunk$set(fig.path='figure/minimal-', fig.align='center', fig.show=
options(replace.assign=TRUE,width=90)
@
```

```
\title{A Minimal Demo of knitr}
```

```
\author{Yihui Xie}
```

```
\maketitle
```

You can test if `\textbf{knitr}` works with this minimal demo. OK, let's get started with some boring random numbers:

```
<<boring-random,echo=TRUE,cache=TRUE>>=
set.seed(1121)
(x=rnorm(20))
mean(x);var(x)
@
```

The first element of `\texttt{x}` is `\Sexpr{x[1]}`. Boring boxplots and histograms recorded by the PDF device:

```
<<boring-plots,cache=TRUE,echo=TRUE>>=
## two plots side by side
par(mar=c(4,4,.1,.1),cex.lab=.95,cex.axis=.9,mgp=c(2,.7,0),tcl=-.3,las=
boxplot(x)
hist(x,main='')
@
```

Do the above chunks work? You should be able to compile the `\TeX`

A Minimal Demo of knitr

Yihui Xie

February 26, 2012

You can test if **knitr** works with this minimal demo. OK, let's get started with some numbers:

```
set.seed(1121)
(x <- rnorm(20))

## [1]  0.14496  0.43832  0.15319  1.08494  1.99954 -0.81188  0.16027  0.
## [10] -0.02531  0.15088  0.11008  1.35968 -0.32699 -0.71638  1.80977  0.
## [19]  0.13272 -0.15594

mean(x)

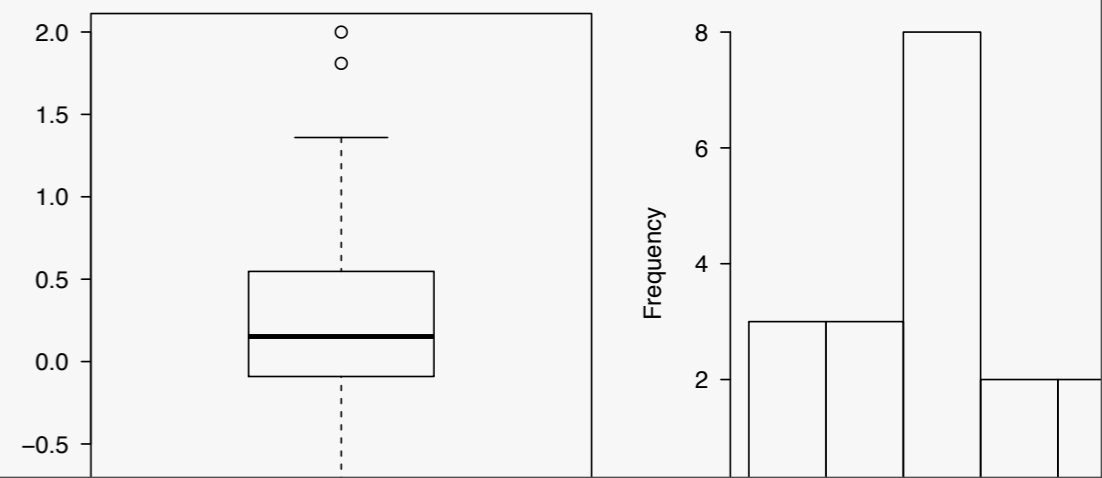
## [1] 0.3217

var(x)

## [1] 0.5715
```

The first element of `x` is 0.145. Boring boxplots and histograms recorded by the PDF device:

```
## two plots side by side (option fig.show='hold')
par(mar = c(4, 4, 0.1, 0.1), cex.lab = 0.95, cex.axis = 0.9,
     mgp = c(2, 0.7, 0), tcl = -0.3, las = 1)
boxplot(x)
hist(x, main = "")
```



Plotting in R

Plotting in R

- R's graphs suck:
 - embarrassingly ugly
 - require tweaking in Illustrator --> hard to automate.
 - counterintuitive & inconsistent API --> hard to switch between e.g. histogram and density plot.
 - hard to customize.
- --> Need for something beautiful, easy & effortless.

ggplot2: beautiful & (almost) effortless R plots

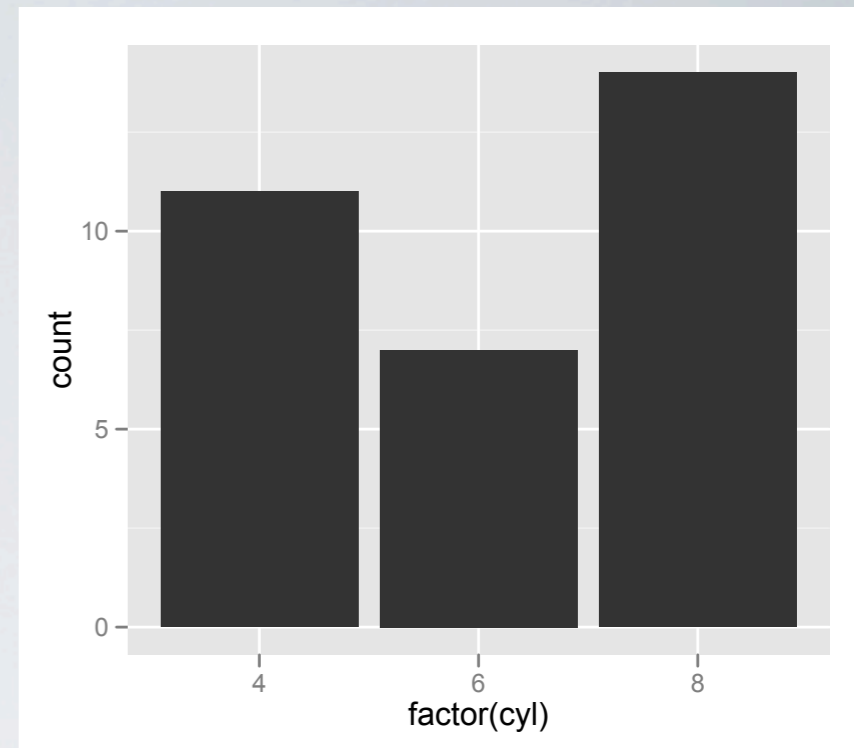
```
> library(ggplot2)
> mtcars
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1

