#### Deliverable 2D

Perform this first set of operations for all three datasets.

Prepare a separate directory for each project, with subdirectories as needed.

First let's describe the data we have. For each set of fastq files, describe:

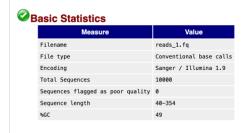
- 1. How many reads are in each file
  - 1. Lambda
    - 1. Reads 1.fq 16874 paired
    - 2. Reads 2.fg 16794 paired
    - 3. Longreads.fq 10458 single
  - 2. Ppar
    - 1. SRR6805880.tiny.fastq 1000
    - 2. SRR6805881.tiny.fastq 1248
    - 3. SRR6805882.tiny.fastq 1104
    - 4. SRR6805883.tiny.fastq 1134
    - 5. SRR6805884.tiny.fastq 1173
    - 6. SRR6805885.tiny.fastq 1258
  - 3. Day
    - 1. 10\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 28893152
    - 2. 10\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 28893152
    - 3. 11\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 29291552
    - 4. 11\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 29291552
    - 5. 12\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 29043844
    - 6. 12\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 29043844
    - 7. 13 S1 L001 R1 001.fastq 29023016
    - 8. 13\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 29023016
    - 9. 14 S1 L001 R1 001.fastq 24730770
    - 10. 14\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 24730770
    - 11. 15\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 28387419
    - 12. 15\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 28387419
    - 13. 1 S1 L001 R1 001.fastq 32833451
    - 14. 1\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 32833451
    - 15. 2\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 33738336
    - 16. 2 S1 L001 R2 001.fastq 33738336
    - 17. 3\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 35731214
    - 18. 3\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 35731214
    - 19. 4\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 36678316
    - 20. 4\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq 36678316
    - 21. 5\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 36972680
    - 22. 5 S1 L001 R2 001.fastg 36972680
    - 23. 6\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq 31401357

```
24. 6_S1_L001_R2_001.fastq - 31401357
25. 7_S1_L001_R1_001.fastq - 35536673
26. 7_S1_L001_R2_001.fastq - 35536673
27. 8_S1_L001_R1_001.fastq - 24498096
28. 8_S1_L001_R2_001.fastq - 24498096
29. 9_S1_L001_R1_001.fastq - 29794050
30. 9_S1_L001_R2_001.fastq - 29794050
```

- 2. The length of the reads and if they are single or paired-end
  - 1. Lambda
    - 1. Paired; 40-354
  - 2. Ppar
    - 1. Single; 80
  - 3. Day
    - 1. Paired; very varied
- 3. The overall quality of the reads and anything to be concerned about
  - 1. Lambda and ppar both were not the best quality (using head command) and for both there were a lot of random characters and not just letters. For the Day data, there were a lot of letters (way more than random characters) which means it was of higher quality than the other two.
- 4. Whether they appear to have adapter sequences that need to be trimmed
  - 1. Lambda and Day did not
  - 2. Ppar TGCAG adapter sequence

Collect quality control data on the reads, in the form of an .html file produced by fastqc.

- 1. Lambda
  - 1. Reads 1.fg 16874 paired



2. Reads 2.fq – 16794 paired

1.

# Basic Statistics

Measure	Value			
Filename	reads_2.fq			
File type	Conventional base calls			
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9			
Total Sequences	10000			
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0			
Sequence length	40-366			
%GC	49			

1.

3. Longreads.fq 10458 single

## Basic Statistics

Measure	Value			
Filename	longreads.fq			
File type	Conventional base calls			
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9			
Total Sequences	6000			
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0			
Sequence length	40-2561			
%GC	50			

1.

2. Ppar

1. SRR6805880.tiny.fastq - 1000



2. SRR6805881.tiny.fastq - 1248

# Basic Statistics Measure Filename File type File type Conventional base calts Encoding Total Sequences Sequences flaged as poor quality Sequence length 80

1. 3. SRR6805882.tiny.fastq – 1104

Basic Statistics

Measure

Filename

File type

Encoding

Total Sequences

Sequences 11000

Sequences 11000

Sequences 11000

4. SRR6805883.tiny.fastq – 1134

Sequence length

Basic Statistics

Measure

Filename

Fileny

File type

Conventional base calts

Encoding

Total Sequences

Sequences flapped as poor quality

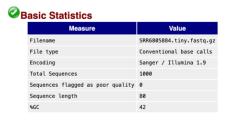
Sequence length

80

60C

42

5. SRR6805884.tiny.fastq – 1173



6. SRR6805885.tiny.fastq – 1258

1.

1.

