**Part 1 – For Loops and TDF Visualization**

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--- STAGING WORKING AREA IN SCRATCH ---

Navigate to \****your\**** github repo clone. Git pull to get the updated repo.

cd /scratch/Users/your\_username/sr2023

git pull

Today we’ll be working with multiple FASTQ files at once. Copy all files from:

/scratch/Shares/public/sread2023/data\_files/day5/fastq/

sample1\_day5\_igv.RNA.end1.fastq

sample1\_day5\_igv.RNA.end2.fastq

sample2\_day5\_igv.RNA.end1.fastq

sample2\_day5\_igv.RNA.end2.fastq

To your Day5 working directory. Make a directory for error and output files, if you don’t already have one!

In the past couple days, we’ve run sample one-by-one. While this is fine to do, it becomes very tedious when we’re talking about dozens (or even hundreds!) of samples. Instead, we can use a second script to submit jobs automatically. First, let’s explore **for loops:**

1. Make a new script called example\_for\_loop.sh and type:

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Description automatically generated

1. Exit vim and run the script:

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

Notice your script ran the “echo $index” command multiple times, but the output changed from 0 to 3. For loops perform the code in the body of the loop for each entry in the sequence you gave it. We iterate over these values and assign them to the variable “index” for each loop (you can set the variable name to whatever you want).

1. We can do this with other commands too, not just numbers. Edit your example\_for\_loop.sh to instead use ls:

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Description automatically generated

1. And run it as before:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Now, the value of “index” is set to each sequential value in the output of our ls command. Let’s change the body of the for loop now to run a different command other than echo.

1. Edit your example\_for\_loop.sh:

A computer screen with white text

Description automatically generated

Note you’ll need to include the indir path too, since we’re running a command on the file itself!

1. Run the script

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Description automatically generated

Now, instead of just printing the file name, we’re printing the first line of the file.

Notice that we’ve only been running one process though. If we want to process many large files on the cluster, we need to submit multiple jobs. How would we utilize loops to submit multiple jobs?

1. Open up the script **d5-fastq-to-tdf.sbatch:**

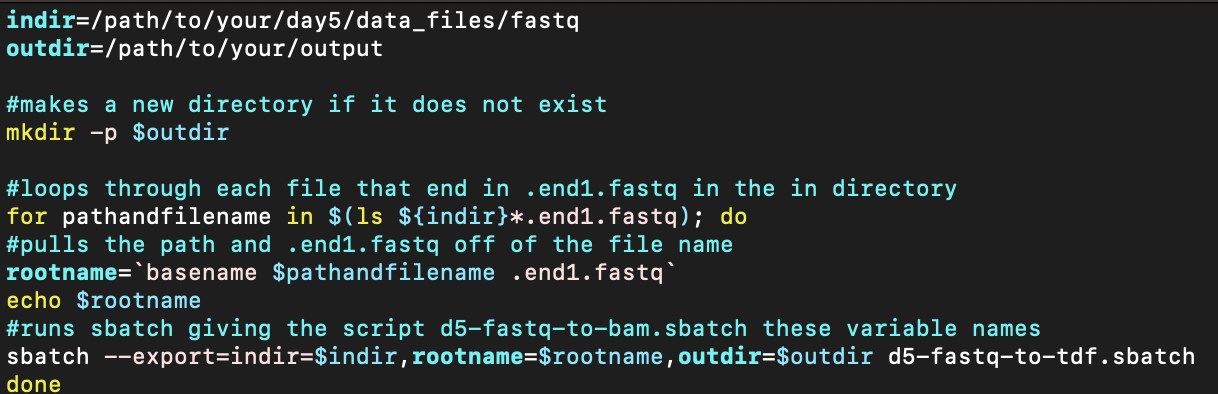
A computer screen with text and numbers

Description automatically generated

1. Edit the SBATCH parameters for your email, and e\_and\_o paths. Note that we’re setting FILENAME, INDIR, BAM, SAM, and QC, but we never set the value for rootname, indir, or outdir. We’ll set these using another script.

The rest of the script is a combined pipeline of everything you ran this week. There’s no need to edit anything else. You’ll learn more about pipeline development next week.

1. Open up a new file and write the script below: runloopfastqtotdf.sh



1. Change the path for indir to your Day5 fastq directory, and the path for outdir to your desired output directory. Then, take a look at the for loop starting on line 8:

The first line lists all of the files in indir which match the pattern \*.end1.fastq. For each iteration, our loop will use the next file name and store that value in the variable pathandfilename

Next, the value for rootname is set using the basename command. This strips off the .end1.fastq portion of each file.

Finally, we use sbatch –export to submit the script **d5-fastq-to-tdf.sbatch** as a job on the compute cluster. –export assigns each variable in the new job to a new value. In this case, for each job, “rootname” will change each time to a new file.

Save and exit the file.

Since sbatch is used inside the script to actually submit the jobs, all we have to do is run the loop:

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Description automatically generated

Now we have TDF files, just as we learned during Day 4.

**To view our files, we can open them in IGV. Yesterday, you viewed them in the web app, which is lightweight but lacks functionality. This next step is a demonstration of the desktop version of IGV. If you have the desktop version installed, you can follow along. Otherwise, just tune in to the presentation.**

**Part 2 - Week 1 assessment**

List the files in /scratch/Shares/public/sread2023/day5/assessment\_fastq

Pick any of the available day5 datasets (or do them all together with a loop!). Make a new sbatch script that takes as input these paired FASTQ files, and processes them, checks their quality by using FASTQC, trims them, maps them using HISAT2, converts them to BAM, and then makes TDF files.