ggplot2: beautiful & (almost) effortless R plots

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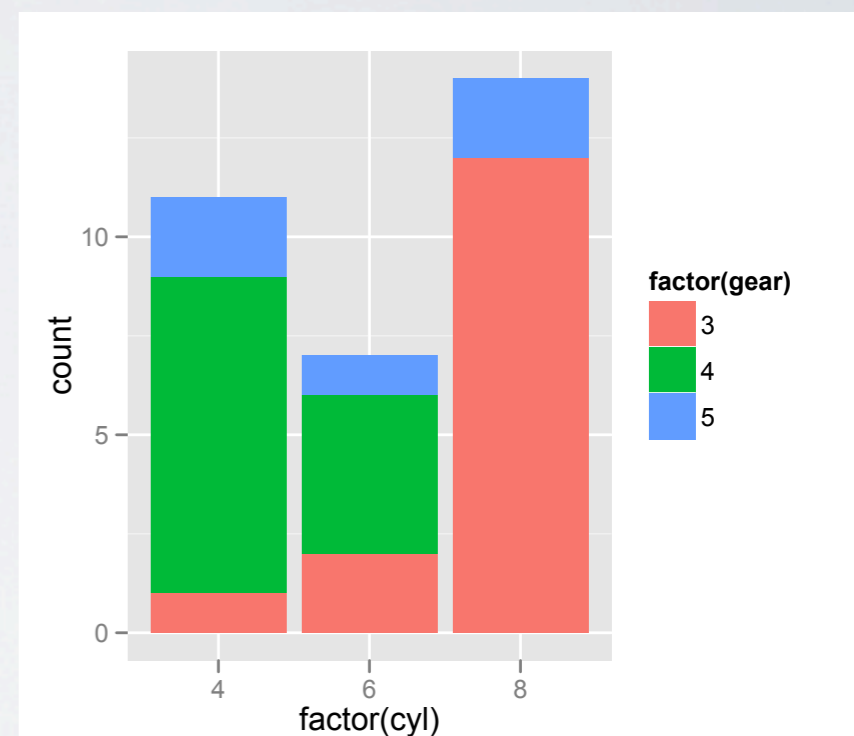
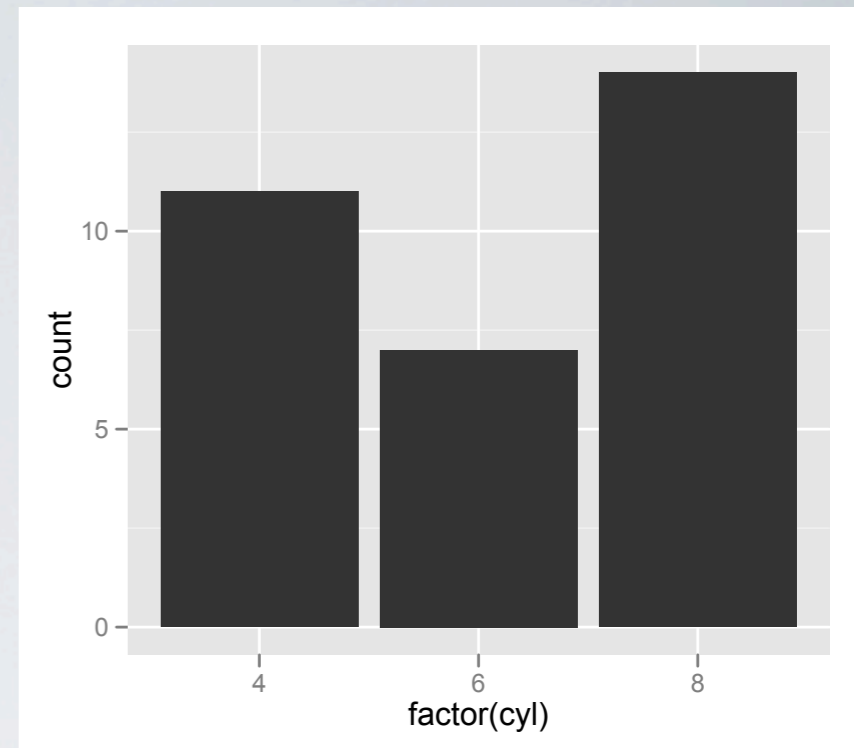


```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl))) + geom_bar()
```

