# Open Genomics Engine - Command Documentation

# Lee Baker Virginia Bioinformatics Instutute lee@leecbaker.com

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# 1 Introduction

## 2 Commands

OpenGE consists of a collection of operations that can be invoked using the OpenGE should be called with the following syntax:

openge command [options]

where command is one of the commands listed in the following table, and options are various flags and parameters that may be supplied depending on the command:

Command	Description	
convert	Convert a SAM file to a BAM file	
count	Count alignments in a BAM file	
dedup	Mark duplicates	
head	Create a BAM file with the first $n$ alignments of an-	
	other BAM file	
help	Get help for any OpenGE command	
mergesort	Merges and sorts multiple bamfiles	

### 2.1 General

The following flags are common between for all commands. Additional flags and parameters are available for individual commands, depending on the command.

Flag	Long flag	Description
-i filename	in filename	Input filename. Input files can also be specified with-
		out this flag. Optional.
-o $filename$	out filename	Output filename. Defaults to stdout if omitted.
-v	verbose	Display additional information to stderr while pro-
		cessing, including progress indicators and informa-
		tional messages. Optional.
-t	threads	Select the number of threads to be used when doing
		parallel processing. Optional.
-d	nothreads	Disable multithreaded processing.

When input or output files are required, stdin or stdout may be used by simply omitting the input filename or output filename. For instance, the following command:

```
openge mergesort
```

by itself will read a BAM file from command line, process it, and print the results to stdout. This enables commands to be chained together. For instance:

```
openge convert in.sam | openge count
```

will count the number of lines in a SAM file. Console redirection can be used as well. The following two commands are equivalent in a bash shell:

```
openge mergesort a.bam -o c.bam openge mergesort < a.bam > c.bam
```

### 2.2 convert

Converts a SAM file to a BAM file.

## Example:

openge convert in.sam -o out.bam

### 2.3 count

The count command returns the number of alignments contained in one or more BAM files. No parameters (other than input files) are required.

### Example:

```
openge count a.bam openge count b.bam c.bam d.bam
```

## 2.4 dedup

To be completed at a later date.

#### 2.5 head

A single bamfile is generated from the first n alignments in the provided file. The header information saved is the same as in the input file.

For example,

openge head -o output.bam infile.bam -n 500

generates a BAM file called output.bam that contains the header and the first 500 alignments contained in infile.bam.

#### Parameters:

Flag	Long flag	Description
-n	-n	Number of alignments to include in the generated file

## 2.6 help

The help command shows available options for any available command.

openge help [command]

For example:

openge help mergesort

openge help count

Available commands can be seen in the table at the top of this section.

## 2.7 mergesort

This command generates a single bamfile from one or more input files. The supplied input files are merged and then sorted by alignment position or region.

#### Parameters:

Flag	Long flag	Description
-c level	compression level	Compression level- defaults to 6. Valid levels are 0-9,
		and correspond to zlib's deflate compression levels.
-r region	region region	Genomic region to use
-n alignments	n alignments	Number of alignments to use per temporary file. De-
		faults to 500,000.
-C	compresstempfiles	Compress temp files. By default, temporary files are
		uncompressed.

The number of alignments per temporary file has a large effect on speed when processing large datasets. Adjusting the number of alignments upwards produces larger (and fewer) temporary files at the expense of memory, but reduces the processing time.

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