

# Fig 2A for paper: Distribution of Chr 1 Deserts (Chr1, qfiltered)

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## 1 Intro

6/1/2017: Simple script to build fig 2A for the paper, since I can't find Tony's code: distribution of deserts across Chr 1 in all 7 strains. Some associated investigation of N/NA/gaps in reference sequence.

## 2 Preliminaries

Load utility R code; do setup:

```
source('../.../R/wlr.R') # load util code; path relative this folder or sibling in scripts/larrys

## Running as: ruzzo @ D-10-18-109-56.dhcp4.washington.edu; SVN Id, I miss you. $Id: wlr.R 2017-07-21 or later

setup.my.wd('paperfigs') # set working dir; UPDATE if this file moves, or if COPY/PASTE to new file
setup.my.knitr('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figs-knitr/') # knitr's "unnamed-chunk-nnn" figures
my.figs.dir <- 'Fig2A-desert-distribution-figs-mine/'
generic.setup(my.figs.dir)

# frequently need to add figpath to file name
fpath <- function(base, suffix='.pdf', dir=my.figs.dir){
  return(paste(dir, base, suffix, sep=''))
}
```

NOTE: A few code chunks use the knitr cache. I do NOT check for consistency of cached data with code changes and I do NOT know to what extent/whether knitr does, either. If in doubt, delete directories “cache” (knitr’s) and “00common/mycache” (mine) to force rebuild.

CLEAR CACHE!!! T/F will/won't force knitr cache removal (well, actually a rename):

```
decache(FALSE)

# Cache exists, and was left alone.
```

Only using genome seq, so doesn't matter which table set, but qfiltered set is a bit smaller:

```
# see wlr.R for paths
snp.tables.chr1q <- load.snp.tables(use.chr1.tables = TRUE , data.name='full.tables.02.25.15')

# Loading ../00common/mycache/snp.tables.chr1.qfiltered.rda ...Loaded.
# Bindaing qfiltered tables...
```

```
chr1.len <- genome.length.constants()$chr1.length ## 3042585
```

### 3 Gaps in the Reference Sequence/SNP Tables

To place the “pink” (gap) bar(s) in the fig, we need to know: How long, how many, where are the gaps in Chr 1 reference sequence?

```
# Count 'N's in the ref seq
ncount <- unlist(lapply(snp.tables.chr1q,function(x) sum(x$Ref=='N',na.rm=T)))
ncount
```

```
# 1007 1012 1013 1014 1015 3367 1335
#      9   17   16   20   12   16   10
```

```
# Repeat for NA positions (several columns in the tables are simultaneously NA)
nacount <- NULL
for(i in 1:7){
  nacount <- rbind(nacount, unlist(lapply(snp.tables.chr1q[[i]],function(x){sum(is.na(x))})))
}
row.names(nacount) <- names(snp.tables.chr1q)
nacount
```

#	snp	Chr	Pos	Ref	Cov	a	g	c	t	n	.match	exon	indel	chr	pos	rawCov
# 1007	0	11761	11761	11761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11761	11761	0
# 1012	0	11653	11653	11653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11653	11653	0
# 1013	0	11708	11708	11708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11708	11708	0
# 1014	0	11603	11603	11603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11603	11603	0
# 1015	0	11724	11724	11724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11724	11724	0
# 3367	0	11664	11664	11664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11664	11664	0
# 1335	0	11567	11567	11567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11567	11567	0

```
# Are the NA counts consistent?
nasummary <- rbind(max=apply(nacount,1,max),min=apply(nacount[,c(2,3,4,14,15)],1,min))
nasummary <- rbind(nasummary, equal=(nasummary[1,]==nasummary[2,]))
nasummary
```

#	1007	1012	1013	1014	1015	3367	1335
# max	11761	11653	11708	11603	11724	11664	11567
# min	11761	11653	11708	11603	11724	11664	11567
# equal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

```
# Consistent? (yes):
all(nasummary[1,]==nasummary[2,])

# [1] TRUE
```