ggplot2: beautiful & (almost) effortless R plots

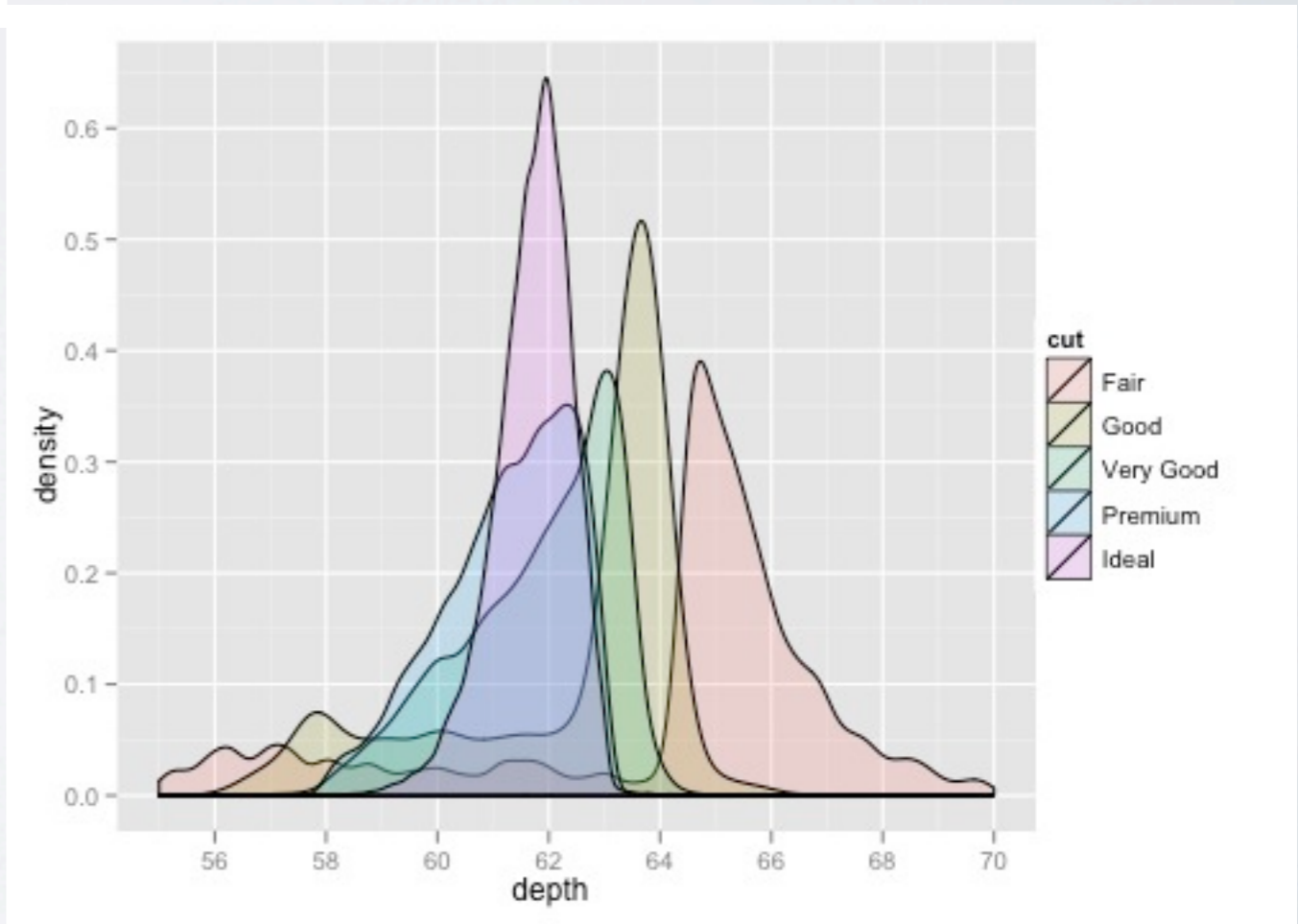
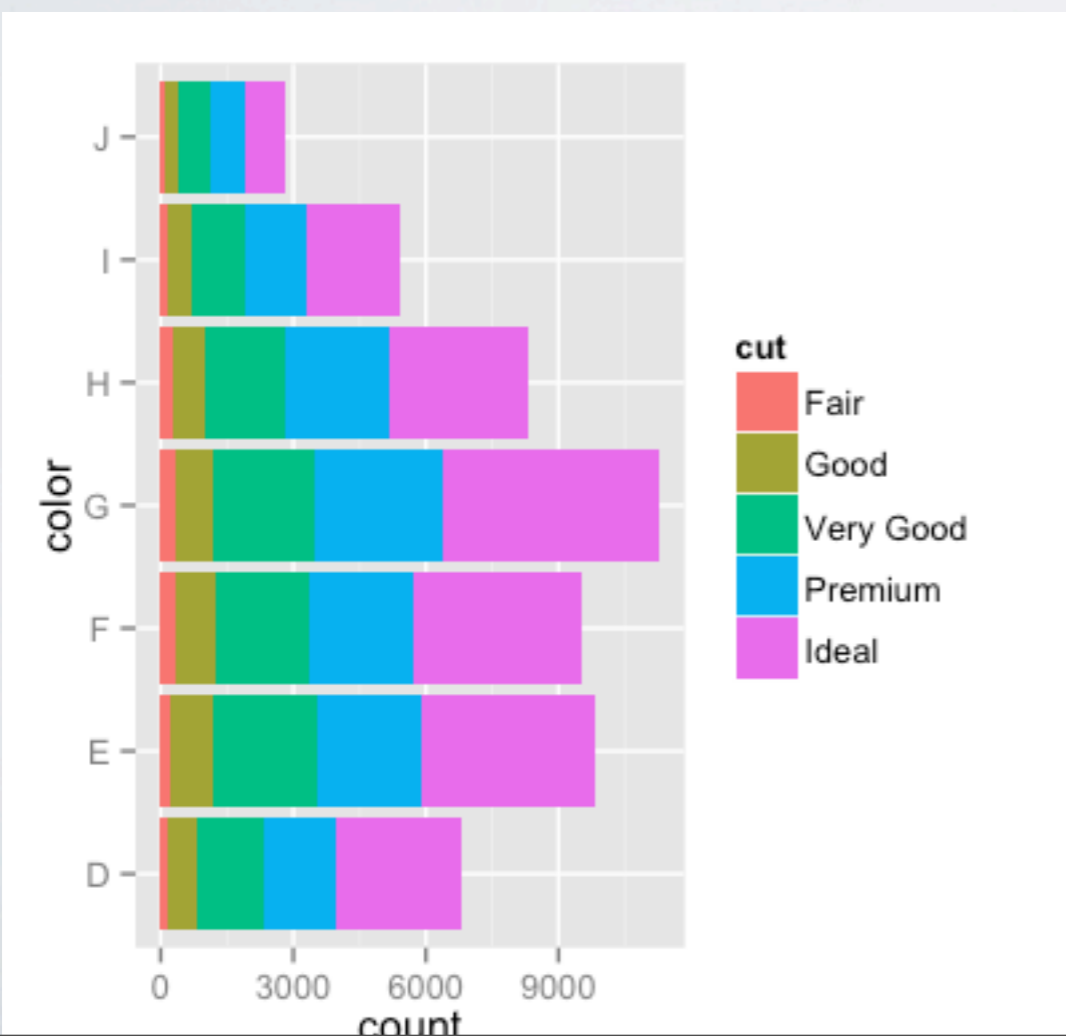
