



Computer Environments

Funding Disclosure

- This work is supported by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funding under the Global Health Security Partnerships: Expanding and Improving Public Health Laboratory Strategies and Systems (Grant Number: NU2HGH000080).

Table of contents



1

Introduction to Computer Environments

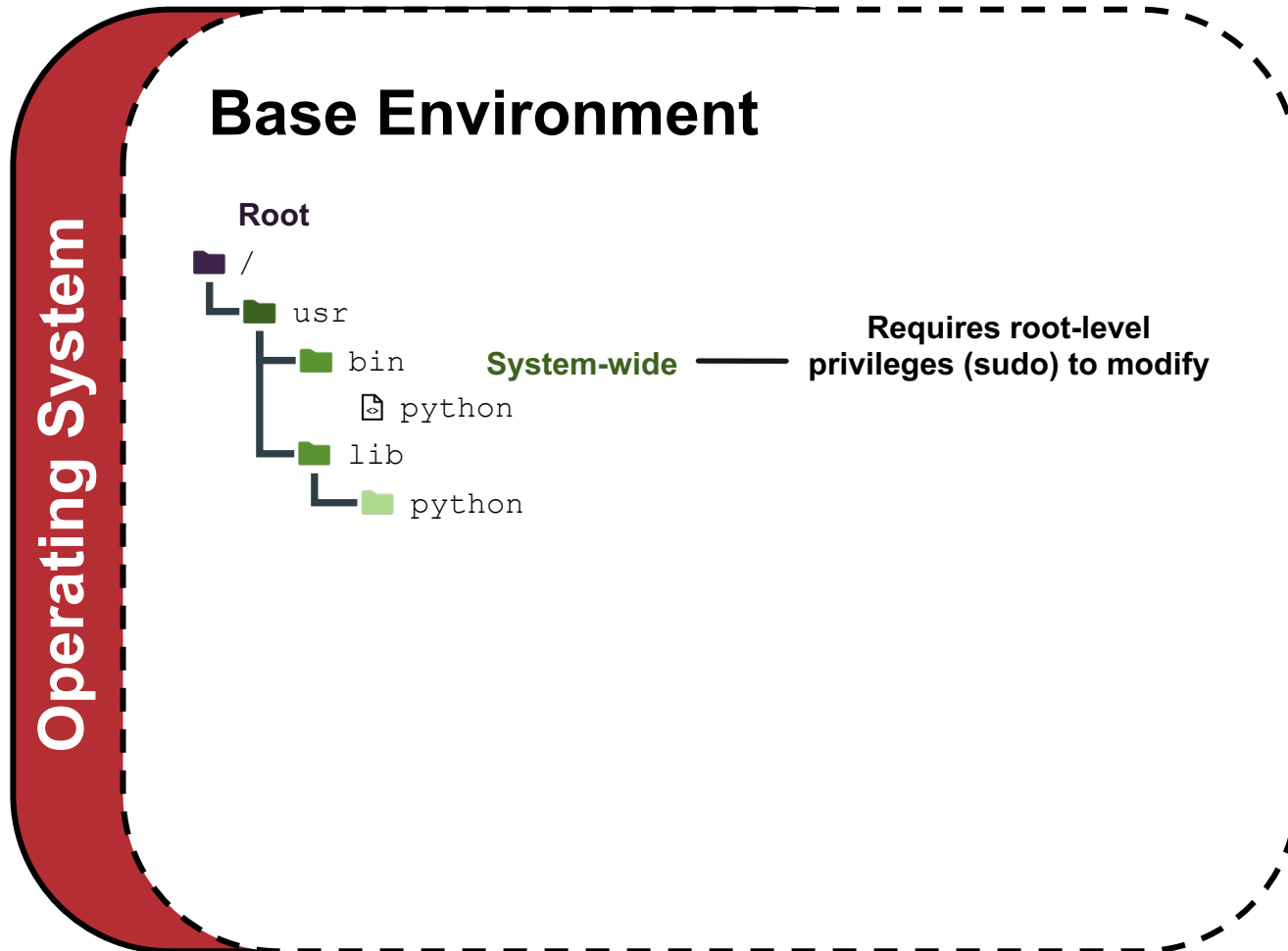
2

Environment Management Programs



Introduction to Computer Environments

Computer Environment Basics



Operating System:

Software that manages the computer hardware (e.g., Ubuntu)

Software:

One or more executable scripts that perform tasks

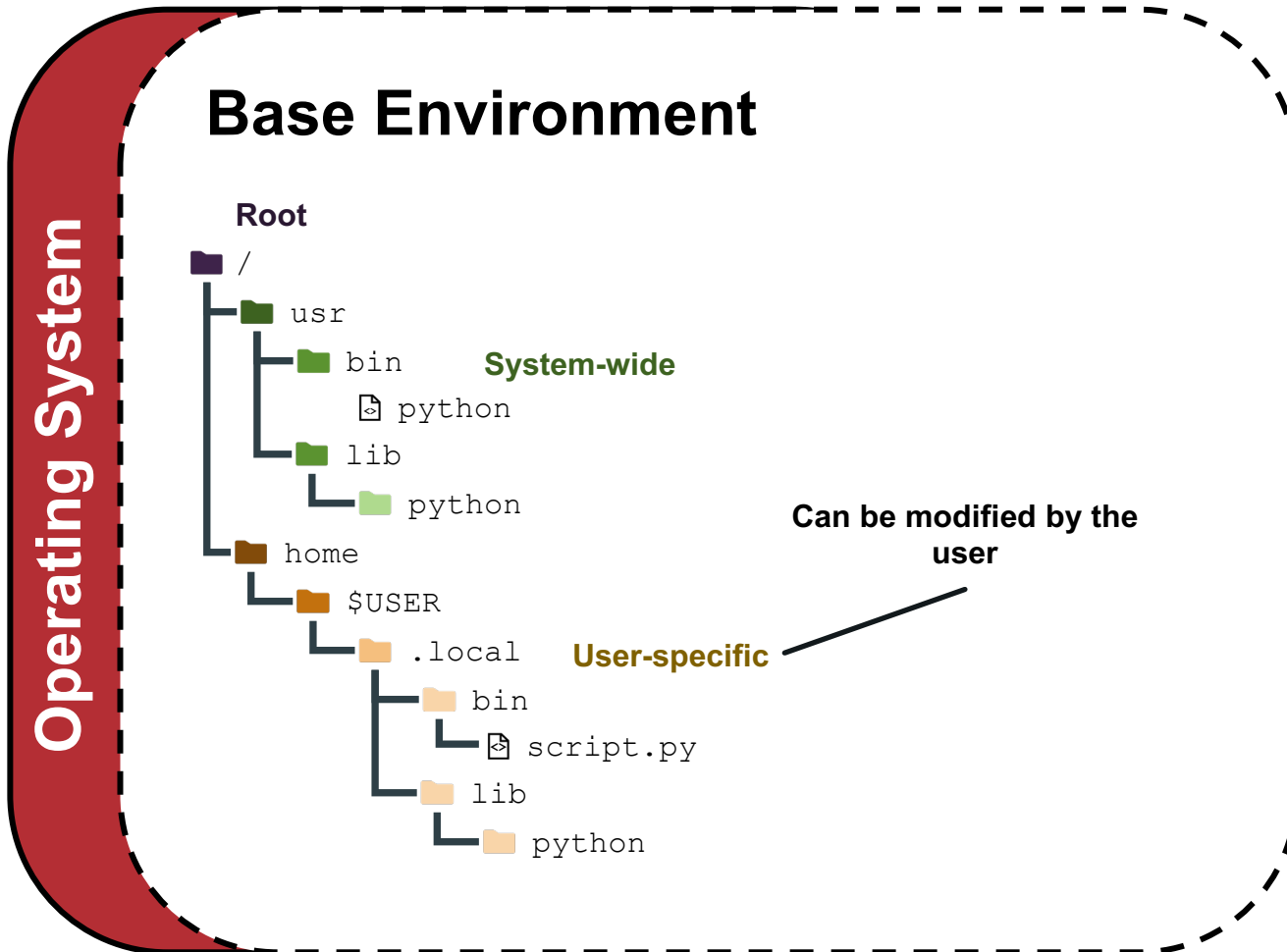
Dependencies:

Required software components (e.g., Java, Python, Python modules)

Library:

A collection of dependencies (often software / language specific)

Computer Environment Basics



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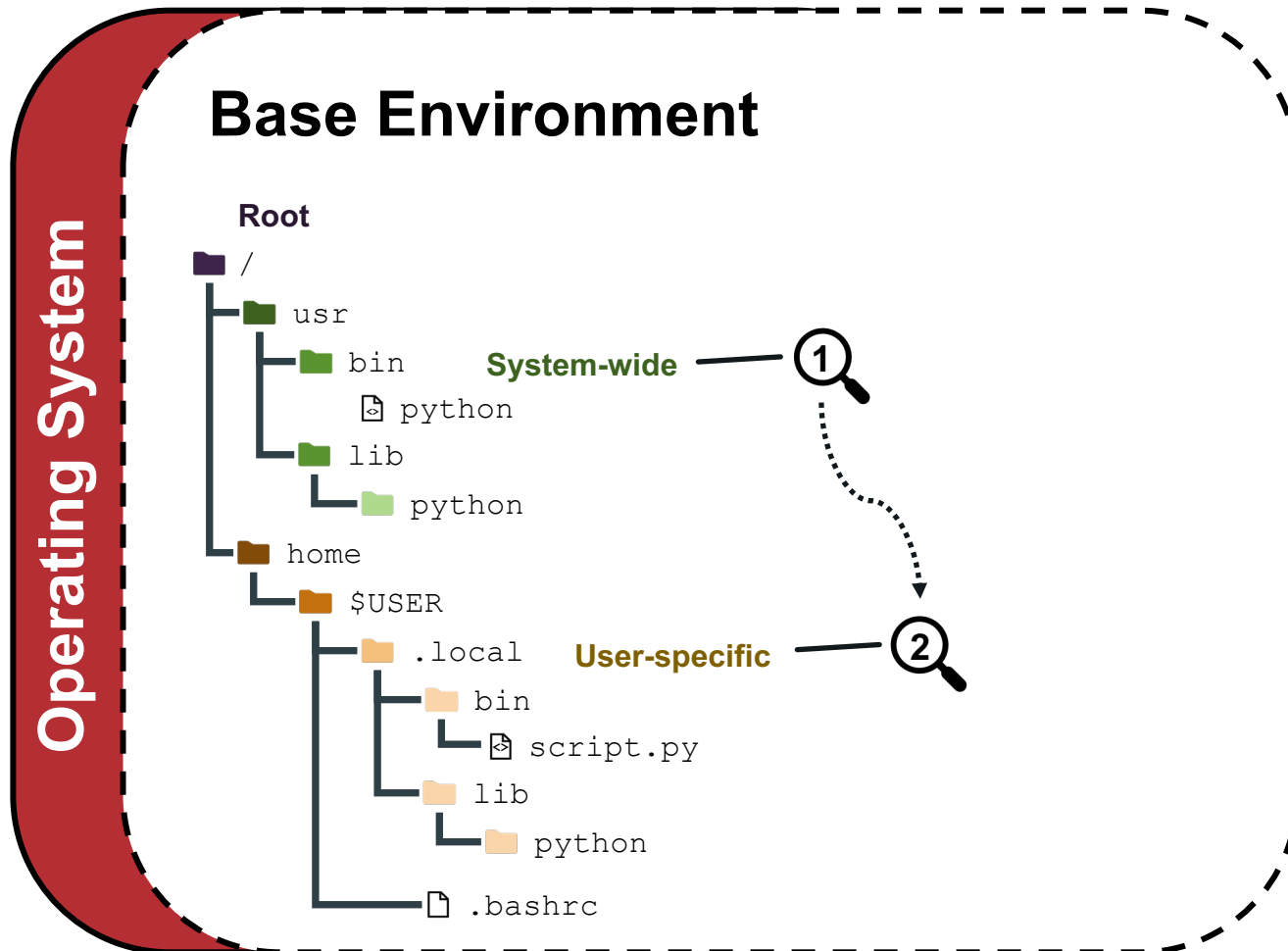
Library:

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Software:

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Computer Environment Basics



PATH Resolution:

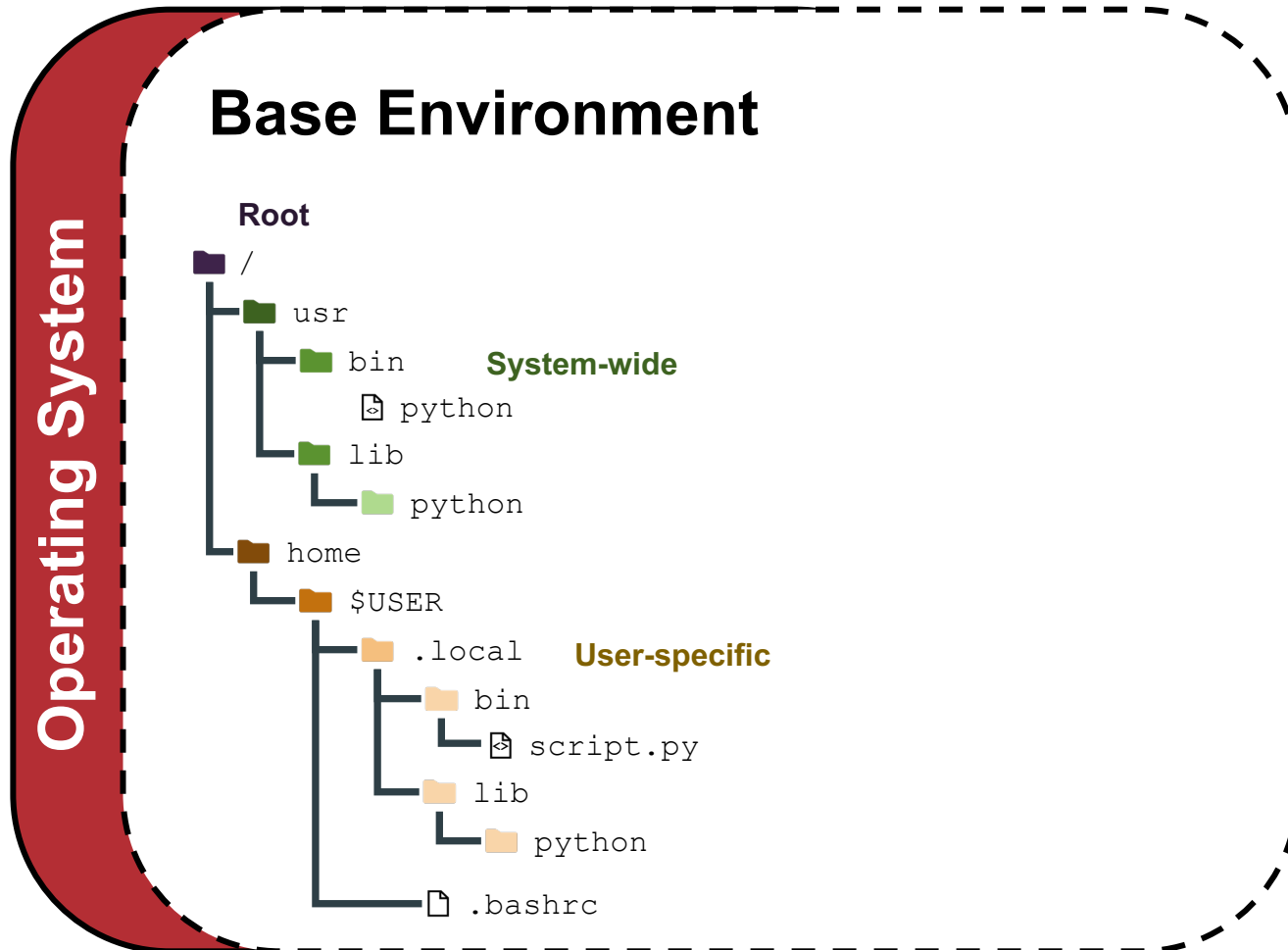
The operating system searches **system-wide** resources first, unless explicitly told otherwise.