So, there are 10-20 “N” positions in the Chr 1 reference sequence in all 7 isolates and about 11,700 NA positions (with slight variability from strain to strain for each). This variability is seemingly a side effect of Tony’s table-build scripts: they leave NA entries where read coverage is zero, which varies a bit, on top of the fixed gap(s) in the reference sequence. E.g., NA’s are sprinkled around, but the only “N”s are at the edges of the one big gaps. E.g., note the slightly different placement of the N/NA boundary and the drop in rawCov to zero at corresponding positions here:

```
snp.tables.chrlq[[4]][358900:358915,]
```

#	snp	Chr	Pos	Ref	Cov	a	g	c	t	n	.match	exon	indel	chr	pos	rawCov	
#	358900	0	Chr1	358900	T	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358900	11
#	358901	0	Chr1	358901	G	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358901	10
#	358902	0	Chr1	358902	T	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358902	9
#	358903	0	Chr1	358903	N	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358903	9
#	358904	0	Chr1	358904	N	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358904	8
#	358905	0	Chr1	358905	N	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358905	8
#	358906	0	Chr1	358906	N	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358906	8
#	358907	0	Chr1	358907	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358907	7
#	358908	0	Chr1	358908	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358908	5
#	358909	0	Chr1	358909	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358909	3
#	358910	0	Chr1	358910	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358910	1
#	358911	0	Chr1	358911	N	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358911	1
#	358912	0	Chr1	358912	N	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358912	1
#	358913	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358914	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358915	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0

```
snp.tables.chrlq[[5]][358900:358915,]
```

#	snp	Chr	Pos	Ref	Cov	a	g	c	t	n	.match	exon	indel	chr	pos	rawCov	
#	358900	0	Chr1	358900	T	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358900	3
#	358901	0	Chr1	358901	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358901	3
#	358902	0	Chr1	358902	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358902	3
#	358903	0	Chr1	358903	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358903	2
#	358904	0	Chr1	358904	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358904	2
#	358905	0	Chr1	358905	N	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358905	2
#	358906	0	Chr1	358906	N	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358906	2
#	358907	0	Chr1	358907	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	Chr1	358907	1
#	358908	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358909	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358910	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358911	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358912	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358913	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358914	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0
#	358915	0	<NA>	NA	<NA>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	<NA>	NA	0

A position is NA if and only if it has zero coverage, all 7:

```
na.implies.zero <- logical(7)
nonz.implies.nonna <- logical(7)
for(i in 1:7){
  na.implies.zero[i] <- all(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$rawCov[is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref)]==0)
  nonz.implies.nonna[i] <- !any(is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref[snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$rawCov>0]))
}
all(na.implies.zero)

# [1] TRUE

all(nonz.implies.nonna)

# [1] TRUE
```