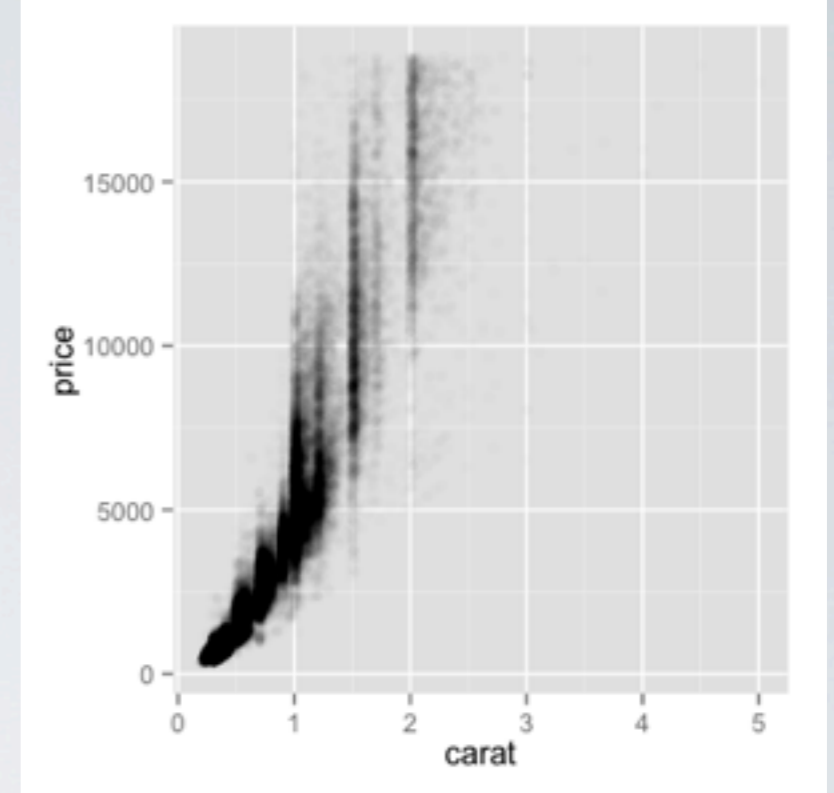
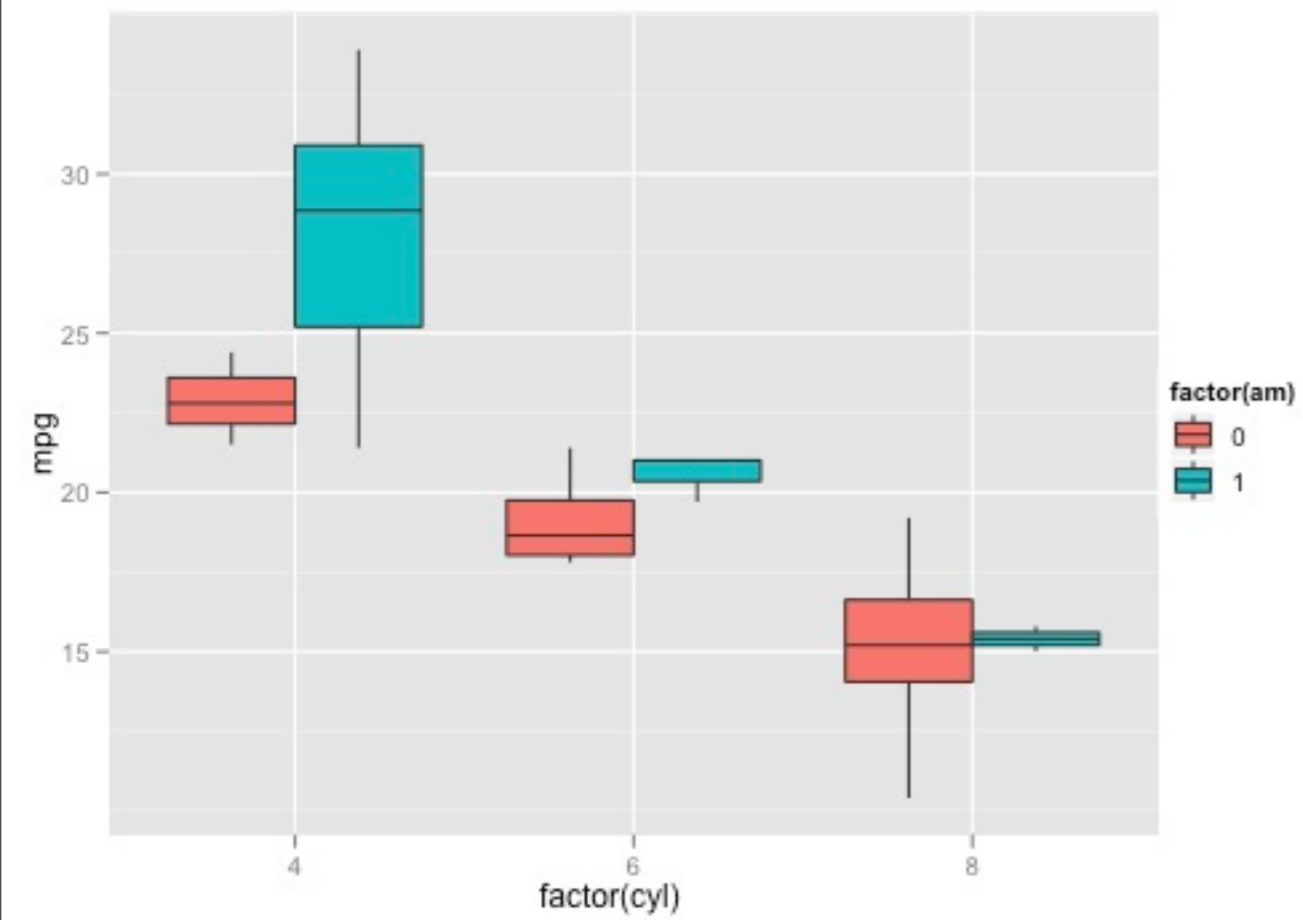
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