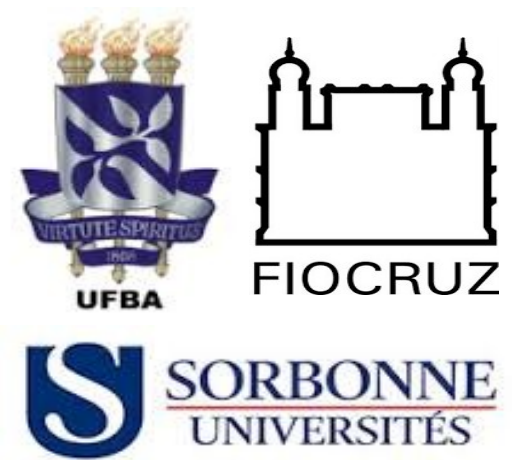




Workshop "Data Bahia"
UFBA, Fiocruz, Sorbonne Universités
Salvador de Bahia, Brazil
April 25-26, 2016



Supporting big data in Health and Bioinformatics through hybrid parallel architectures and distributed execution engines

Marcos Barreto

Distributed Systems Laboratory (LaSiD)
Computer Science Department (DCC)
Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)

marcosb@ufba.br
<http://www.dcc.ufba.br/~marcoseb>

Outline

- Part I:
 - Bioinformatics workflows on hybrid parallel architectures.
- Part II
 - Social and healthcare data integration supported by distributed execution engines.

Hybrid parallel architectures

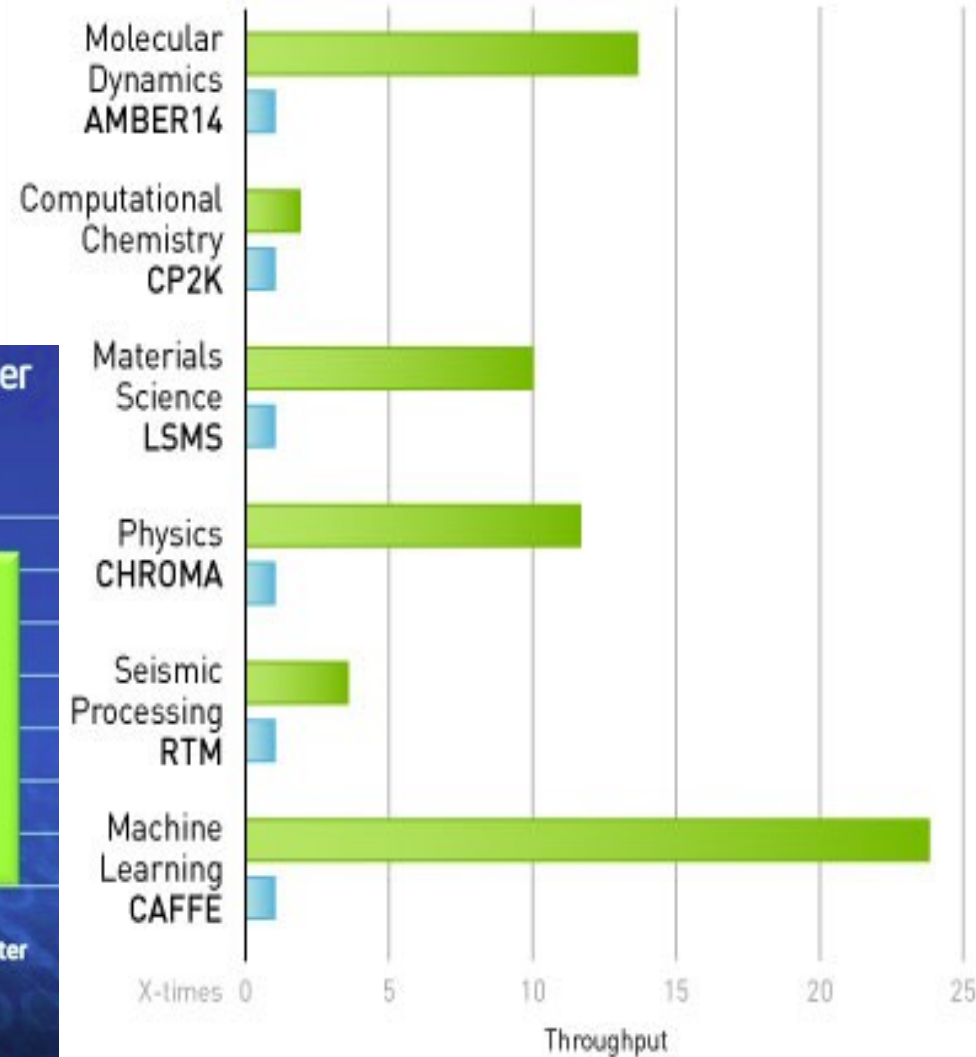


- Multicore processors + multi-GPUs
+ multi-MIC systems.

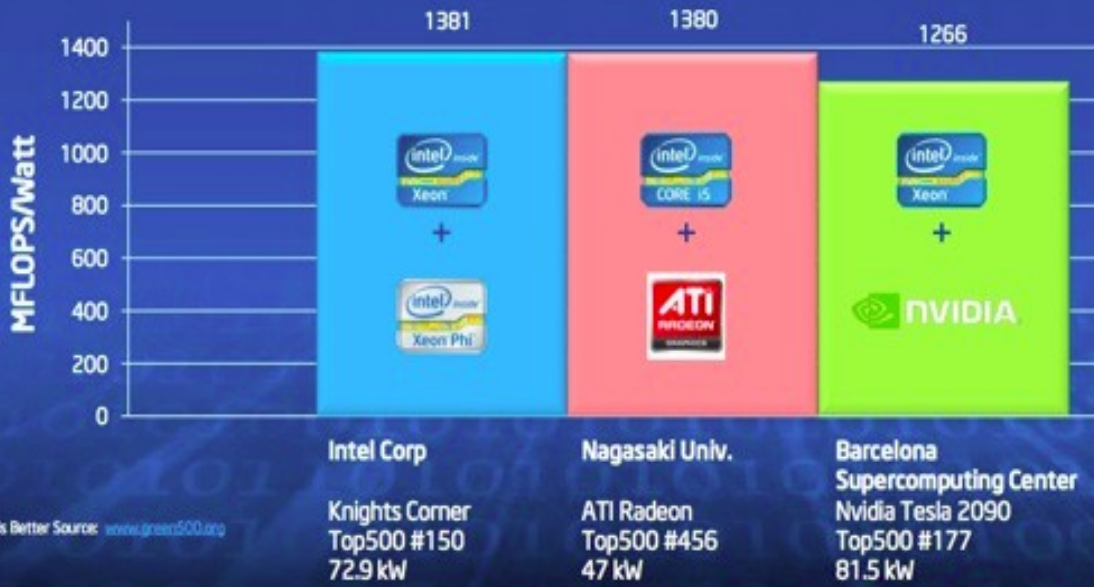
- What technology is dominant?

MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE

■ NVIDIA® Tesla® K80 ■ CPU



Performance per Watt of a prototype Knights Corner Cluster compared to the 2 Top Graphics Accelerated Clusters

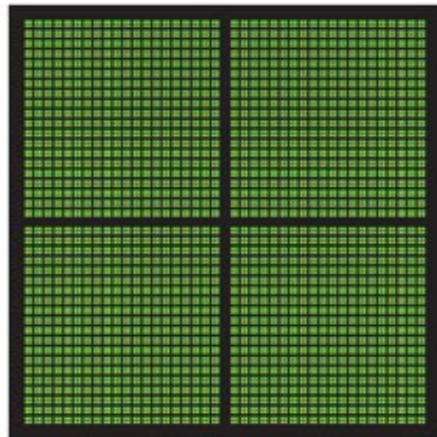


Hybrid parallel architectures

- Why they are hard to program?
 - Parallel programming => performance-oriented programming.
 - Users must explicitly deal with scalability, load (tasks + data) balancing, synchronization, and communication issues.