A closer look. Here's a representation of positions where one but not all strains show NA; as expected, NA positions show zero coverage; non-NA positions have non-zero coverage, non-NA positions agree on the reference nuc.

```
# places where one but not all have NA:
onena <- logical(chrl.len)
for(i in 1:6){
  for(j in i:7){
    onena <- onena | xor(is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref), is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[j]]$Ref))
  }
}
```

```

}
nanum1 <- sum(onena); nanum1

# [1] 663

# add the few positions that are "N" in all strains (most N's are NA in at least one strain)
for(i in 1:7){
  onena[which(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref == 'N')] <- TRUE
}
nanum2 <- sum(onena); nanum2

# [1] 669

# and (for visualization) add a few positions before & after big gap
onena[c(358900:358902,370252:370261)] <- TRUE
nanum3 <- sum(onena); nanum3

# [1] 675

# build a data.frame to display this;
gapulate <- function(mask, snp.tab = snp.tables.chrlq){
  # first, pack ref nucs from all 7 strains together (with '-' for NA)
  refs <- character(sum(mask))
  for(i in 1:7){
    tmp <- snp.tab[[i]]$Ref[mask]
    tmp[is.na(tmp)] <- '-'
    refs <- paste(refs, tmp, sep='')
  }
  df.mask <- data.frame(ref=refs, row.names=(1:nrow(snp.tab[[1]]))[mask], stringsAsFactors=F)
  # then append coverage; zeros turn out to match NAs
  for(i in 1:7){
    df.mask <- cbind(df.mask, snp.tab[[i]]$rawCov[mask])
    names(df.mask)[i+1] <- names(snp.tab)[i]
  }
  return(df.mask)
}
summary.onena <- gapulate(onena)
# show a few (1st/last few, all N's):
show.first <- 1:22
show.gap <- unique(sort(c(377:404,grep('N',summary.onena$ref,fixed=T))))
show.last <- nrow(summary.onena)+(-5:0)
summary.onena[show.first,] # 1st few

#           ref 1007 1012 1013 1014 1015 3367 1335
# 1      TTTT-TT    1    1    1    1    0    1    1
# 2      CCCC-CC    3    1    1    1    0    1    1
# 3      CCCC-CC    4    1    1    1    0    1    1
# 4      AAAA-AA    5    1    1    1    0    1    1
# 5      AAAA-AA    7    1    1    1    0    1    1
# 6      GGGG-GG    7    1    1    1    0    1    2
# 7      AAAA-AA   10    1    1    1    0    1    9
# 8      GGGG-GG   12    4    1    1    0    1   11
# 9      TTTT-TT   13    8    1    1    0    1   15
# 10     CCCC-CC   15   10    1    1    0    1   20
# 11     GGGG-GG   16   12    1    1    0    1   22
# 12     AAAA-AA   16   12    1    1    0    1   26
# 13     AAAA-AA   16   15    1    1    0    1   26
# 14     GGGG-GG   17   15    1    1    0    1   28
# 15     TTTT-TT   17   16    1    1    0    1   30
# 16     AAAA-AA   17   16    1    1    0    1   30
# 17     GGGG-GG   17   17    1    1    0    1   33
# 18     TTTT-TT   18   17    1    2    0    1   33
# 19     TTTT-TT   19   18    3    3    0    3   34
# 20     TTTT-TT   20   19    3    3    0    3   35
# 958     AAAA-A   51   82   36   35   73    0  143
# 20602 TT-TTTT   28   43    0   21   35    1   50

summary.onena[show.gap,] # flanks of big gap + all N's

```

```
#           ref 1007 1012 1013 1014 1015 3367 1335
# 358744 T-TTTTT 1 0 1 2 4 4 4
# 358900 TTTTTTT 8 12 13 11 3 9 4
# 358901 GGGGGGG 8 12 13 10 3 9 4
# 358902 TTTTTTT 7 11 12 9 3 9 4
# 358903 NNNNNNN 7 10 10 9 2 8 4
# 358904 NNNNNNN 7 8 9 8 2 5 4
# 358905 NNNNNNN 7 6 5 8 2 3 4
# 358906 NNNNNNN 7 4 3 8 2 3 3
# 358907 NNNNNNN 5 2 3 7 1 3 3
# 358908 NNNN-NN 3 1 3 5 0 3 1
# 358909 NNNN-N- 2 1 3 3 0 1 0
# 358910 N-NN--- 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
# 358911 ---N--- 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
# 358912 ---N--- 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
# 370249 -N-N--- 0 1 0 1 0 0 0
# 370250 -N-N-N- 0 2 0 1 0 1 0
# 370251 -NNN-N- 0 2 2 2 0 2 0
# 370252 -NNNNN- 0 3 2 3 1 2 0
# 370253 -NNNNN- 0 3 5 3 1 3 0
# 370254 -NNNNN- 0 3 5 4 1 4 0
# 370255 -NNNNNN 0 3 7 4 2 5 1
# 370256 -NNNNNN 0 6 8 4 2 7 2
# 370257 -NNNNNN 0 8 8 4 3 8 2
# 370258 NNNNNNN 1 11 10 4 5 9 6
# 370259 AAAAAAA 2 12 11 4 5 11 14
# 370260 AAAAAAA 2 13 12 4 7 11 20
# 370261 TTTTTTT 3 15 14 5 7 14 21
# 371397 ----CCC 0 0 0 0 1 4 25
```

```
summary.onena[show.last,] # last few
```

```
#           ref 1007 1012 1013 1014 1015 3367 1335
# 2993252 --A--AA 0 0 1 0 0 3 6
# 2993253 --GGGGG 0 0 1 1 1 6 10
# 2993254 -AAAAAA 0 4 5 1 2 12 18
# 3042583 AA-AA-A 3 7 0 7 3 0 19
# 3042584 GG-GG-G 3 6 0 7 3 0 17
# 3042585 GG-GG-G 2 4 0 6 2 0 14
```

```
chr1.len
```

```
# [1] 3042585
```