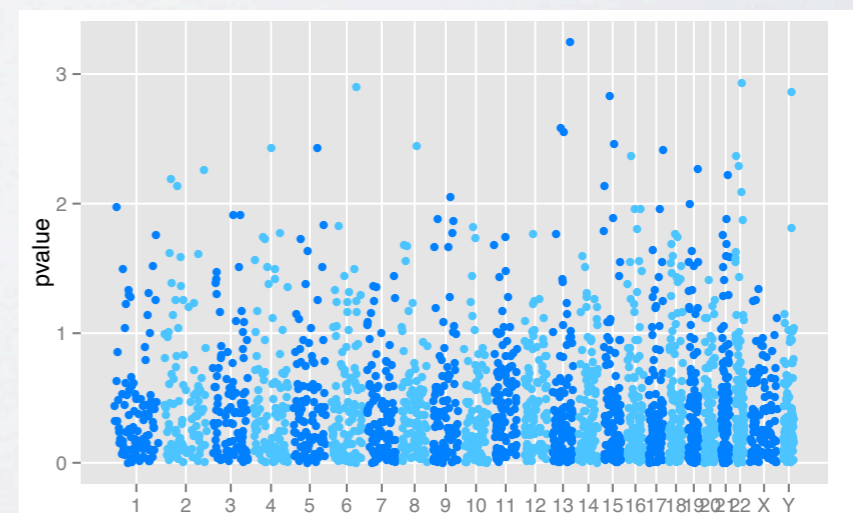
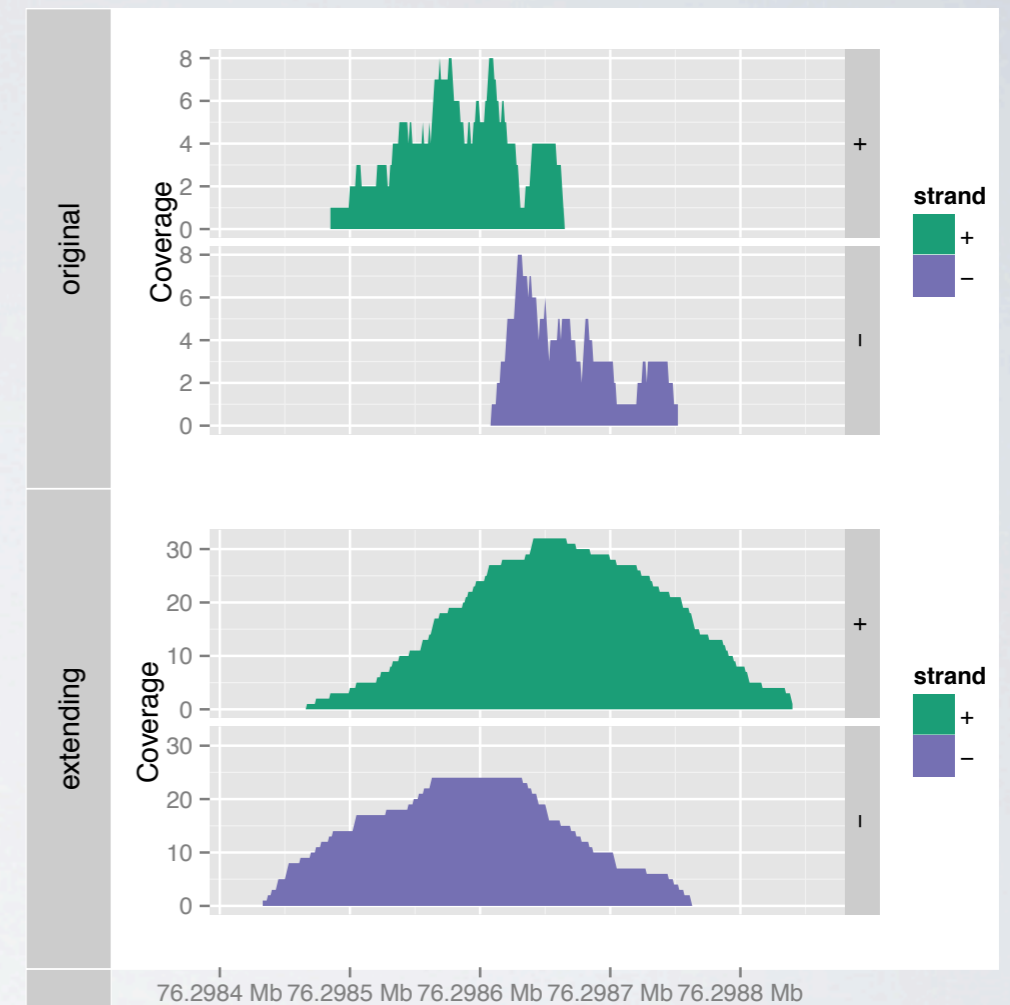
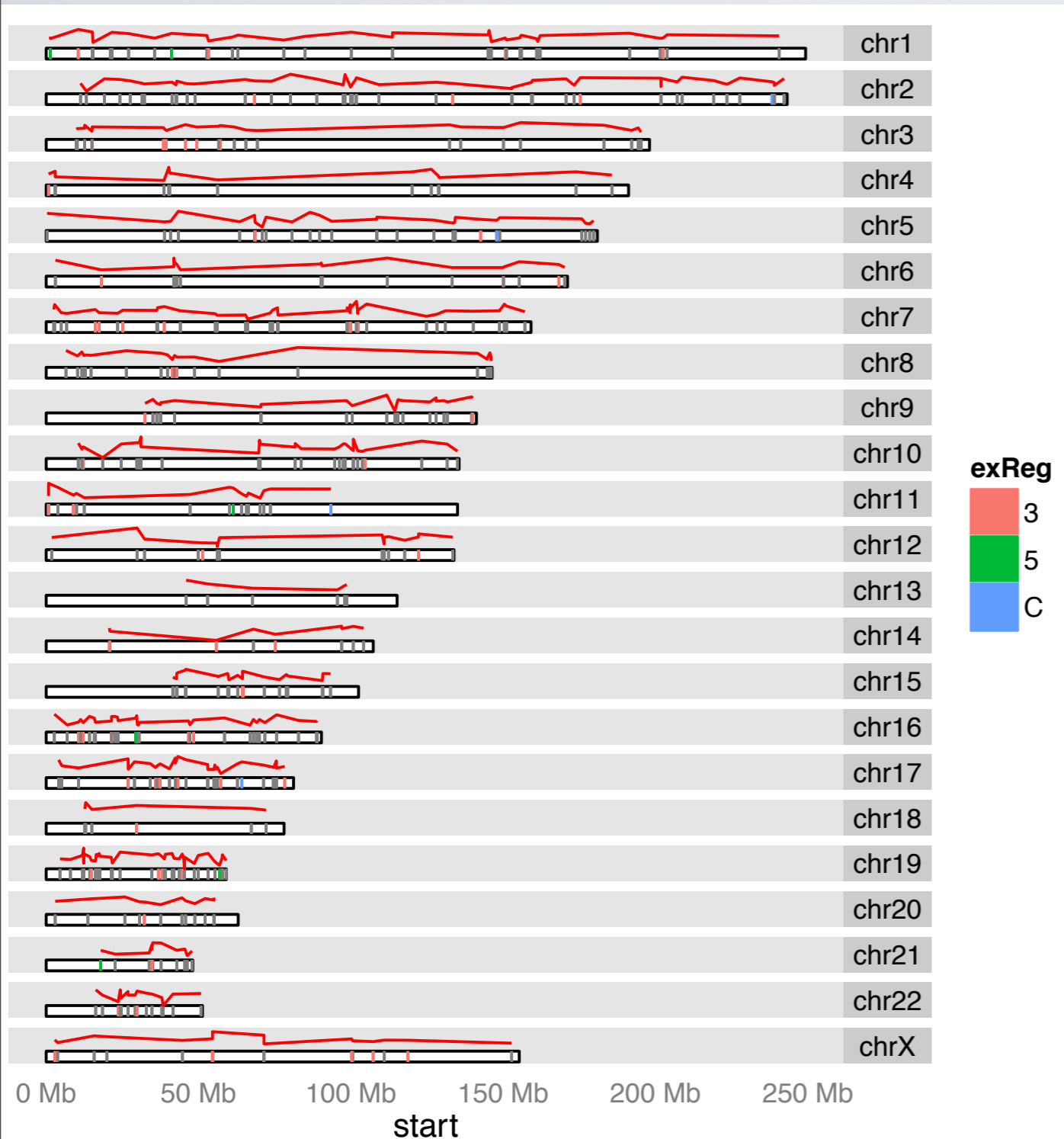


```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl))) + geom_bar()
```

```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), fill=factor(gear))) + geom_bar()
```