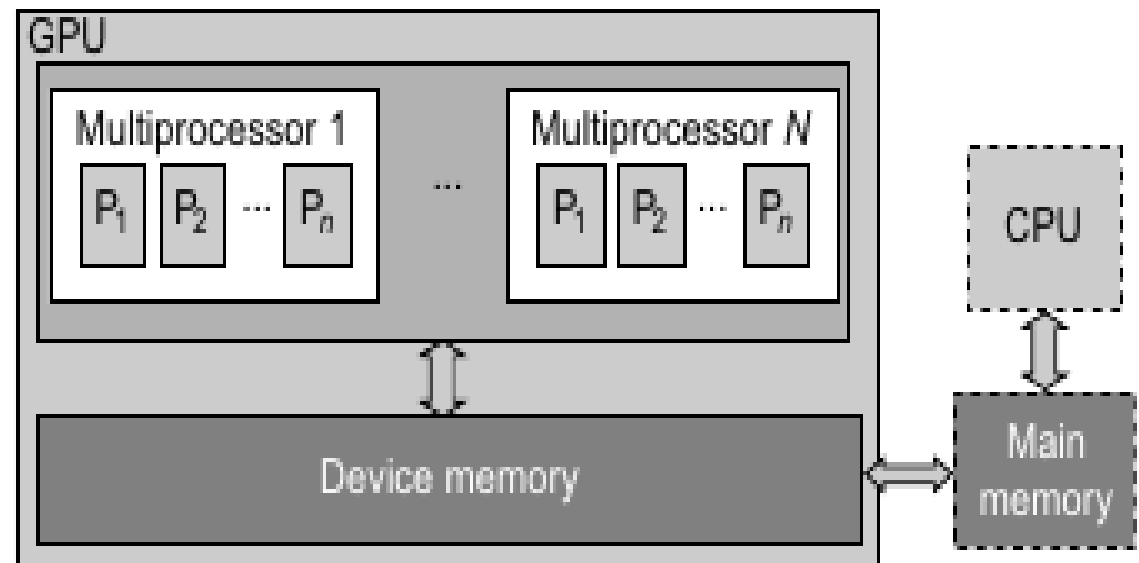
+



CPU
MULTIPLE CORES

GPU
THOUSANDS OF CORES

2 to 32 (AMD
Opteron Zen)



Our approach

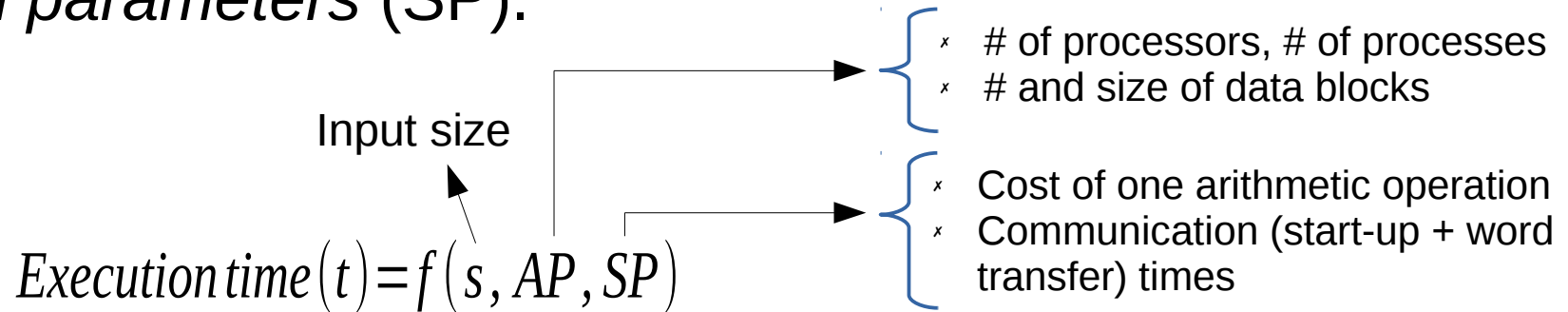


UNEB
UNIVERSIDADE DO
ESTADO DA BAHIA



UNIVERSITAT
POLITÀCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA

- Performance model, based on *algorithm parameters (AP)* and *system parameters (SP)*.



- Auto-tuning methodology: estimate parameters during setup.

Symbol	Description
k	Computation parameter for each execution system
N	Order of the polynomial. In the experiments it ranges from 2 to 40
n	The length of the sum. In the experiments it ranges from 1.3 to 25.4 million terms
c	Number of CPU cores
w	GPU workload
g_w	Number of GPUs
t_c	Cost of initialization of a thread in CPU
t_{g_w}	Cost of initialization of a kernel in GPU
$S \frac{g_w}{c}$	Relative speedup of a GPU with respect to a core in the CPU

$$t(N, n, c, w) = \frac{k \cdot N^2 \cdot n}{c + g_w \cdot S \frac{g_w}{c}} + t_c \cdot c + t_{g_w(w)} \cdot g_w$$