You can update the search order by modifying the `PATH` variable:

```
...  
export PATH=/home/${USER}/.local/bin/:$PATH  
...
```

Add this to your `.bashrc` file to make it occur on login

Computer Environment Basics

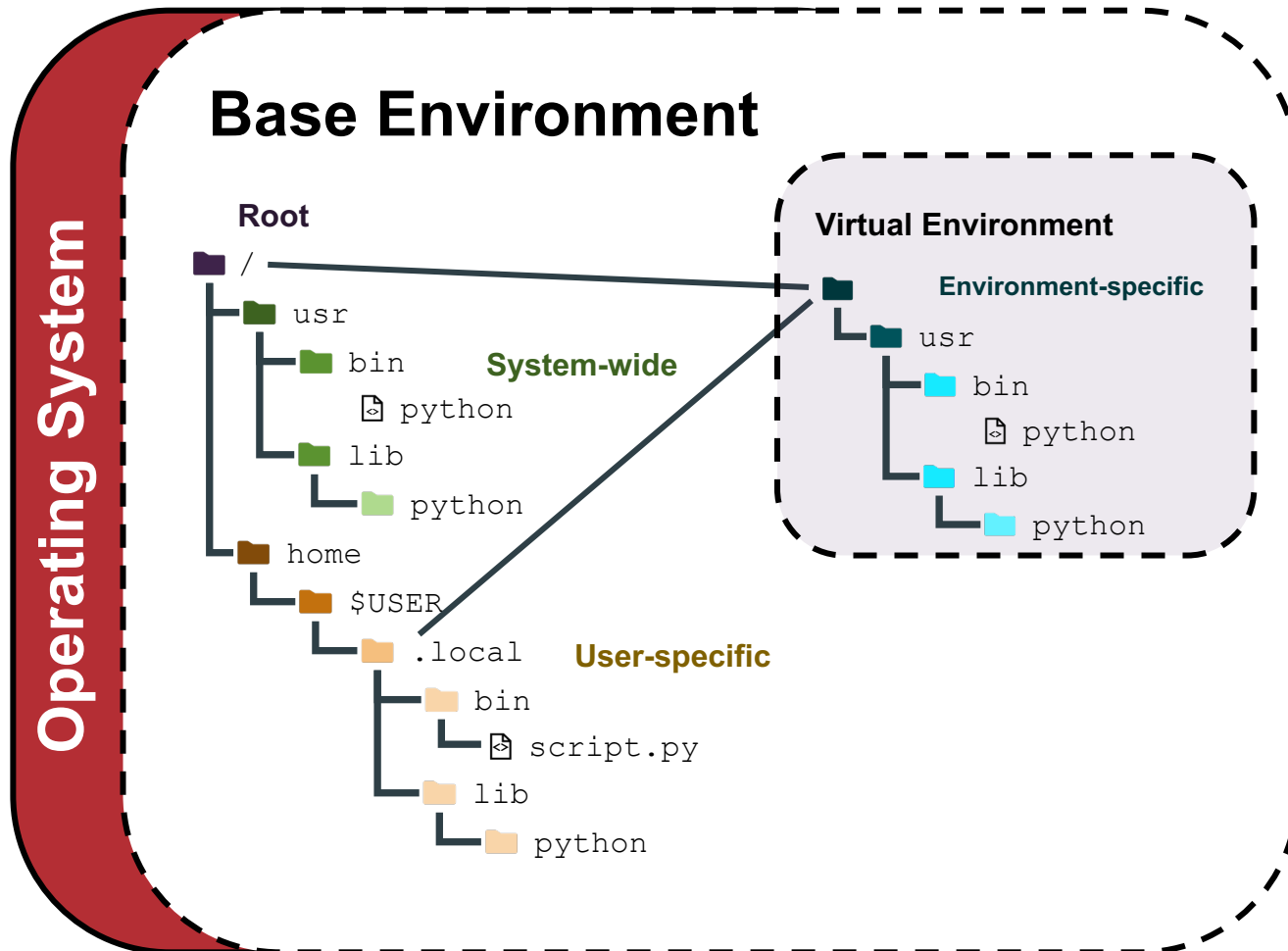


Managing dependencies:
Dependencies can be managed using `PATH`.

⚠ Can get messy fast!