ggbio: an R package for extending the grammar of graphics for genomic data



Getting help.

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Getting help.

- In real life: Make friends with people. Talk to them.

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- Online:

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 - Bioinformatics: <http://www.biostars.org>
 - Sequencing-related: <http://seqanswers.com>



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Question: extracting sequence from a 3GB fasta file

12

Hi,
How to extract fasta sequence from an huge 3gb fasta file by giving sequence id as input using perl, Thanks in advance.

[sequence](#) [retrieval](#) [fasta](#) [perl](#)



created 2.1 years ago
by [Divya](#) 20 • 1 • 4
last edit by [Lars Juhl Jensen](#)

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↑ 1 I've modified your original question, as it was not very clear. You should put an example of your input file and an example of your output. Is your input file a fasta file?
[reply](#) • written 2.1 years ago by [Giovanni M Dall'Olio](#) ♦ 1094 • 1 • 15 • 35

11 answers

15

If I read your question correctly, you have many sequences in a large file and you want to retrieve certain sequences by some ID.

One way to do this using Perl is first to index the file. If you install Bioperl and its accessory scripts, you can do this using bp_index.pl:


This example assumes that your fasta sequences are in myfile.fa in the current directory and you want to create the index file, myIndex, also in the current directory:

```
bp_index.pl -dir . -fmt fasta myIndex myfile.fa
```

You can then retrieve by ID using bp_fetch.pl. Assuming that you are in the same directory and you want the sequence with ID myID, something like:

```
bp_fetch.pl -dir . -fmt fasta myIndex:myID
```

It's been some time since I used these tools, so you should check the syntax and read up on them at the [Bioperl](#)



created 2.1 years ago
by [Neilfws](#) ♦♦
2884 • 1 • 20 • 49

- Once I wanted to set up a BLAST server.

- Once I wanted to set up a BLAST server.



Anurag Priyam, Mechanical engineering student, Kharagpur

- Once I wanted to set up a BLAST server.