Heterogeneous Computational Model for Landform Attributes

Representation on Multicore and Multi-GPU Systems



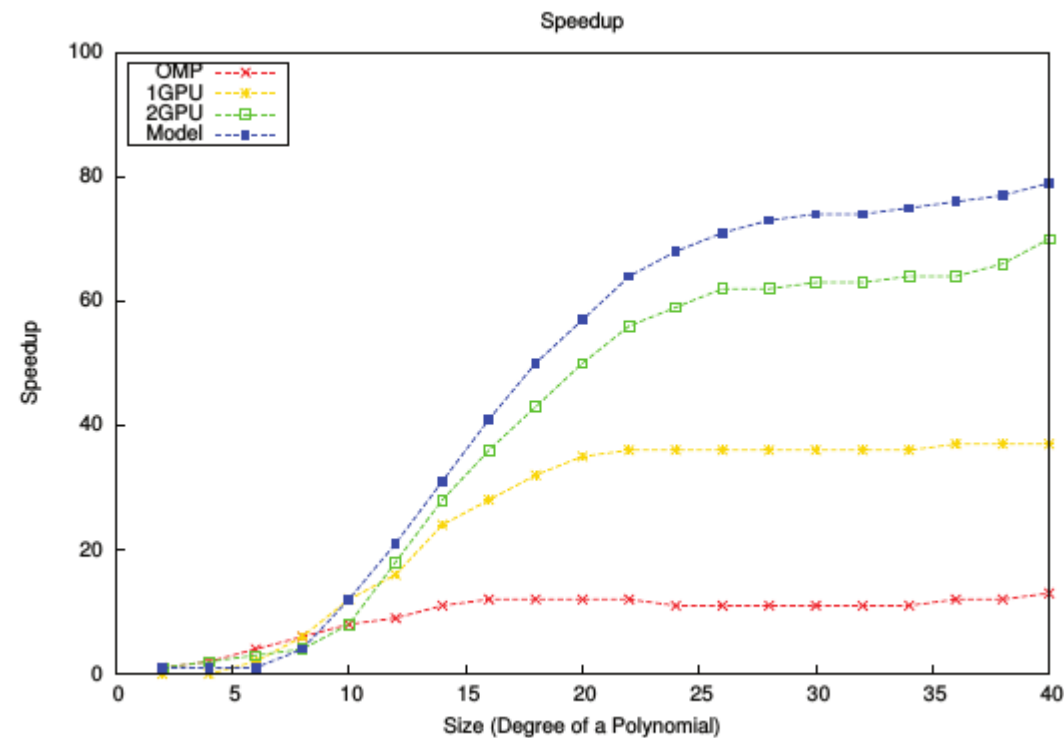
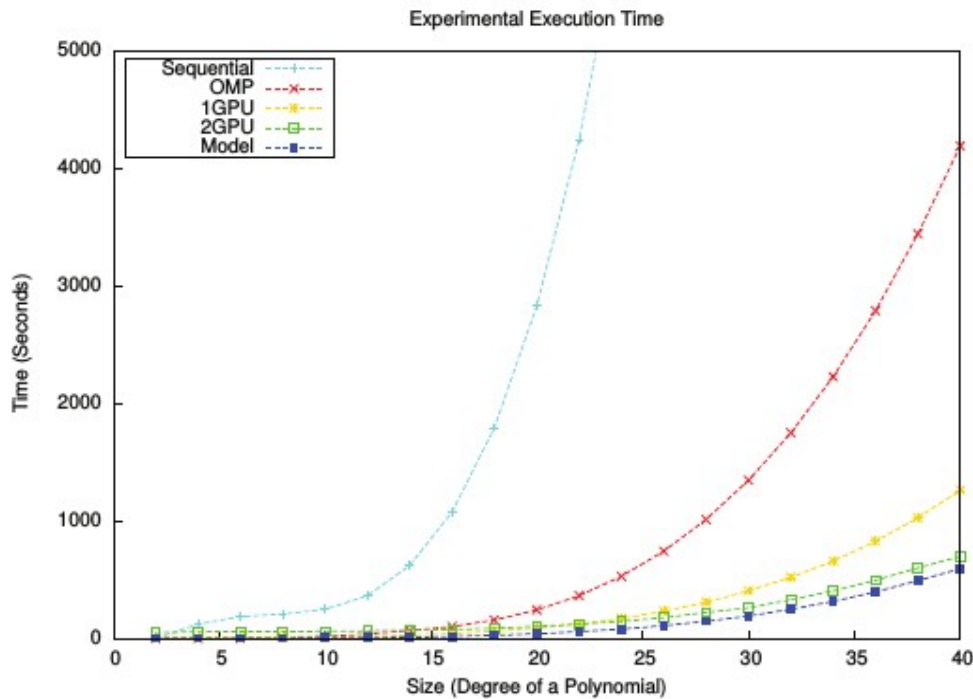
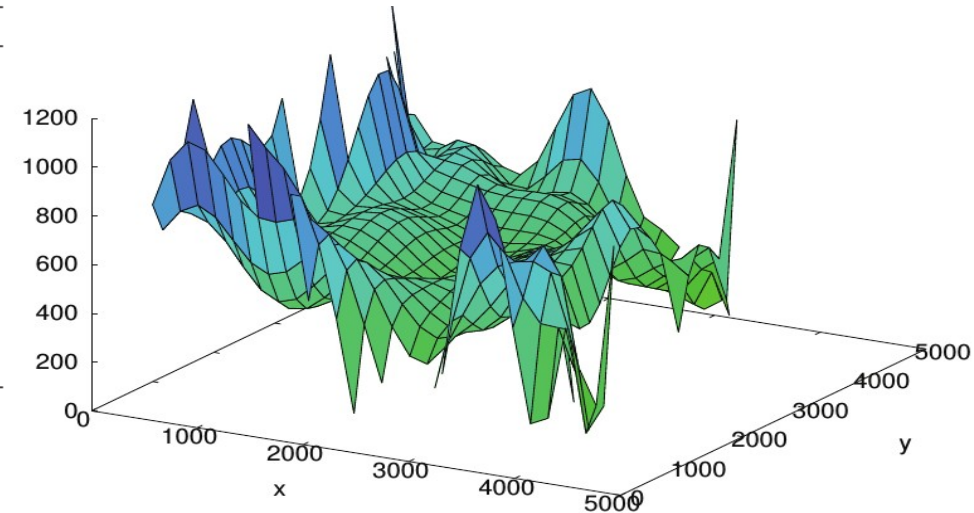
UNEB
UNIVERSIDADE DO
ESTADO DA BAHIA



UNIVERSITAT
POLITÈCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA

BORATTO, M.; BARRETO, M.; ALONSO, P.; RAMIRO, C. (ICCS 2012)

Degree Polynomial	Sequential	OMP	1GPU	2GPU	Model
8	84.49	12.32	12.44	14.19	13.61
12	386.17	41.85	21.36	19.39	18.04
16	1,166.88	114.55	43.31	31.48	25.53
20	2,842.52	268.32	90.57	57.03	49.29
24	5,916.06	544.93	172.71	101.08	88.86
28	11,064.96	1,011.42	310.53	176.88	156.72
32	24,397.66	1,777.25	521.63	285.07	256.62
36	30,926.82	2,700.00	828.50	450.67	404.25
40	46,812.70	4,252.69	1,261.09	666.77	600.90



Automatic routine tuning to represent landform attributes on multicore and multi-GPU systems

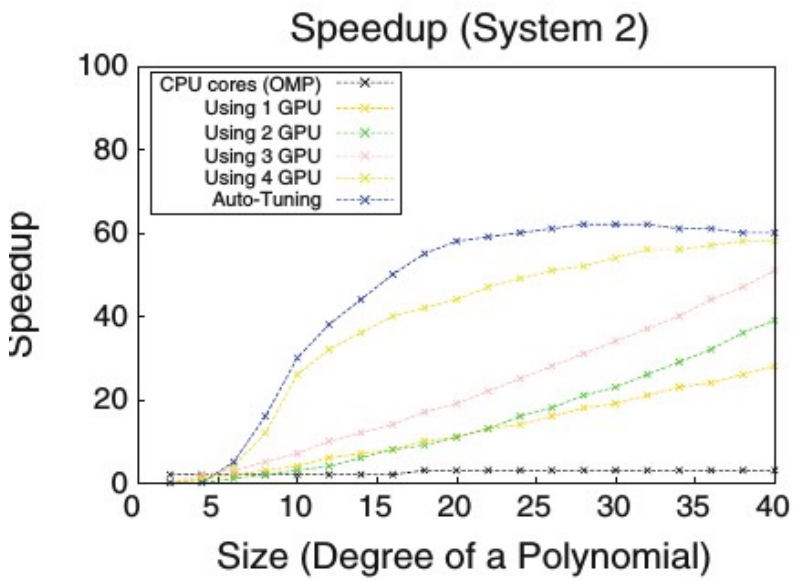
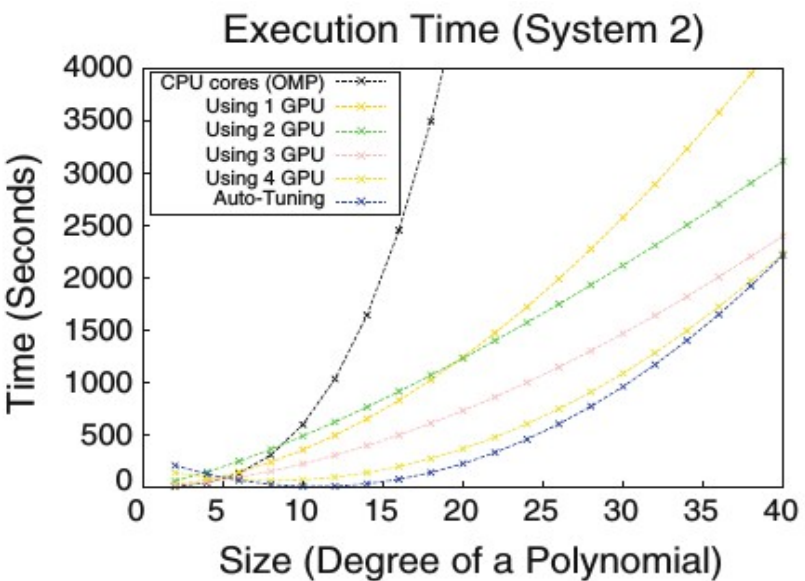


BORATTO, M.; BARRETO, M.; ALONSO, P.; GIMENÉZ, D. (Journal of Supercomputing, 2014)

System 2:

- 4 NVIDIA Tesla C2070 (240 cores/GPU), 2 Intel Xeon quadcore processors (2.4 GHz, 48 GB DDR3)
- Number of CPU cores (c) = 16
- Workload (w) = (GPU, GPU, GPU, GPU, CPU) = (22%, 22%, 22%, 22%, 12%)