Measure	Value				
Filename	SRR6805885.tiny.fastq.g				
File type	Conventional base calls				
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9				
Total Sequences	1000				
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0				
Sequence length	80				
%GC	42				

If the sequences of a project need trimming, perform this step as described in the Marine Genomics tutorial, using cutadapt.

Ppar → wrote a shell script

For filename on \*.tiny.fastq.gz

Do

Base=\$(basenamme \$filename .tiny.fastq.qz)

Echo \${base }

Cutadapt -q TGCAG \${base}.tiny.fastq.qz -o \${base}.tiny\_trimmed.fastq.qz

Done

For now, leave the Day data and perform the rest of the operations only on the lambda phage and Ppar (sea cucumber) data.

## Index the genome for each species using bowtie.

(/courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/cutadapt\_env) [vyas.aas@c0184 week4]\$ bowtie2-build ppar\_tinygenome.fna.gz ppar\_tinygenome

[vyas.aas@login-00 lambda]\$ bowtie2-build lambda.fasta lambda

Map the reads to the genome using bowtie. (How is the command used in the Marine Genomics tutorial different from that used in the bowtie tutorial?)

Ppar →

```
For filename on *.tiny_trimmed.fastq.gz
Do
Base=$(basename $filename .tiny_trimmed.fastq.qz)
Echo ${base}
Bowtie2 -x ppar_tinygenome -U ${base}.tiny_trimmed.fastq.gz -S ${base}.sam
Done
Lambda →
[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]$ bowtie2 -x
/home/vyas.aas/2B_deliverable/lambda/bowtie2/example/index/lambda_virus -1
/home/vyas.aas/2B_deliverable/lambda/bowtie2/example/reads/reads_1.fq -2
/home/vyas.aas/2B_deliverable/bowtie2/example/reads/reads_2.fq -S eq2.sam
10000 reads; of these:
 10000 (100.00%) were paired; of these:
  834 (8.34%) aligned concordantly 0 times
  9166 (91.66%) aligned concordantly exactly 1 time
  0 (0.00%) aligned concordantly >1 times
  834 pairs aligned concordantly 0 times; of these:
   42 (5.04%) aligned discordantly 1 time
  792 pairs aligned 0 times concordantly or discordantly; of these:
   1584 mates make up the pairs; of these:
    1005 (63.45%) aligned 0 times
    579 (36.55%) aligned exactly 1 time
    0 (0.00%) aligned >1 times
```

94.97% overall alignment rate

Convert the files containing mapped reads from sam to bam files using samtools.

There are two programs for determining variants (positions where the read sequences differ from the reference genome) that we were introduced to: bcftools and angsd. Use each of these to call variants for the lambda phage and sea cuke data, and compare the results.

## $Ppar \rightarrow$

For filename on \*.tiny\_trimmed.fastq.gz

Do

Base=\$(basename \$filename .tiny\_trimmed.fastq.gz)

Echo \${base}

Bowtie2 -x ppar\_tinygenome -U \${base}.tiny\_trimmed.fastq.gz -S \${base}.sam

Done

#### Lambda →

[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ module load samtools/1.9

[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ samtools view -bS eg2.sam > eg2.bam

[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ samtools sort eq2.bam -o eq2.sorted.bam

[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ ls

eg1.sam eg2.bam eg2.raw.bcf eg2.sam eg2.sorted.bam eg3.sam lambda\_virus.fa lamda\_virus.1.bt2 lamda\_virus.2.bt2 lamda\_virus.3.bt2 lamda\_virus.4.bt2 lamda\_virus.rev.1.bt2 lamda\_virus.rev.2.bt2

angsd

### ppar →

For filename on \*.sam

Do

Base=\$(basename \$filename .sam)

## Echo \${base}

Samtools view -bhS \${base}.sam | samtools sort -o \${base}.bam

Done

Then we activate it using source activation from the shared folder.

[vyas.aas@c0184 week4]\$ /courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/angsd\_env/angsd/angsd -bam bam.filelist -GL 1 -out genotype\_likelihoods -doMaf 2 -SNP\_pval 1e-2 -doMajorMinor 1

## And then $\rightarrow$

(/courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/cutadapt\_env) [vyas.aas@c0184 week4] gunzip genotype\_likelihoods.mafs.gz

(/courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/cutadapt\_env) [vyas.aas@c0184 week4] cat \*.mafs

