## Galaxy for virologist training Exercise 2: Quality control and trimming

Despite the improvement of sequencing methods, there is no error-free technique. A correct measuring of the sequencing quality is essential for identifying problems in the sequencing, thus, this must be the first step in every sequencing analysis. Once the quality control is finished, it's important to remove those low quality reads, or short reads, for which a trimming step is mandatory. After the trimming step it is recommended to perform a new quality control step to be sure that trimming worked.

## 1. Illumina Quality control and trimming

Title Pre-processing

PRJEB43037 - In August 2020, an outbreak of West Nile Virus affected 71 people with meningoencephalitis in Andalusia and 6 more cases in Extremadura (south-west of Spain), causing a total of eight deaths. The virus belonged to the lineage 1 and was relatively similar to previous outbreaks occurred in the

Mediterranean region. Here, we present a detailed analysis of the outbreak, including an extensive phylogenetic study. This is one of

the outbreak samples.

 How do I check whether my Illumina data was correctly sequenced?

• How can I improve the quality of my data?

• Perform a quality control in raw Illumina reads

Perform a quality trimming in raw Illumina reads

• Perform a quality control in trimmed Illumina reads

Estimated 25 min

time

**Training** 

dataset:

Questions:

Objectives:

## 1. Quality control

To run the quality control over the samples, follow these steps: 1. <u>Create a new history, as we explained yesterday</u> named **Illumina preprocessing** 2. <u>Upload data as seen yesterday</u>, copy and paste the following URLs:

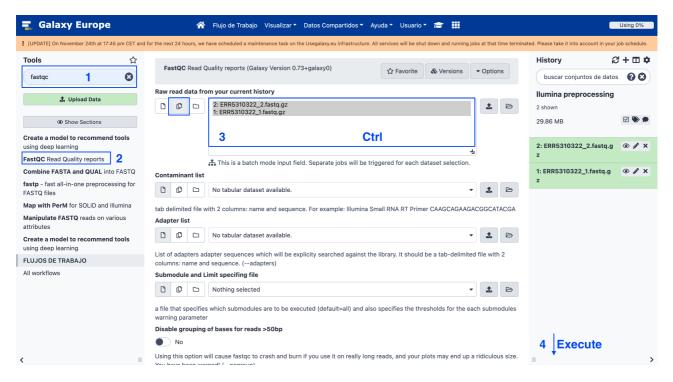
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/ERR531/002/ERR5310322/ERR5310
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/ERR531/002/ERR5310322/ERR5310

- 1. Search for the **fastqc** tool and select **FastQC Read Quality reports** and set the following parameters:
  - Select multiple file data set in Raw read data from your current history
  - $\circ~$  With the Ctrl~key pressed, select the two datasets
  - Then go down and select Execute

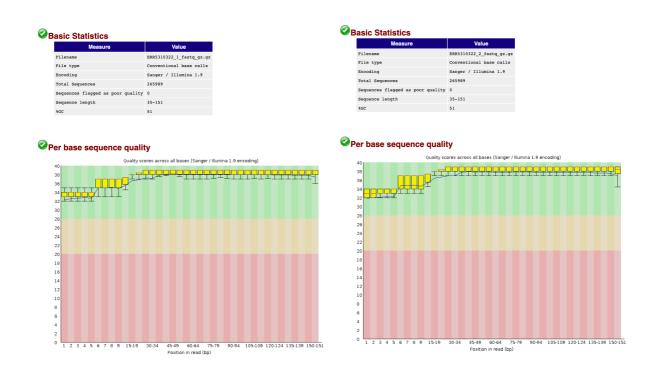
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- 1. Quality control
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To see the results we are going to open the jobs with **Web page** in their name for both data 1 and data 2.



Here, you can see the number of reads in each file, the maximum and minimum length of all reads in the sample, and the quality plots for both R1 and R2. They look quite good, but we are going to run trimming over the samples.

▶ How many reads do the samples have?