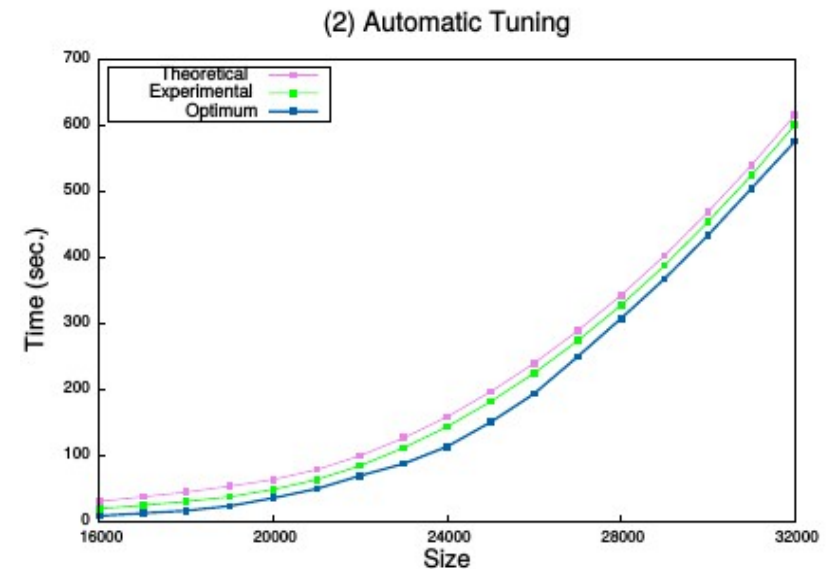
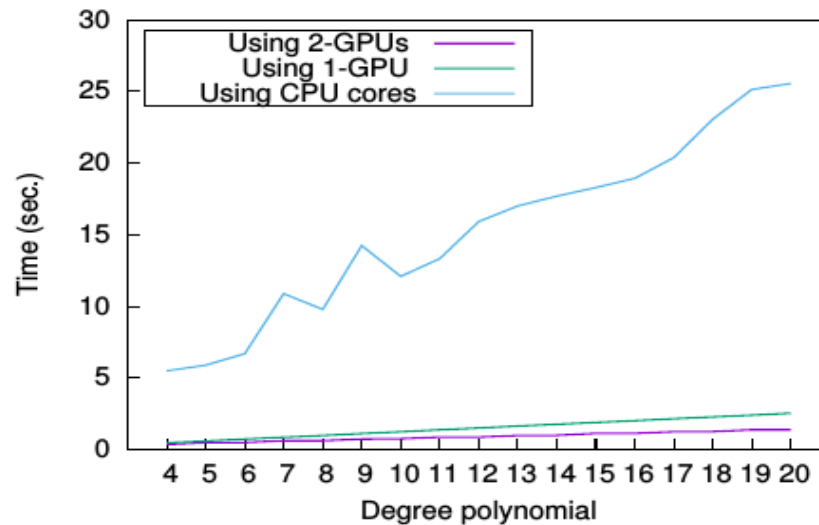
System 2	$w = 10$		$w = 15$		$w = 20$		$w = 22$	
	c	$t(N, n, c, w)$	c	$t(N, n, c, w)$	c	$t(N, n, c, w)$	c	$t(N, n, c, w)$
10	8	59.25	10	48.50	10	50.93	10	47.53
20	8	479.88	14	1,227.78	14	940.60	14	860.79
30	10	1,623.82	14	2,113.72	14	1,200.96	16	1,090.76
40	10	3,858.78	16	3,107.71	16	1,390.07	16	1,260.05



Current efforts



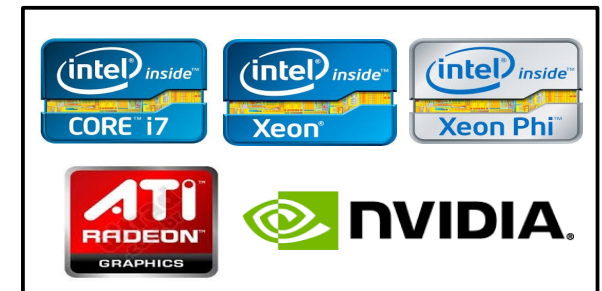
- Use of functional performance models (FPM) to data partitioning in hybrid parallel architectures.
 - Asynchronous task assignment model applied to matrix polynomials and triangular linear systems.



- Complete abstraction of the underlying architecture.



```
run(myApp, inputData, NumberofCores)
```



Current efforts - Bioinformatics



- Adaptation of bioinformatics tools to hybrid architectures through performance and auto-tuning models



Biology

Phylogenetic analysis

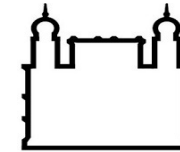
BLAST, ClustalW, PhyML, ProtTest, Tree-Puzzle



Pharmacy

Virtual screening

Autodock, Gromacs



FIOCRUZ

Leishmania, EpiGen-Brasil

FPM + auto-tuning

MPI



MESOS

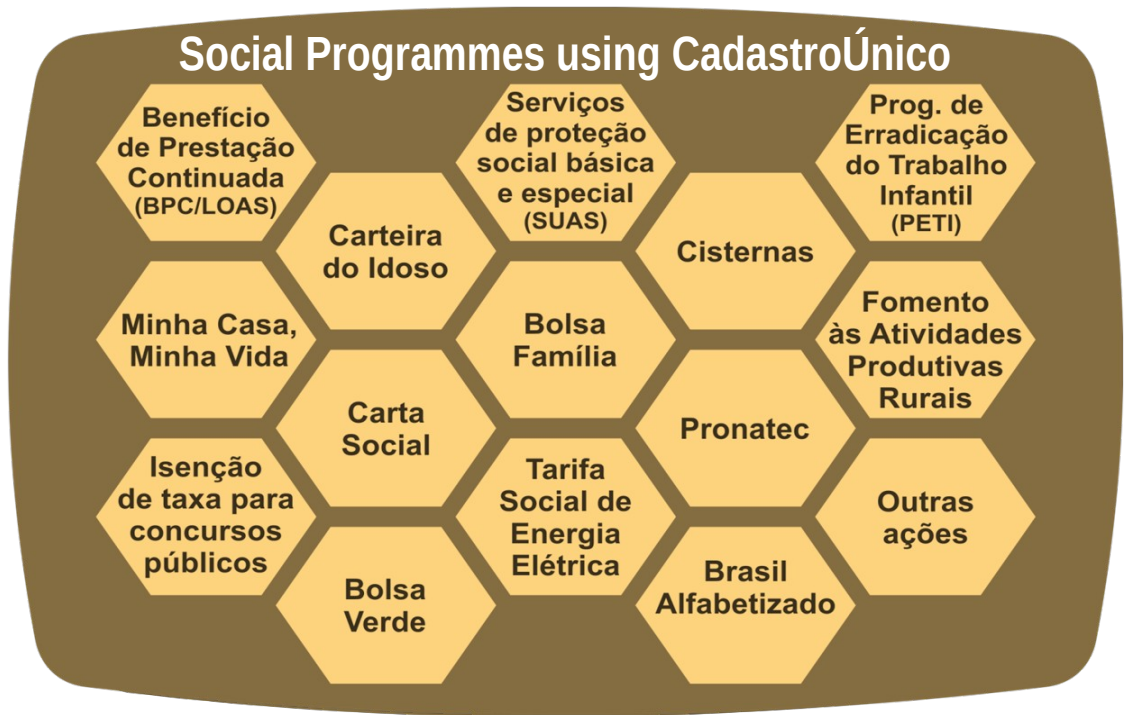
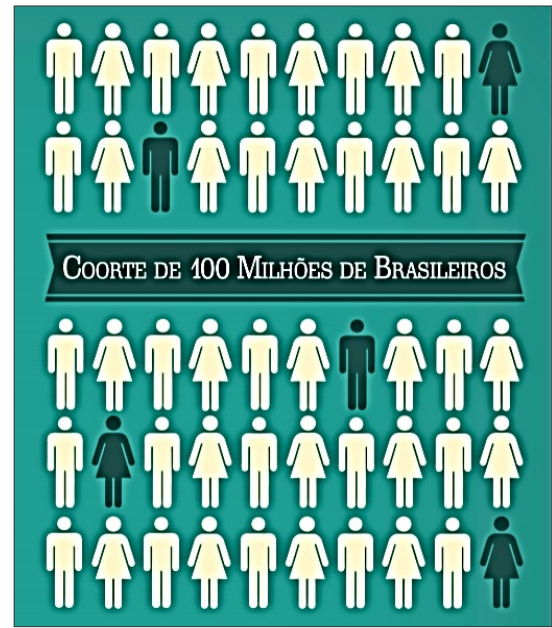