Chromo position	m	najor	minor	unknownEM	pu=EM	nInd	
KN882277.1	41498 G		Т	0.332737	3.127339e-	-03	3
KN885472.1	10712 C		G	0.126253	1.118604e-	-03	6
KN885472.1	10741 T		A	0.205533	2.729806e-	-03	6
KN885472.1	10746 C		Т	0.113382	1.394211e-	-03	6
KN894013.1	22082 T		С	0.098327	3.551274e-	-03	2
KN894013.1	22084 C		Т	0.106562	3.241062e-	-03	2
KN883616.1	31041 C		A	0.422659	2.070393e-	-03	3
KN883616.1	31042 T		G	0.424129	1.269827e-	-03	3
KN883758.1	179190A		Т	0.336645	3.103740e-	-03	3

#### Lambda →

Converted sam to bam again

(/courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/bcftools\_env) [vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ bcftools mpileup -f /courses/BIOL3411.202430/students/vyas.aas/2B\_deliverable/lambda/bowtie2/example/referenc e/lambda\_virus.fa eg2.sorted.bam | bcftools view -Ov - > eg2.raw.bcf

[mpileup] 1 samples in 1 input files

(/courses/BIOL3411.202430/shared/bcftools\_env)[vyas.aas@c0184 lambda]\$ bcftools view eg2.raw.bcf

HUGE FILE OUTPUT - did not include all data

##fileformat=VCFv4.2

##FILTER=<ID=PASS,Description="All filters passed">

##bcftoolsVersion=1.6+htslib-1.6

##bcftoolsCommand=mpileup -f

/courses/BIOL3411.202430/students/vyas.aas/2B\_deliverable/lambda/bowtie2/example/reference/lambda\_virus.fa eg2.sorted.bam

##contig=<ID=gi|9626243|ref|NC 001416.1|,length=48502>

##ALT=<ID=\*,Description="Represents allele(s) other than observed.">

##INFO=<ID=INDEL,Number=0,Type=Flag,Description="Indicates that the variant is an INDEL.">

##INFO=<ID=IDV,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Maximum number of reads supporting an indel">

##INFO=<ID=IMF,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Maximum fraction of reads supporting an indel"> ##INFO=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Raw read depth">

##INFO=<ID=VDB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Variant Distance Bias for filtering splice-site artefacts in RNA-seq data (bigger is better)",Version="3">

##INFO=<ID=RPB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Mann-Whitney U test of Read Position Bias (bigger is better)">

##INFO=<ID=MQB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Mann-Whitney U test of Mapping Quality Bias (bigger is better)">

##INFO=<ID=BQB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Mann-Whitney U test of Base Quality Bias (bigger is better)">

##INFO=<ID=MQSB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Mann-Whitney U test of Mapping Quality vs Strand Bias (bigger is better)">

##INFO=<ID=SGB,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Segregation based metric.">

##INFO=<ID=MQ0F,Number=1,Type=Float,Description="Fraction of MQ0 reads (smaller is better)"> ##INFO=<ID=I16,Number=16,Type=Float,Description="Auxiliary tag used for calling, see description of bcf callret1 t in bam2bcf.h">

##INFO=<ID=QS,Number=R,Type=Float,Description="Auxiliary tag used for calling">

##FORMAT=<ID=PL,Number=G,Type=Integer,Description="List of Phred-scaled genotype likelihoods"> ##bcftools viewVersion=1.6+htslib-1.6

##bcftools viewCommand=view -Ov -; Date=Thu Mar 14 17:22:29 2024

##bcftools viewCommand=view eg2.raw.bcf; Date=Thu Mar 14 17:22:41 2024

#CHROM	POS	ID	REF	ALT	QUAL	FILTER	INFO	FORM	AT	eg2.sorted.bam
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	1	•	G	<*>	0	•		_
DP=1	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	2	•	G	<*>	0	•		
DP=2	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	2	•	GGCG	GGCGC	CGGGGG	iCG	0	
INDEL	_;IDV=1;I	MF=0.5;[	DP=2;I16	5=1,0,1,0	),0,0,41,	1681,24,	576,42,	1764,1,	1,0,0;QS	=0.0888889,0.91
1111;VDB=0.0	)2;SGB=-	0.379885	;MQ0F	=0	PL	36,1,0				
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	3		G	<*>	0			
DP=2	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	4		С	<*>	0			
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	5		G	<*>	0			
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	6	•	G	<*>	0	•		
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	7	•	С	<*>	0	•		
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	8		G	<*>	0	•		
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	
gi 9626243 r	ef NC_0	01416.1	9	•	Α	<*>	0	•		
DP=3	;116=0,0,	0,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0	,0,0,0,0,0	);QS=0,0	;MQ0F=	0	PL	0,0,0	