#### First question

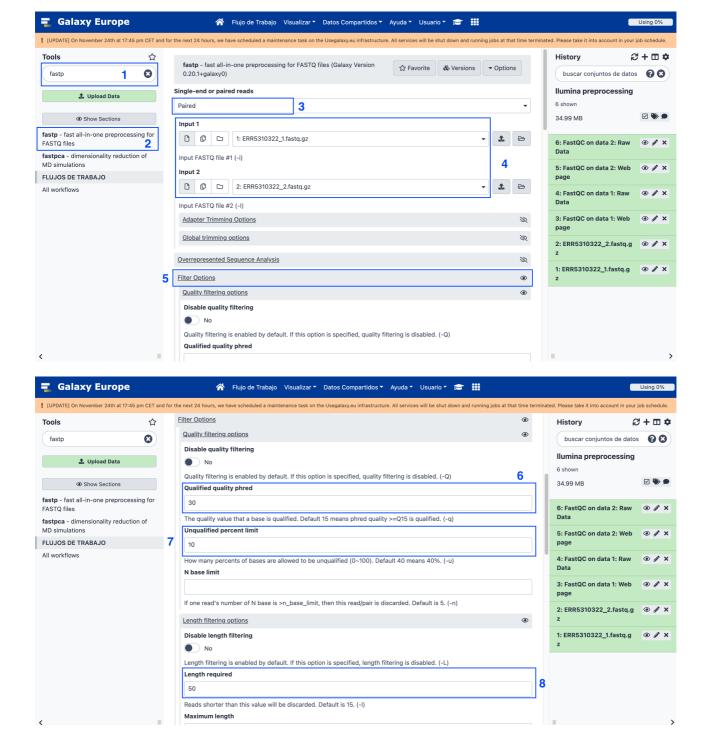
▶ How do I check whether my Illumina data was correctly sequenced?

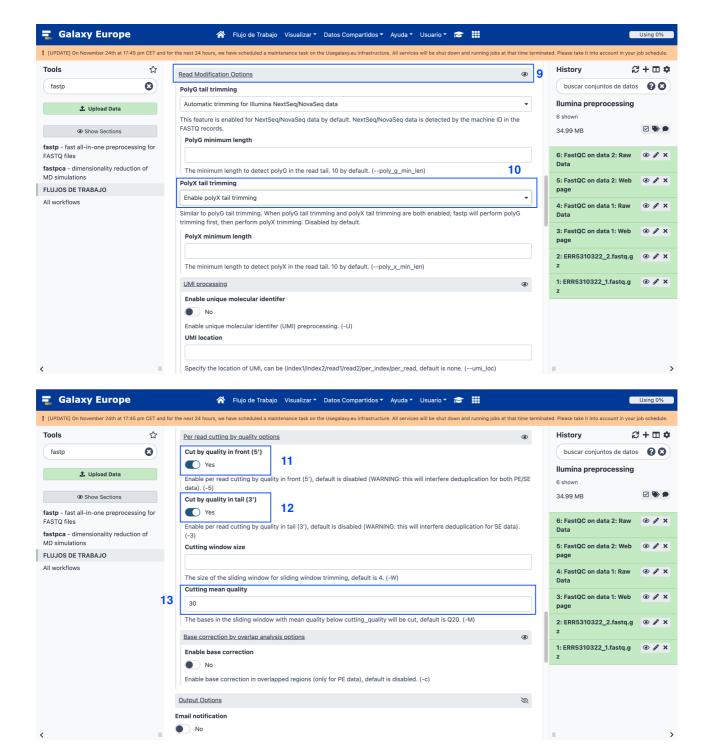
## 2. Trimming

Once we have performed the quality control, we have to perform the quality and read length trimming:

 Search for fastp in the tools and select fastp - fast all-in-one preprocessing for FASTQ files

- 2. Select custom parameters:
  - Single-end or paired reads > Paired
    - Input 1 > Browse datasets (right folder icon) > Select ERR5310322\_1.fastq.gz
    - Input 2 > Browse datasets > Select ERR5310322\_2.fastq.gz
  - o Display Filter Options
    - Quality Filtering options
      - Qualified Quality Phred = 30
      - Unqualified percent limit = 10
    - Length Filtering Options
      - Length required = 50
  - · Read modification options
    - PoliX tail trimming > Enable polyX tail trimming
    - Per read cutting by quality options
      - Cut by quality in front (5') > Yes
      - Cut by quality in tail (3') > Yes
      - Cutting mean quality = 30
- 3. Finally, click on Execute





To see the trimming stats, have a look at the **fastp on data 2 and data 1: HTML report** file. You should see something like that.

# fastp report for ERR5310322\_1\_fastq\_gz.fastq.gz

#### Summary

#### General

fastp version:	<pre>0.20.1 (https://github.com/OpenGene/fastp)</pre>		
sequencing:	paired end (151 cycles + 151 cycles)		
mean length before filtering:	105bp, 105bp		
mean length after filtering:	113bp, 113bp		
duplication rate:	19.977989%		
Insert size peak:	84		

#### **Before filtering**

total reads:	531.978000 K
total bases:	56.257825 M
Q20 bases:	54.842431 M (97.484094%)
Q30 bases:	54.605191 M (97.062393%)
GC content:	50.644494%