Support for bioinformatics applications through volunteer and scalable computing frameworks

GUTIERREZ, F.; AZEVEDO, D.; BARRETO, M.; ZUCOLOTO, R. (CLUSTER 2014)

Part II – Social and healthcare data integration

- The '100 million cohort project' challenge
 - Introductory conference: Mauricio Barreto - "Evaluating the impact of social protection policies on health: the 100 million Brazilian cohort"



Proposed platform



Users (scientists, government etc)



Web portal

The screenshot shows a web portal interface. On the left, there is a table with columns for 'Year', 'Age', 'Sex', 'Race', 'Ethnicity', and 'Education'. The table contains data for various years and categories. On the right, there is a bar chart titled 'Study Chart: From 3/1/2000 - To 3/31/2000'. The chart shows a distribution of data points across different categories, with a y-axis ranging from 0 to 100,000. The x-axis lists days of the week from Mon 02 to Fri 30.



Developers (Computing, Statistics, Epidemiology)

Cohort setup / mgmt

The diagram illustrates cohort setup and management. It shows two blue boxes on the left, each with a plus sign and a smaller box (orange and grey) to its right. A dashed line connects the two blue boxes, indicating a relationship or flow between them.

Linkage pipeline

The diagram shows a linkage pipeline consisting of four horizontal yellow boxes stacked vertically, representing a sequence of steps in the data processing pipeline.

Metadata / Indexing

The diagram depicts a 3D grid structure, representing metadata or indexing. The grid is composed of multiple small squares arranged in a cube-like shape, symbolizing a structured data organization.

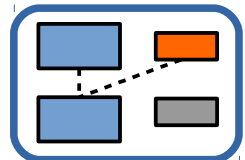
Original data sets and dedicated resources

The diagram shows original data sets and dedicated resources. On the left, there are several server racks. On the right, there are several cylindrical data storage units, representing the raw data and the infrastructure used to store it.

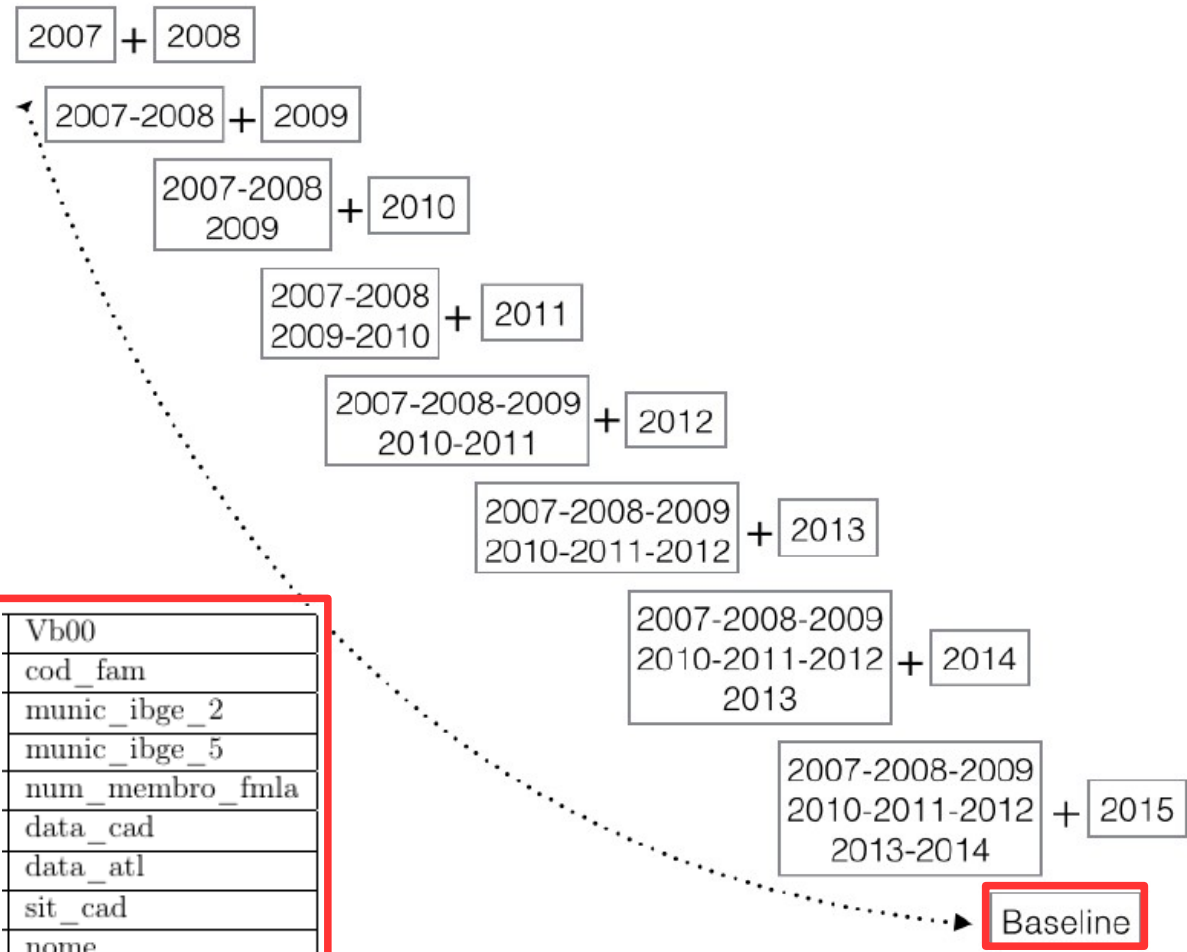
Anonymized data marts

The diagram illustrates anonymized data marts. It shows several blue cylindrical data storage units arranged in a cluster, representing the processed and anonymized data available for analysis.

