

Using Bactopia to process 67,000 *Staphylococcus aureus* genomes with AWS Batch

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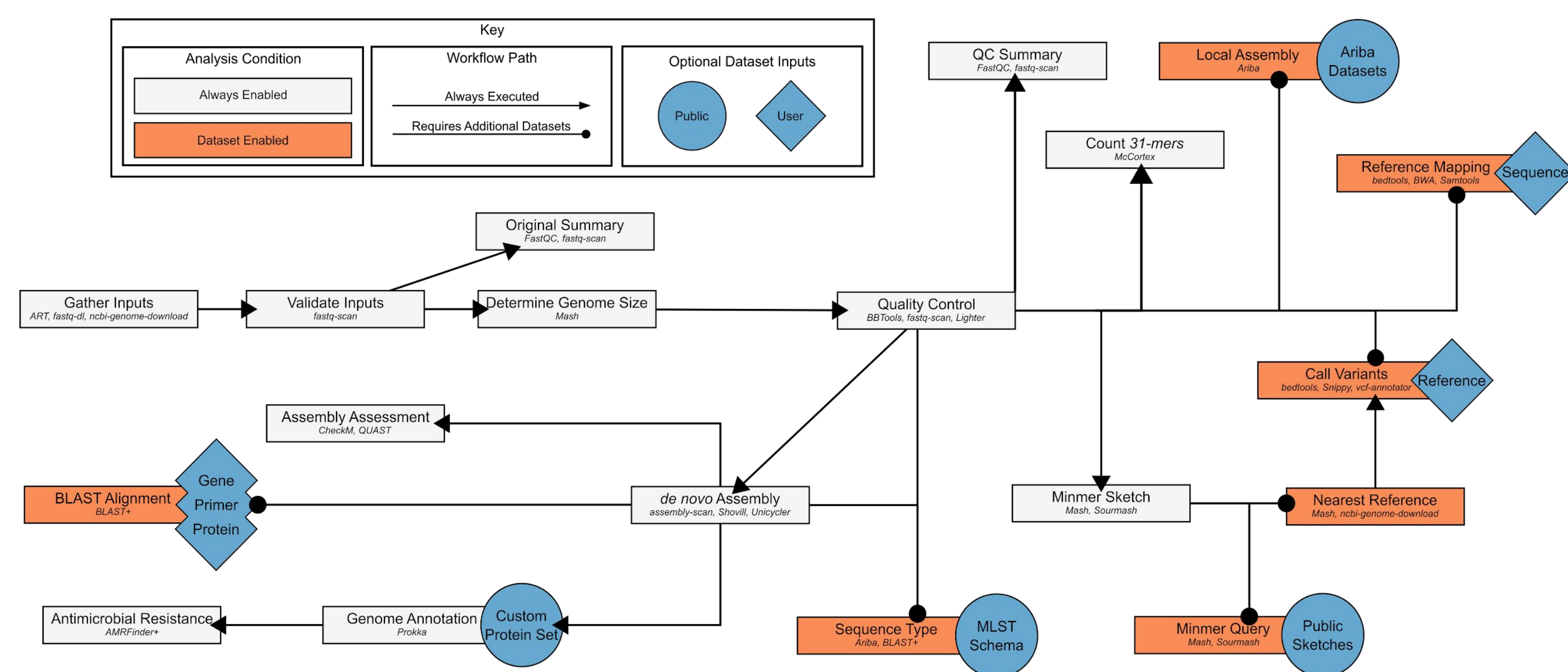
Background

Staphopia [1] is an analysis pipeline and Application Programming Interface (API) focused on *Staphylococcus aureus*, a common asymptomatic colonizer of humans and a major antibiotic-resistant hospital pathogen. As of October 2020, more than 30,000 *S. aureus* genomes were publicly available that were not included in Staphopia. Instead of processing the new genomes with the older Staphopia analysis pipeline, we instead reprocessed all *S. aureus* genomes using **Bactopia** [2] which replicates Staphopia but with more up to date methods. Using Bactopia we were able to reprocess all publicly available *S. aureus* genomes in just 5 days with AWS Batch.

Bactopia

Bactopia [2] is an extensive workflow (below) integrating more than **70 bacterial genomic tools** for complete analysis of bacterial genomes. Bactopia uses **Nextflow**, allowing for support of many types of environments. One such environment is **Amazon Web Services (AWS) Batch**, which we used for this analysis.