#### After filtering

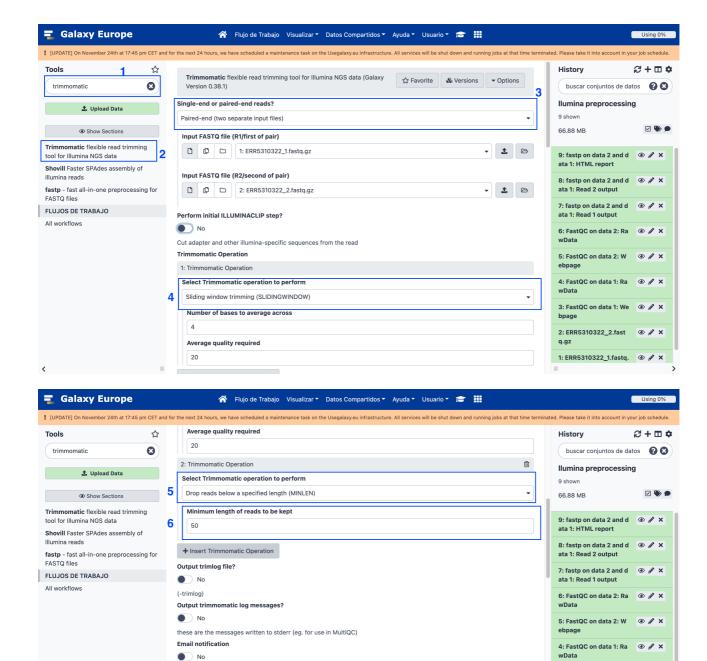
total reads:	433.314000 K
total bases:	49.003611 M
Q20 bases:	48.876432 M (99.740470%)
Q30 bases:	48.825481 M (99.636496%)
GC content:	51.087943%

Filtering result

▶ How many reads have we lost?

#### Other trimming tools

- 1. Search for **trimmomatic** in the tools and select **Trimmomatic flexible** read trimming tool for Illumina NGS data
- 2. Select custom parameters:
  - Single-end or paired-end reads? = Paired-end (two separated files)
  - Input FASTQ file (R1/first of pair) = ERR5310322\_1.fastq.gz
  - Input FASTQ file (R2/second of pair) = ERR5310322\_2.fastq.gz
  - Insert Trimmomatic Operation:
    - Select Trimmomatic operation to perform: MINLEN
    - Minimum length of reads to be kept = 50
- 3. Select Execute



3: FastQC on data 1: We 💿 🧨 🗙

Trimmomatic does not perform statistics over trimmed reads, so we need to perform FastQC again over the Trimmomatic results.

✓ Execute

Send an email notification when the job completes

Trimmomatic performs a variety of useful trimming tasks for illumina paired-end and single ended data.

► Try to do it on your own.

#### Second question

- ► How can I improve the quality of my data?
  - This hands-on history URL: <a href="https://usegalaxy.eu/u/s.varona/h/illumina-preprocessing">https://usegalaxy.eu/u/s.varona/h/illumina-preprocessing</a>

## 2. Nanopore Quality control and trimming

Title Galaxy

Training dataset:

The data we are going to manage corresponds to Nanopore amplicon sequencing data using ARTIC network primers por SARS-CoV-2 genome. From the Fast5 files generated by the ONT software, we are going to select the pass reads, so they are already filtered by quality.

Title
Questions:

• How do I know if my Nanopore data was correctly sequenced?

• Perform a quality control in raw Illumina reads
• Perform a quality trimming in raw Nanopore reads
• Perform a quality control in trimmed Nanopore reads
• Perform a quality control in trimmed Nanopore reads

## 1. Quality control

time:

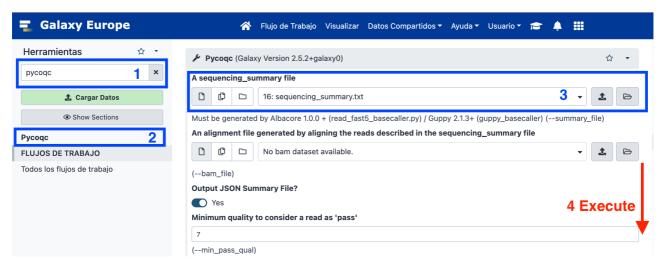
To run the quality control over the samples, follow these steps: 1. <u>Create a new history has explained yesterday</u> named **Nanopore quality** 2. <u>Upload data as seen yesterday</u>, copy and paste the following URLs:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nf-core/test-datasets/viralrechttps://raw.githubusercontent.com/nf-core/test-datasets/viralr

#### 1.1. PycoQC

To use PycoQC we need to use the sequencing\_summary.txt provided by de Nanopore sequencing machine.