Cohort setup and management

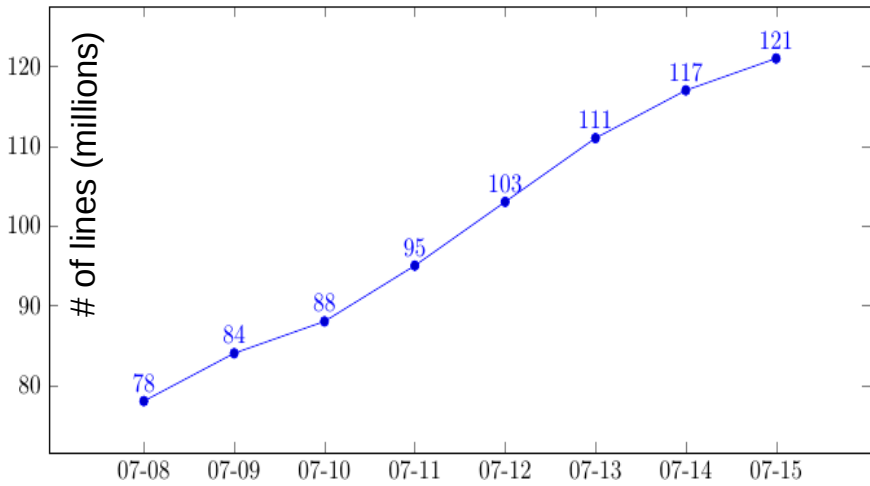


× Longitudinal merge of CadastroÚnico (CadU) based on NIS (social ID) attribute

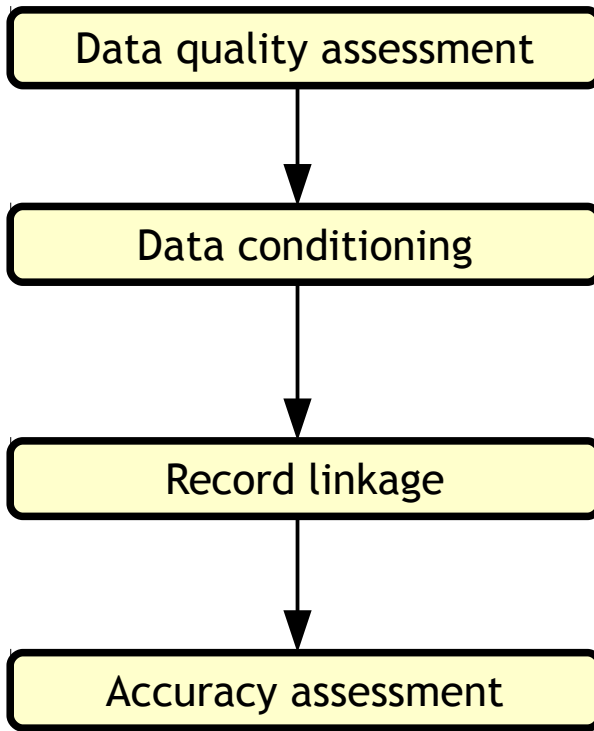
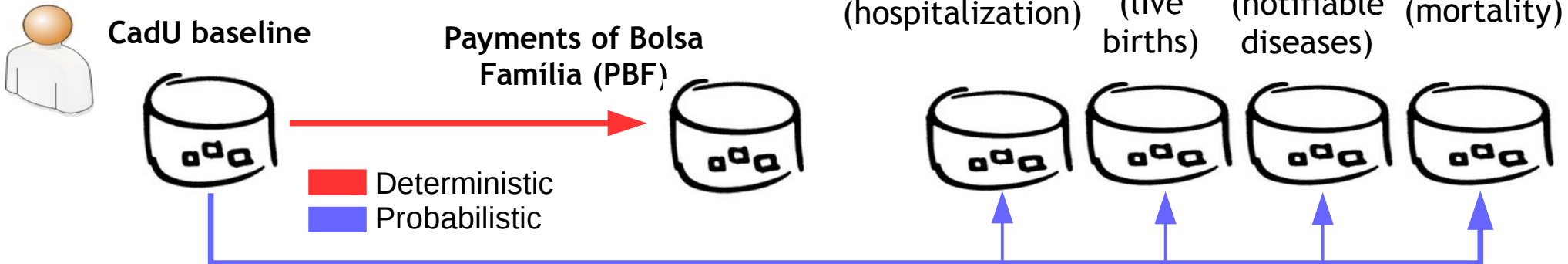


Vb00
cod_fam
munic_ibge_2
munic_ibge_5
num_membro_fmlla
data_cad
data_atl
sit_cad
nome
nis_atl
cod_sex
data_nasc
cod_parent
nome_mae
munic_ibge_nasc
nis_orig

	Table	Filesize	# of lines	Version
2007	A	11,4GB	21.028.364	V6
	B	86,8GB	79.050.446	
2008	A	12,5GB	22.767.472	
	B	100,1GB	89.915.568	
2009	A	13,5GB	24.661.693	
	B	108,8GB	97.640.845	
2010	A	14,3GB	26.107.223	
	B	114,4GB	102.663.287	
2011	1	25GB	27.014.194	V7
	4	4,3GB	106.433.938	
2012	1	11GB	30.268.867	
	4	27GB	115.636.503	
2013	1	6.5GB	32.897.120	
	4	29GB	123.116.446	
2014	1	7.1GB	35.439.015	
	4	34GB	130.430.300	
2015	1	7.6GB	35.439.015	
	4	36GB	136.368.326	



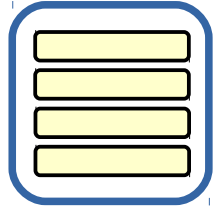
Record linkage pipeline



- x CadU baseline + SUS files
- x Metrics for qualitative analysis
- x Candidate attributes for linkage
-
- x ETL-based routines (cleansing, standardization)
- x Anonymization (Bloom filter)
- x Blocking routines
- x Comparison blocks
-
- x Linkage parameters
- x Linkage routines (deterministic and probabilistic)
- x Data marts
-
- x Assessment metrics (sensitivity, specificity, VPP etc)
- x Controlled scenarios
- x Accuracy results



ATYIMO

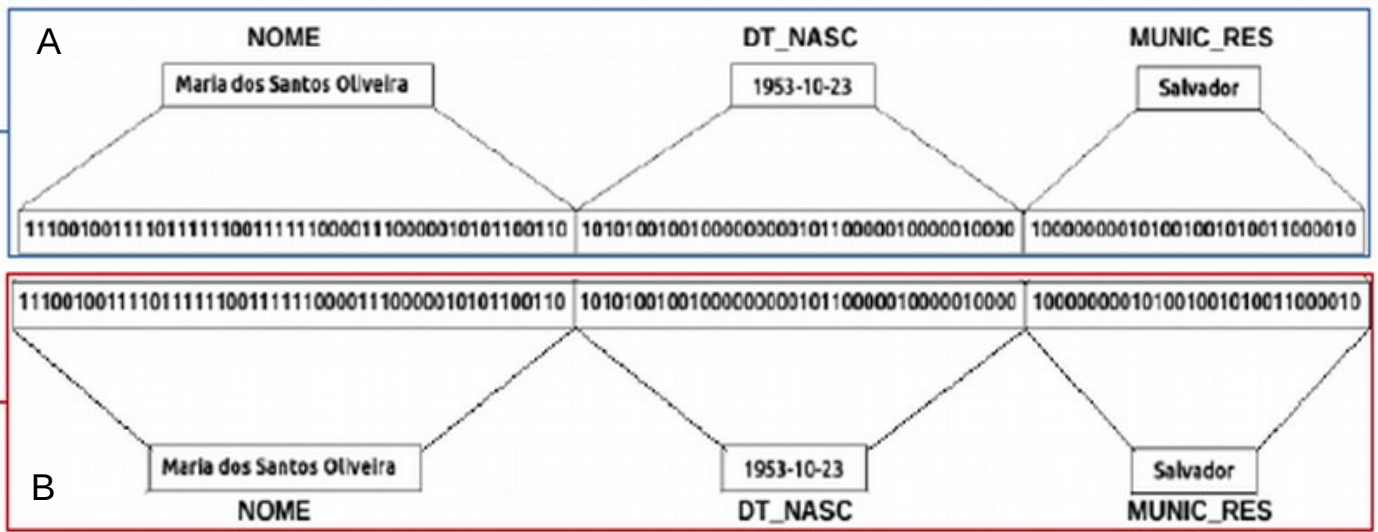


A Spark-based workflow for probabilistic record linkage of healthcare data

PITA, R.; PINTO, C.; MELO, P.; SILVA, M.; BARRETO, M.; RASELLA, D. (BeyondMR - EDBT/ICDT 2015)