Bactopia Datasets also allows you to automatically incorporate numerous **public datasets**, or your own **species-specific datasets**, into your analysis. To take advantage of this feature, we developed a **curated *S. aureus* dataset**, which includes a set genomes and sequences to query against all *S. aureus* genomes.



References

- [1]: Petit III, R. A. & Read, T. D. [Staphylococcus aureus viewed from the perspective of 40,000+ genomes](#). *PeerJ* 6:e5261, (2018)
 [2]: Petit III, R. A. & Read, T. D. [Bactopia: a Flexible Pipeline for Complete Analysis of Bacterial Genomes](#). *mSystems* 5, (2020)
 [3]: Petit III, R.A. [Using AWS Batch to process 67,000 genomes with Bactopia](#) (2020)

Funding

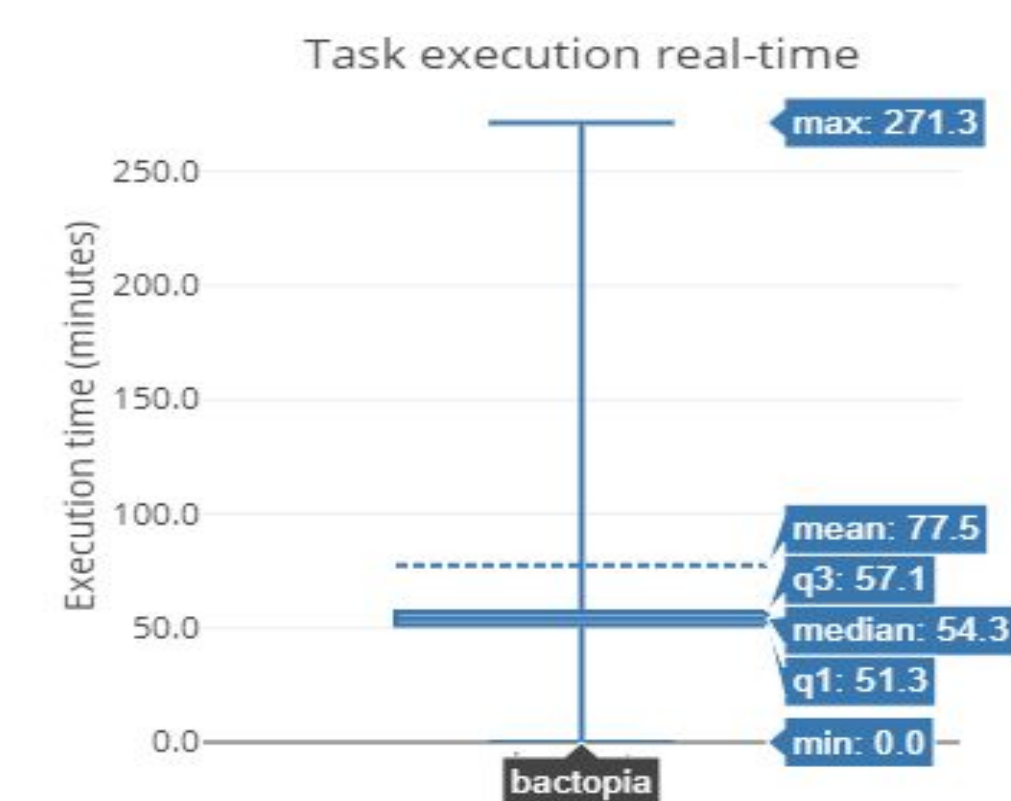
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AWS Batch and 67,000 Genomes

Using the [bactopia search](#) command, the term "*Staphylococcus aureus*" was queried against the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) to generate a 70,000 Experiment accessions labeled as *S. aureus*. After filtering for Illumina only, 67,000 accessions remained. The Illumina-only Experiment accessions were then used as inputs to Bactopia, and the associated FASTQs were downloaded from the Sequence Read Archive (SRA) and processed with AWS Batch. A [blog post](#) [3] is available that provide a more in depth write up of our experience.

Summary of Processing

After 5 days, all genomes were downloaded and processed. We monitored the processing using **Nextflow Tower**, which also aggregated a lot of useful stats (to the right). Each genome took on 55 minutes (median) to processing using 4-cores and 16GB of memory for each genome. 2,500 (3%) of the submitted jobs had to be resubmitted, in each of these cases the memory had to be increased to 32GB.