Software can **change behavior** or **break!**

Computer Environment Basics



Virtual environments:

Virtual environments help manage complex dependencies.

Environment management programs:

- `venv` (Python-specific)
- Conda / Mamba / Pixi (Universal)
- Containers (more on this later!)

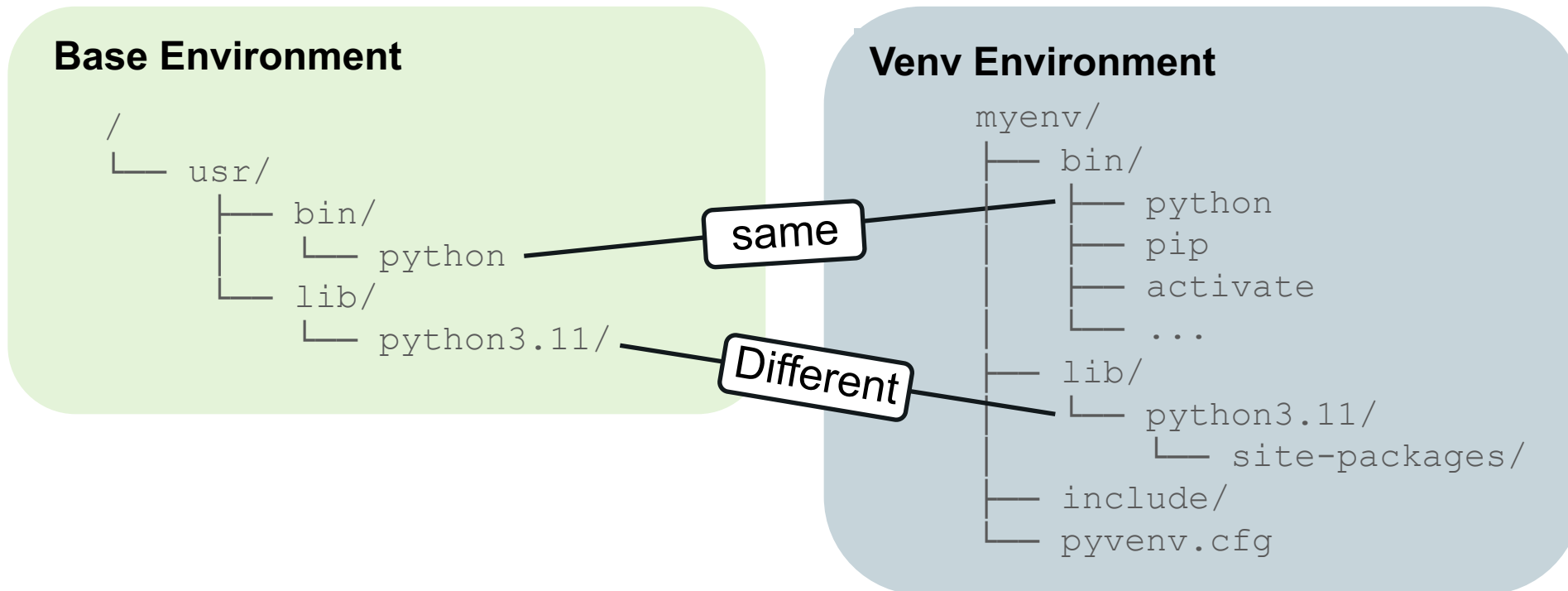
Each program manages environments **very** differently!