Record linkage pipeline - methods

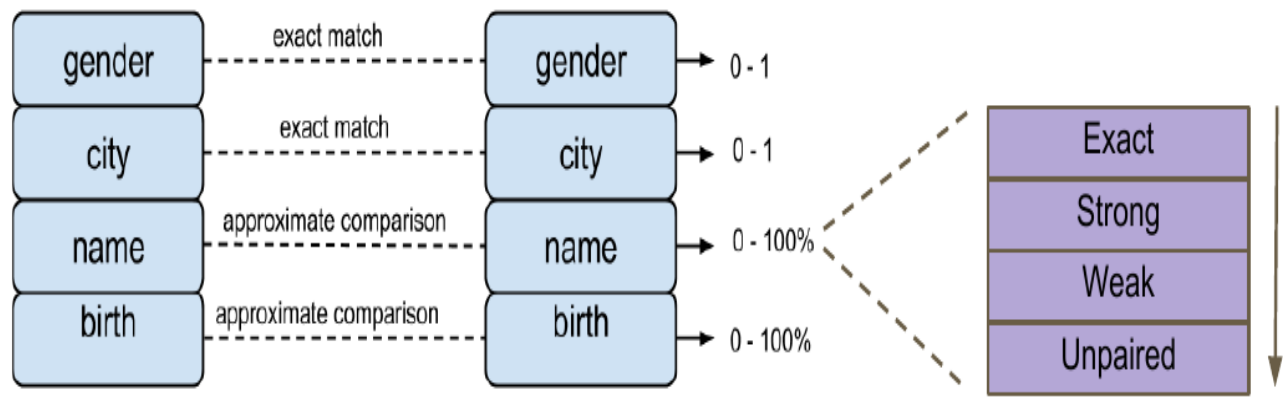
× **Full probabilistic:** Sorensen (Dice) index applied to Bloom filters.



$$D_{a,b} = \frac{2h}{|a| + |b|} = [0, 1]$$

h = number of 1's at same position in both Bloom filters
a = number of 1's in Bloom filter A
b = number of 1's in Bloom filter B

× **Hybrid approach:** individual comparison of attributes based on different rules



RULES:

gender	0	gender	1
city	1	city	0
name	10000	name	10000
birth	10000	birth	10000
gender	1	gender	1
city	1	city	1
name	>9000	name	>9000
birth	10000	birth	>9000

Record linkage pipeline - results

- Controlled scenario: 2 databases

Databases	Total # of records	True matches
Rotavirus (diarrhea)	686	486 (positive exams)
Other causes (children treated at outpatient clinics)	9,678	

- 4 simulated scenarios

- different percentage of changes in records

	Cenário 1 (10,3%)	Cenário 2 (11,3%)	Cenário 3 (10,3%)	Cenário 4 (5,15%)
Tradicional (sem blocos)	482	481	479	482
Tradicional (com blocos)	444	332	466	458
Alternativo (sem blocos)	482	482	480	486
Alternativo (com blocos)	482	482	472	486

Tradicional = full prob. Alternativo = hybrid prob.

- Main metrics:

- Sensitivity ('sensibilidade')
- Positive predictive value (VPP)

Dice	Com blocagem		Sem blocagem	
	Sensibilidade (%)	VPP (%)	Sensibilidade (%)	VPP (%)
10000	69.3	100.0	8.8	100.0
9800	71.2	100.0	12.8	100.0
9600	75.3	100.0	59.5	100.0
9400	79.4	100.0	86.6	100.0
9200	82.3	100.0	95.3	100.0
9000	86.4	100.0	98.1	100.0
8800	91.4	100.0	98.8	100.0
8600	91.4	100.0	99.0	100.0
8400	91.4	100.0	99.2	99.8
8200	91.4	100.0	99.2	99.8
8000	91.4	100.0	99.2	99.8
7000	91.4	100.0	99.2	98.2

Record linkage pipeline - results

Databases	Linked pairs		True positives (within linked pairs)	
	Full prob.	Hybrid prob.	Full prob.	Hybrid prob.
CadU (tuberculosis) X SINAN (Sergipe)	398	311	309 (77,63%)	299 (96,14%)
CadU (tuberculosis) X SINAN (Sta. Catarina)	661	500	551 (83,35%)	462 (92,4%)
CadU (tuberculosis) X SIH (Sergipe)	40	24	23 (57,5%)	23 (95,83%)
CadU (tuberculosis) X SIH (Sta. Catarina)	140	95	83 (59,28%)	86 (90,52%)

Sergipe: CadU (1,447,512), SIH (49), SINAN (624)

Sta. Catarina: CadU (1,988,599), SIH (330), SINAN (2049)

Databases	Linked pairs	True positives
SIM (Manaus) X BCG vaccination (Manaus)	2,264	2,172 (95,9%)

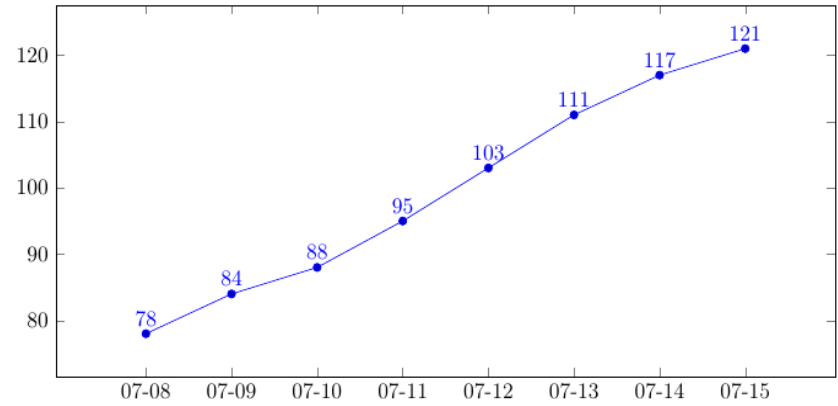
BCG Manaus: 156,331 SIM: 16,260

Dice	Linked pairs	True pairs	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	PPV (%)
≥ 10000	952	952	43,83	100,00	100,00
≥ 9800	1234	1234	56,81	100,00	100,00
≥ 9600	1680	1678	77,26	97,83	99,88
≥ 9400	1960	1950	89,78	89,13	99,49
≥ 9200	2151	2119	97,56	65,22	98,51
≥ 9110	2247	2169	99,86	15,22	96,53

Current efforts

- **Cohort setup & management**

- 121 million records found! => deduplication
- How to deal with family dynamics in CadU?
 - People changing NIS code during relisting.
- Construction of the cohort's profile
 - baseline + variables to be used in each desired study.
 - currently 15 sub-projects (tuberculosis, leprosy, HIV, suicides, nutritional evaluation etc).