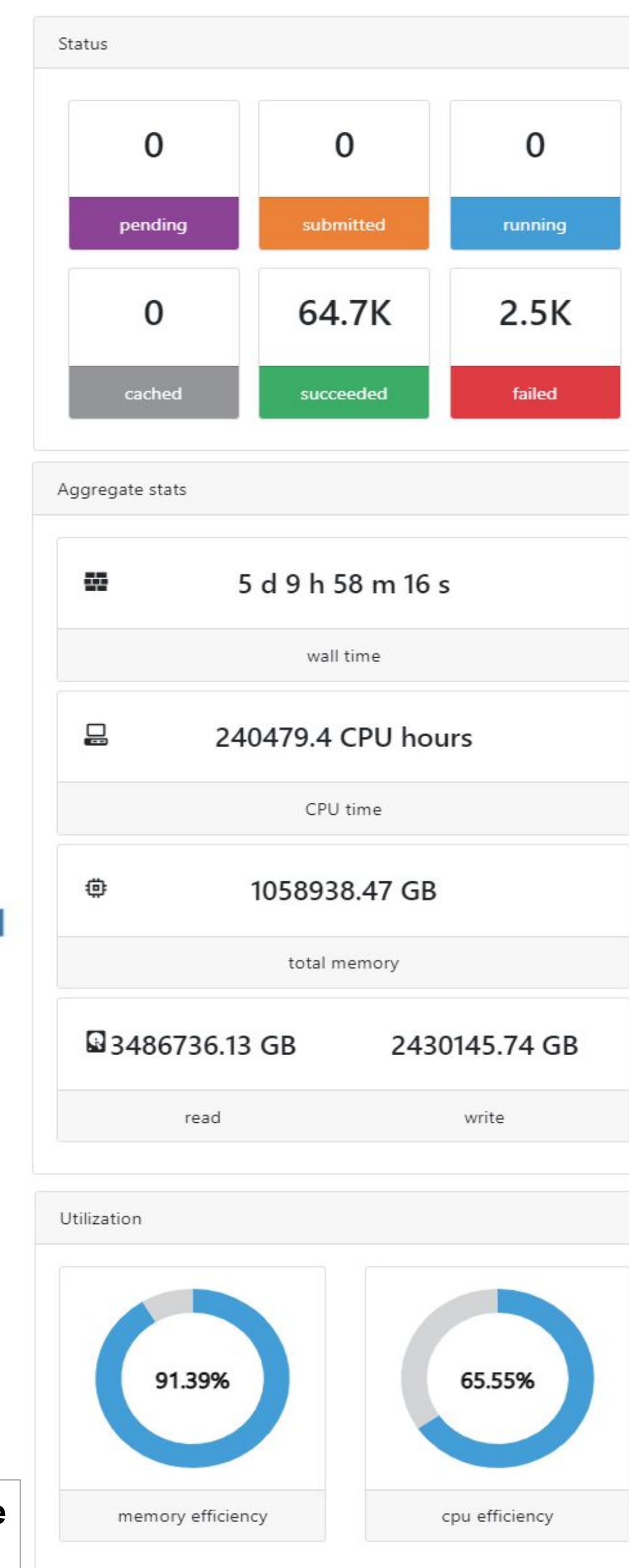


Associated Costs

It cost about \$0.19, or €0.16, to process a *S. aureus* genome using Bactopia on AWS Batch. The bulk of the cost (table below) was compute costs, and data egress being nearly half the compute costs. By improving CPU efficiency and reducing the size of the outputs, it should be possible to reduce the costs to <\$0.10 (€0.08) per genome.

AWS Charge	Usage	Cost USD (EUR*)	Cost Per Genome USD (EUR*)
Elastic Compute Cloud	259k CPU Hours	\$7,552 (€6,495)	\$0.113 (€0.097)
Data Transfer	42 TB	\$3,566 (€3,067)	\$0.053 (€0.046)
Simple Storage Service	84 TB	\$1,286 (€1,106)	\$0.019 (€0.017)
		Total:	\$0.185 (€0.16)

* USD to EUR conversion based on October 31st (\$1:€0.86)



Learn more about Bactopia at: [bactopia.github.io](#) or [ePoster](#) and Staphopia at: [staphopia.emory.edu](#) or [Talk](#)

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