Environment Management Programs

Environment Management (Venv)

Venv is a lightweight, python-specific environment management tool that facilitates the **isolation of python libraries, not the python executable.** Restricted to the base operating system.



Example: Venv

Create and activate environment

```
python -m venv myenv  
source myenv/bin/activate
```

Install modules

```
pip install numpy<2 pandas=1.5.0
```

Run script

```
Python script.py
```

Deactivate (close) environment

```
deactivate
```

Sharing Environments (Venv)

```
# Create sharable requirements file  
pip freeze > requirements.txt  
  
# Install via requirements file  
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

requirements.txt:

```
numpy==1.18  
pandas==1.5.0
```

Environment Management (Conda / Mamba / Pixi)

Conda, Mamba, and Pixi support multiple languages (Python, Java, C++, etc.,) and binaries. Manage **both** the executables and their dependencies. Restricted to the base operating system.

Base Environment

```
/
├── usr/
│   ├── bin/
│   │   └── python
│   └── lib/
│       └── python3.11/
```

Different

Different

Conda Environment

```
~/miniconda3/envs/myenv/
├── bin/
│   ├── python
│   ├── samtools
│   ├── bcftools
│   └── ...
├── lib/
│   ├── libpython3.11.so
│   ├── libz.so
│   ├── libssl.so
│   └── ...
├── include/
├── share/
└── conda-meta/
```

Conda vs Mamba vs Pixi

	Conda	Mamba	Pixi
Initial Release Date	2012	2019	2023
Ecosystem	Conda	Conda	Conda + PyPI
Solver speed	Slow	Fast	Fast
Environment scope	Global / named	Global / named	Project-local
Config format	<code>environment.yml</code>	<code>environment.yml</code>	<code>pixi.toml</code>
Reproducibility	Medium	Medium	High
Drop-in replacement for Conda	-	Sometimes	No

Miniconda and Micromamba

	Conda	Miniconda	Mamba	Micromamba
Drop-in replacement for Conda	-	Yes	Yes	No
Packages included	600+	130+	89	0
Approx. Install size (GB)	9.7	0.9	0.4	0.05

source: <https://www.anaconda.com/docs/getting-started/concepts/anaconda-or-miniconda>

- **Miniconda** is **Conda** but with fewer base packages
- **Micromamba** is an executable binary of **Mamba** with no base packages

Micromamba is recommended for most applications

Micromamba Shell Configuration

Importance difference:


- Conda, Mamba, and Miniconda are **not compiled** – uses interpreter (Python), so code runs in **current shell**
- Micromamba is **compiled** (binary executable) - no interpreter, so code runs in **subshell**

The subshell output must be interpreted by the current shell for changes to be applied to the environment!

Micromamba solves this by wrapping the binary in shell functions:

```
```\n eval "$ (micromamba shell hook --shell bash) "\n```\n
```

Add this to your  
.bashrc file to make  
it occur on login



# Example: Conda

## # Create and activate environment

```
conda create \
 -n myenv \
 python=3.10
```

```
conda activate myenv
```

## # Install binaries & libraries

```
conda install \
 -c conda-forge \
 -c bioconda \
 samtools numpy pandas
```

## # Run script

```
Python script.py
samtools view alignment.bam
```

## # Deactivate (close) environment

```
deactivate
```

# Sharing Environments (Conda)

```
Create sharable environment file
conda env export -n myenv > environment.yml

Install via environment file
conda create -f environment.yml
```

## **environment.yml**

```
name: myenv
channels:
 - bioconda
 - conda-forge
dependencies:
samtools=1.18=hd87286a_0
numpy=1.26.4=py311h64a7726_0
pandas=2.2.3=py311h7db5c69_1
```



---

# Interactive Session

Insert link to webpage activity



**APHL Global  
Health webpage**



# Questions?

This work is supported by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funding under the Global Health Security Partnerships: Expanding and Improving Public Health Laboratory Strategies and Systems (Grant Number: NU2HGH000080).