- **Scalability tests of linkage routines**

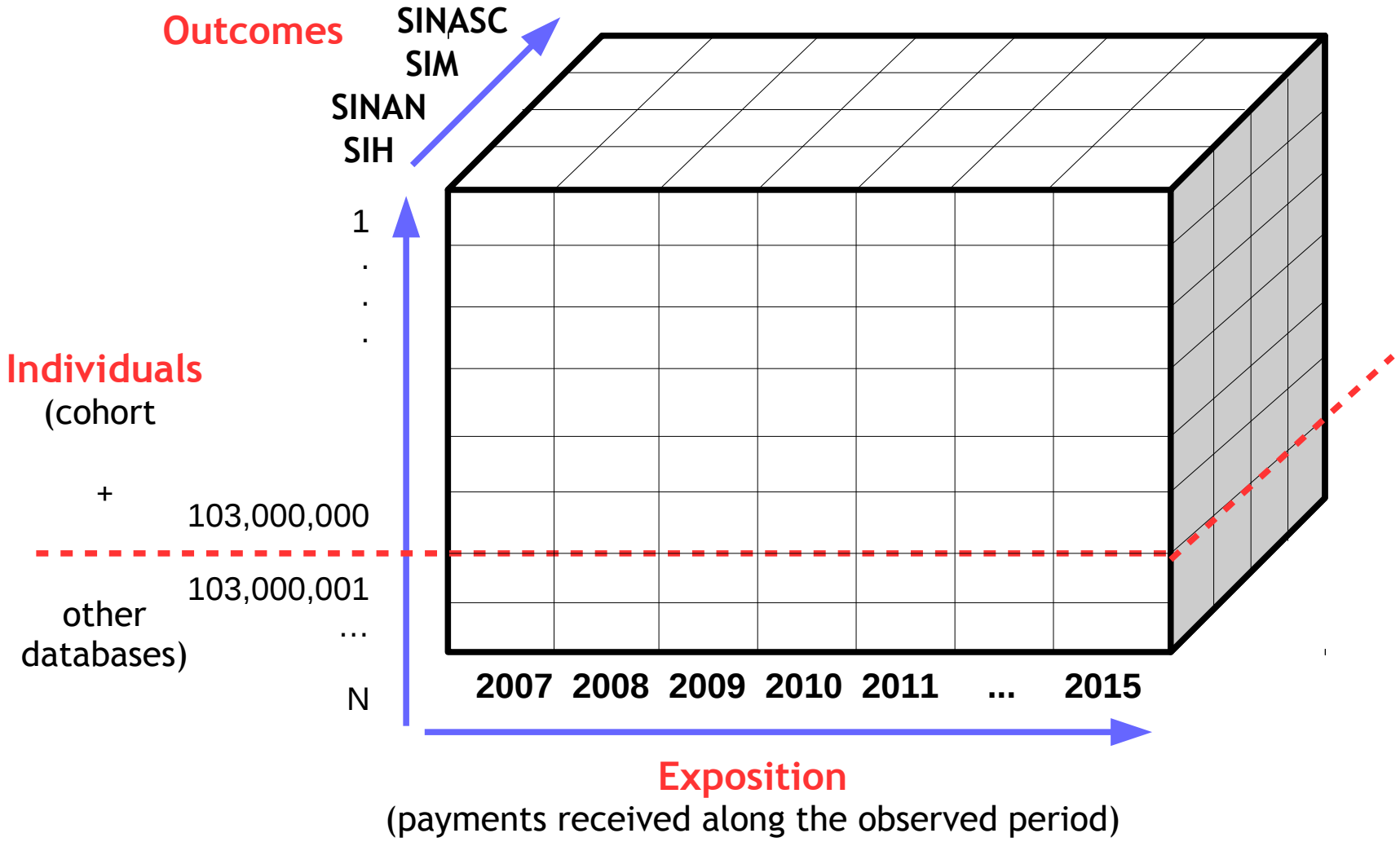
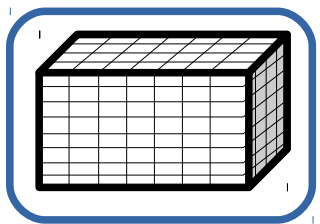
- Performance and scalability evaluation using the CIMATEC's Yemoja (#2 in LatAM) supercomputer

Number of nodes (20 cores / node)	Larger Database (# records)	Smaller Database (# records)	Execution Time (seconds)
30	1,000	1,000	11
30	100,000	1,000	24
30	500,000	1,000	98
40	1 million	1,000	240
100	40 million	1,000	200
60	81 million	1,000	

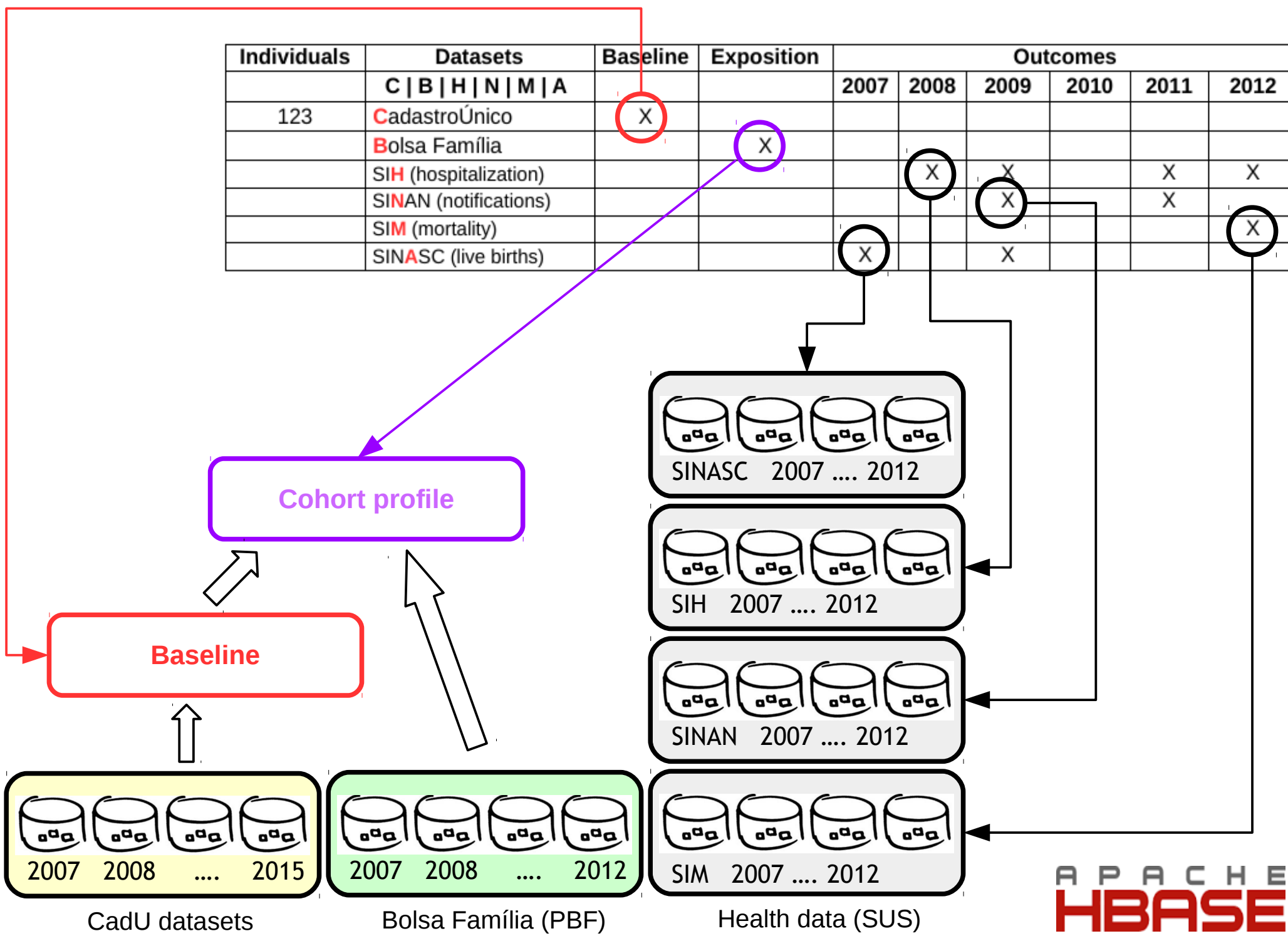
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError

Current efforts

- Metadata & indexing

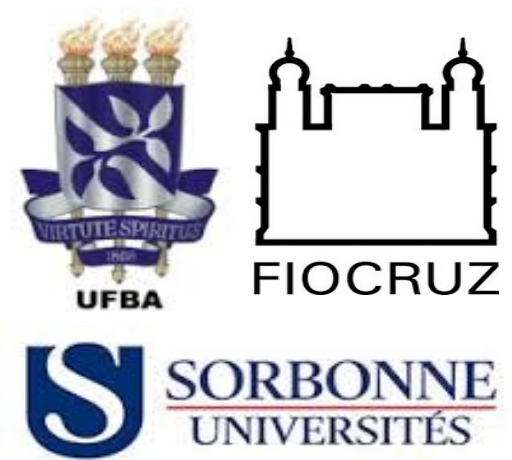


Individuals	Datasets C B H N M A	Baseline	Exposition	Outcomes					
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
123	CadastroÚnico	X							
	Bolsa Família		X						
	SIH (hospitalization)				X			X	X
	SINAN (notifications)					X		X	
	SIM (mortality)				X				X
	SINASC (live births)						X		





Workshop “Data Bahia”
UFBA, Fiocruz, Sorbonne Universités
Salvador de Bahia, Brazil
April 25-26, 2016



Thank you!

Merci beaucoup!

Marcos Barreto

Distributed Systems Laboratory (LaSiD)
Computer Science Department (DCC)
Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)

marcosb@ufba.br
<http://www.dcc.ufba.br/~marcoseb>