Anurag Priyam, Mechanical engineering student, Kharagpur

Aim: **An open source
idiot-proof web-interface
for custom BLAST**

<http://www.sequenceserver.com/>

I. Installing

```
gem install sequenceserver
```


<http://www.sequenceserver.com/>

1. Installing

```
gem install sequenceserver
```

2. Configure.

```
# .sequenceserver.conf  
bin: ~/ncbi-blast-2.2.25+/bin/  
database: /Users/me/blast_databases/
```

<http://www.sequenceserver.com/>

1. Installing

```
gem install sequenceserver
```

2. Configure.

```
# .sequenceserver.conf  
bin: ~/ncbi-blast-2.2.25+/bin/  
database: /Users/me/blast_databases/
```

3. Launch.

```
sequenceserver  
### Launched SequenceServer at: http://0.0.0.0:4567
```

<http://www.sequenceserver.com/>

1. Installing

```
gem install sequenceserver
```

(requires a BLAST+ install)

Do you have BLAST-formatted databases? If not:

```
sequenceserver format-databases /path/to/fastas
```

2. Configure.

```
# .sequenceserver.conf  
bin: ~/ncbi-blast-2.2.25+/bin/  
database: /Users/me/blast_databases/
```

3. Launch.

```
sequenceserver  
### Launched SequenceServer at: http://0.0.0.0:4567
```

```
>mysequence  
ACCACACACAGATATAGAGATAGAGATAGAG  
>MyOtherSequence  
acaccacgaggatagaagagagatagagagagagacacagtagacagtatagacagatta
```

Detected: nucleotide sequence(s).

Nucleotide databases

- Acromyrmex echinator genome 2.0
- Acromyrmex echinator predicted transcripts 3.8
- Atta cephalotes genome
- Atta cephalotes predicted transcripts 1.2
- Camponotus floridanus genome 3.3
- Camponotus floridanus predicted transcripts 3.3
- Camponotus floridanus transcriptome (assembled from RNA)
- Harpegnathos saltator genome 3.3
- Harpegnathos saltator predicted transcripts 3.3
- Harpegnathos saltator transcriptome (assembled from RNA)
- Linepithema humile genome 4
- Linepithema humile predicted transcripts 1.2
- Nylanderia pubens transcriptome (assembled from RNA)
- Pogonomyrmex barbatus genome 03
- Pogonomyrmex barbatus predicted transcripts 1.2
- Solenopsis invicta genome SI_gnF
- Solenopsis invicta predicted transcripts 2.2.3
- [Other ants] Genbank download 2011-09-06
- [Outgroup] Apis mellifera genome 4.5
- [Outgroup] Apis mellifera predicted transcripts prerelease-2
- [Outgroup] Bombus terrestris genome 1.1
- [Outgroup] Nasonia vitripennis genome 2.0
- [Outgroup] Nasonia vitripennis predicted transcripts 1.2
- [Raw unassembled reads] Linepithema humile genome
- [Raw unassembled reads] Linepithema humile transcriptome
- [Raw unassembled reads] Pogonomyrmex barbatus genome
- [Raw unassembled reads] Pogonomyrmex barbatus transcriptome
- [Raw unassembled reads] Solenopsis invicta genome

Protein databases

- Acromyrmex echinator proteins 3.8
- Atta cephalotes proteins 1.2
- Camponotus floridanus proteins 3.3
- Harpegnathos saltator proteins 3.3
- Linepithema humile proteins 1.2
- Pogonomyrmex barbatus proteins 1.2
- Solenopsis invicta proteins 2.2.3
- [Outgroup] Apis mellifera proteins prerelease-2
- [Outgroup] Nasonia vitripennis proteins 1.2

Advanced Parameters:

eg: -evalue 1.0e-5 -num_alignments 100

BLASTX

Lets try something

- Code review
- Examine a style guide
- Set up SequenceServer BLAST server
- take notes in Markdown & convert them to pdf
- perform analysis in R/knitr report and make pretty output
- make graphs in ggplot

Best Practices for Scientific Computing

Greg Wilson ^{*}, D.A. Aruliah [†], C. Titus Brown [‡], Neil P. Chue Hong [§], Matt Davis [¶], Richard T. Guy ^{||},
Steven H.D. Haddock ^{**}, Katy Huff ^{††}, Ian M. Mitchell ^{‡‡}, Mark D. Plumbley ^{§§}, Ben Waugh ^{¶¶},
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Scientists spend an increasing amount of time building and using software. However, most scientists are never taught how to do this efficiently. As a result, many are unaware of tools and practices that would allow them to write more reliable and maintainable code with less effort. We describe a set of best practices for scientific software development that have solid foundations in research and experience, and that improve scientists' productivity and the reliability of their software.

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1. Write programs for people, not computers.
2. Automate repetitive tasks.
3. Use the computer to record history.

Best Practices for Scientific Computing

Greg Wilson ^{*}, D.A. Aruliah [†], C. Titus Brown [‡], Neil P. Chue Hong [§], Matt Davis [¶], Richard T. Guy ^{||}, Steven H.D. Haddock ^{**}, Katy Huff ^{††}, Ian M. Mitchell ^{‡‡}, Mark D. Plumbley ^{§§}, Ben Waugh ^{¶¶}, Ethan P. White ^{***}, Paul Wilson ^{†††}

Scientists spend an increasing amount of time building and using software. However, most scientists are never taught how to do this efficiently. As a result, many are unaware of tools and practices that would allow them to write more reliable and maintainable code with less effort. We describe a set of best practices for scientific software development that have solid foundations in research and experience, and that improve scientists' productivity and the reliability of their software.

1. Write programs for people, not computers.
2. Automate repetitive tasks.
3. Use the computer to record history.
4. Make incremental changes.

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