- Upload data as seen yesterday, copy and paste the following URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nf-core/testdatasets/viralrecon/nanopore/minion/sequencing\_summary.txt
- 2. Search for the Pycoqc tool and select it.
- 3. Run the tool as follows:
  - In A sequencing\_summary file: Select the sequencing\_summary.txt we just uploaded
  - · Leave the rest as defaults
  - Select Execute



Then inspect the resulting PycoQC HTML Report:

### General run summary

Status	Run Duration (h)	Active Channels	Number of Runids	Number of Barcodes
All Reads	7.98	496	1	9
Pass Reads	7.98	494	1	9

## Basecall summary

Status	Reads	Bases	N50	Median Read Length	Median PHRED score
All Reads	2.449000e+4	1.284332e+7	515	514	13.055
Pass Reads	2.435200e+4	1.276470e+7	515	514	13.067

#### Question

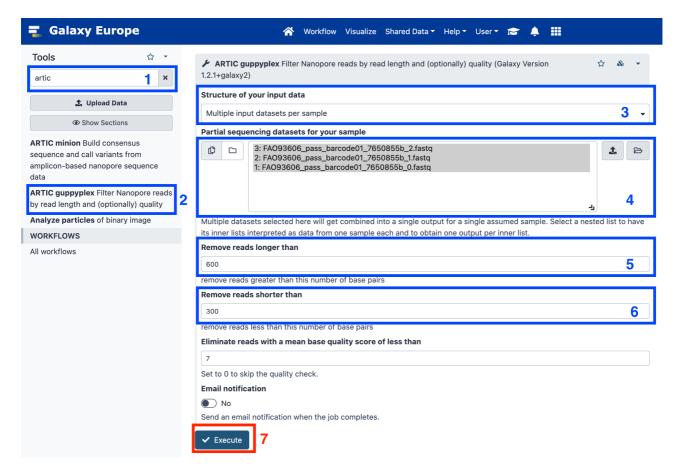
- ▶ How many reads do the samples have?
- ▶ Do you understand all the plots?
- ▶ How do I check whether my Nanopore data was correctly sequenced?

## 2. Trimming

When Nanopore reads are being sequenced, the MinKnown software splits Fast5 reads into quality pass and quality fail. As we will select only Fast5 pass reads, we won't need to perform a quality trimming, so even if we see that the reads have a bad Phred score, we know that the ONT software considered the reads as "good quality".

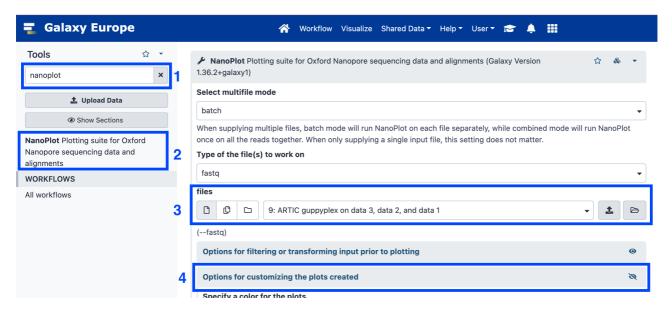
Then we will only be performing a read length trimming. As we are using amplicon sequencing data, we won't be expecting reads smaller than 400 nucleotides, nor higher than 600, which would obviously correspond to chimeric reads.

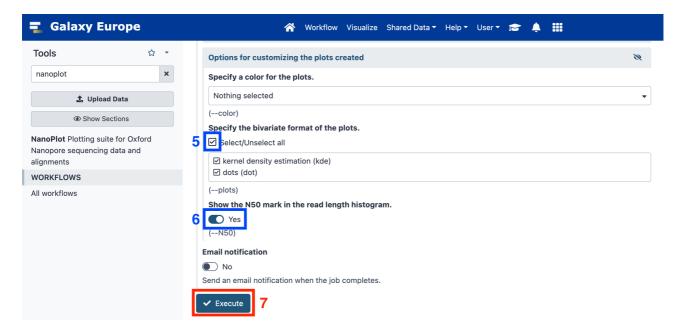
- 1. Search for artic tool
- 2. Select ARTIC guppyplex Filter Nanopore reads by read length and (optionally) quality
- 3. Structure of your input data: Multiple input datasets per sample
- 4. While pressing the Ctrl key, select the three samples
- 5. Remove reads longer than = 600
- 6. Remove reads shorter than = 300
- 7. Do not filter on quality score (speeds up processing) = Yes (we had already select pass reads)



Now we are going to repeat NanoPlot on filtered data:

- Search for the Nanoplot tool and select NanoPlot Plotting suite for Oxford Nanopore sequencing data and alignments
- 2. Run the tool as follows:
  - In the files part, select ARTIC output file.
  - Display Options for customizing the plots created:
    - Specify the bivariate format of the plots > Select all
    - Show the N50 mark in the read length histogram > Yes
  - Select Execute





#### Questions

- ▶ Did our data length and quality improve?
- ▶ How many reads did we lost during trimming step?
  - This hands-on history URL: <a href="https://usegalaxy.eu/u/svarona/h/nanopore-quality">https://usegalaxy.eu/u/svarona/h/nanopore-quality</a>

NOTE: We can't use nanofilt because it is not installed in Galaxy