Figuring out *where* the gaps are.

```
make.gap.tab <- function(nna.mask, snp.tab=snp.tables.chr1q){
  wna <- which(nna.mask)
  wna <- append(wna,wna[length(wna)]+999999999) #append "infinity"; simplifies end case in loop below
  #build a table of gaps (i.e., consecutive T's in mask)
  gap.table <- NULL
  g.start.i <- 1
  for(i in 2:length(wna)){
    if(wna[i]-wna[i-1]>1){
      g.start <- wna[g.start.i]
      g.end <- wna[i-1]
      g.len <- g.end-g.start+1
      gap.table <- rbind(gap.table, c(start=g.start, end=g.end, length=g.len))
      g.start.i <- i
    }
  }
  return(gap.table)
}
```

```

gap.tables <- vector('list',7)
gap.tables2 <- vector('list',7)
for(st in 1:7){
  gap.table <- make.gap.tab(is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[st]]$Ref))
  gap.tables[[st]] <- gap.table
  # find largest pair of gaps
  g.max <- max(gap.table[, 'length'])
  i.max <- which(gap.table[, 'length'] == g.max)
  g.max2 <- max(gap.table[, 'length'][-i.max])
  i.max2 <- which(gap.table[, 'length'][-i.max] == g.max2)
  gap.tables2[[st]] <- gap.table[c(i.max, i.max2), ]
}
names(gap.tables) <- names(snp.tables.chrlq)
#gap.tables
names(gap.tables2) <- names(snp.tables.chrlq)
gap.tables2

# $`1007`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358911 370257 11347
# [2,] 149452 149543     92
#
# $`1012`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358910 370248 11339
# [2,] 149496 149543     48
#
# $`1013`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358911 370250 11340
# [2,] 149478 149536     59
#
# $`1014`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358913 370248 11336
# [2,] 149459 149546     88
#
# $`1015`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358908 370251 11344
# [2,] 149454 149551     98
#
# $`3367`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358910 370249 11340
# [2,] 149478 149527     50
#
# $`1335`
#      start      end length
# [1,] 358909 370254 11346
# [2,] 149461 149545     85

```

Defining “gaps” to be 1 or more consecutive NAs, the chunk above shows (on Chr 1) all 7 isolates have a single gap of about 11340, starting near 358910, while the next largest gap is less than 100 bp. Based on the earlier look at NA vs N, *none* of the short gaps have N in the ref seq; they just happened to have *coverage* gaps in that strain. The gap in the ref seq will necessarily have zero counts except at its edges (can’t align to NN...N), so what we really want is runs of positions that are NA in all 7, with some border of N’s.

```

nna <- ! logical(chrl.len) #initialize to TRUE
for(i in 1:7){
  nna <- nna & (is.na(snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref) | (snp.tables.chrlq[[i]]$Ref=='N'))
}
sum(nna)

# [1] 11469

#there's only one big one:

```

```

all.n.na <- make.gap.tab(nna)
all.n.na

#      start      end length
# [1,] 149496 149527     32
# [2,] 176529 176532      4
# [3,] 334292 334298      7
# [4,] 335104 335107      4
# [5,] 358903 370258 11356
# [6,] 371402 371426     25
# [7,] 831869 831877      9
# [8,] 1416105 1416133     29
# [9,] 2587051 2587053      3

# and none of the small ones show N's at borders (big gap marked by NNNNNNN @ 358903--370258):
nnab <- nna
nnab[358904:370257] <- FALSE # omit all but 1st/last of big gap; print rest
gapulate(nnab)

#      ref 1007 1012 1013 1014 1015 3367 1335
# 149496 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149497 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149498 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149499 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149500 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149501 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149502 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149503 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149504 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149505 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149506 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149507 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149508 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149509 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149510 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149511 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149512 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149513 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149514 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149515 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149516 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149517 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149518 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149519 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149520 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149521 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149522 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149523 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149524 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149525 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149526 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 149527 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 176529 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 176530 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 176531 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 176532 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334292 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334293 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334294 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334295 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334296 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334297 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 334298 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 335104 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 335105 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 335106 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 335107 ----- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
# 358903 NNNNNNN 7 10 10 9 2 8 4

```

# 370258	NNNNNNN	1	11	10	4	5	9	6
# 371402	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371403	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371404	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371405	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371406	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371407	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371408	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371409	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371410	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371411	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371412	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371413	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371414	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371415	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371416	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371417	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371418	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371419	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371420	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371421	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371422	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371423	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371424	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371425	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 371426	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831869	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831870	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831871	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831872	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831873	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831874	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831875	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831876	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 831877	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416105	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416106	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416107	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416108	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416109	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416110	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416111	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416112	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416113	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416114	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416115	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416116	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416117	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416118	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416119	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416120	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416121	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416122	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416123	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416124	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416125	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416126	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416127	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416128	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416129	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416130	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416131	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416132	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 1416133	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 2587051	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 2587052	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 2587053	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



```
# so our real gap is:
the.gap <- all.n.na[which(all.n.na[, 'length']==max(all.n.na[, 'length']))],]
the.gap

# start      end length
# 358903 370258 11356
```

## 4 Deserts

Also load the desert tables:

```
# from svn+ssh://cegl.ocean.washington.edu/var/svn/7_strains/trunk/code/snpNB/data
load('.../data/des.rda')
```

Structure of desert tables:

```
names(des)          # [1] "tp1007" "tp1012" "tp1013" "tp1014" "tp1015" "thapsIT" "tp1335"

# [1] "tp1007" "tp1012" "tp1013" "tp1014" "tp1015" "thapsIT" "tp1335"

names(des)[[6]] <- 'tp3367' # override oldschool name
names(des[[1]])          # [1] "Chr1" ... "Chr24"

# [1] "Chr1" "Chr2" "Chr3" "Chr4" "Chr5" "Chr6" "Chr7"
# [8] "Chr8" "Chr9" "Chr10" "Chr11a" "Chr11b" "Chr12" "Chr13"
# [15] "Chr14" "Chr15" "Chr16a" "Chr16b" "Chr17" "Chr18" "Chr19a_19"
# [22] "Chr19b_31" "Chr19c_29" "Chr20" "Chr22" "Chr23" "Chr24"

str(des[[1]][[1]])

# num [1:74, 1:3] 1 8952 19297 91986 211997 ...
# - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
# ..$ : NULL
# ..$ : chr [1:3] "desert origin" "desert terminate" "Length"
```

Show desert containing the gap in all 7:

```
gapped.desert <- data.frame(id=names(des), chr='Chr1', start=0, end=0, len=0, pre.gap=0, post.gap=0,
                           stringsAsFactors=FALSE)

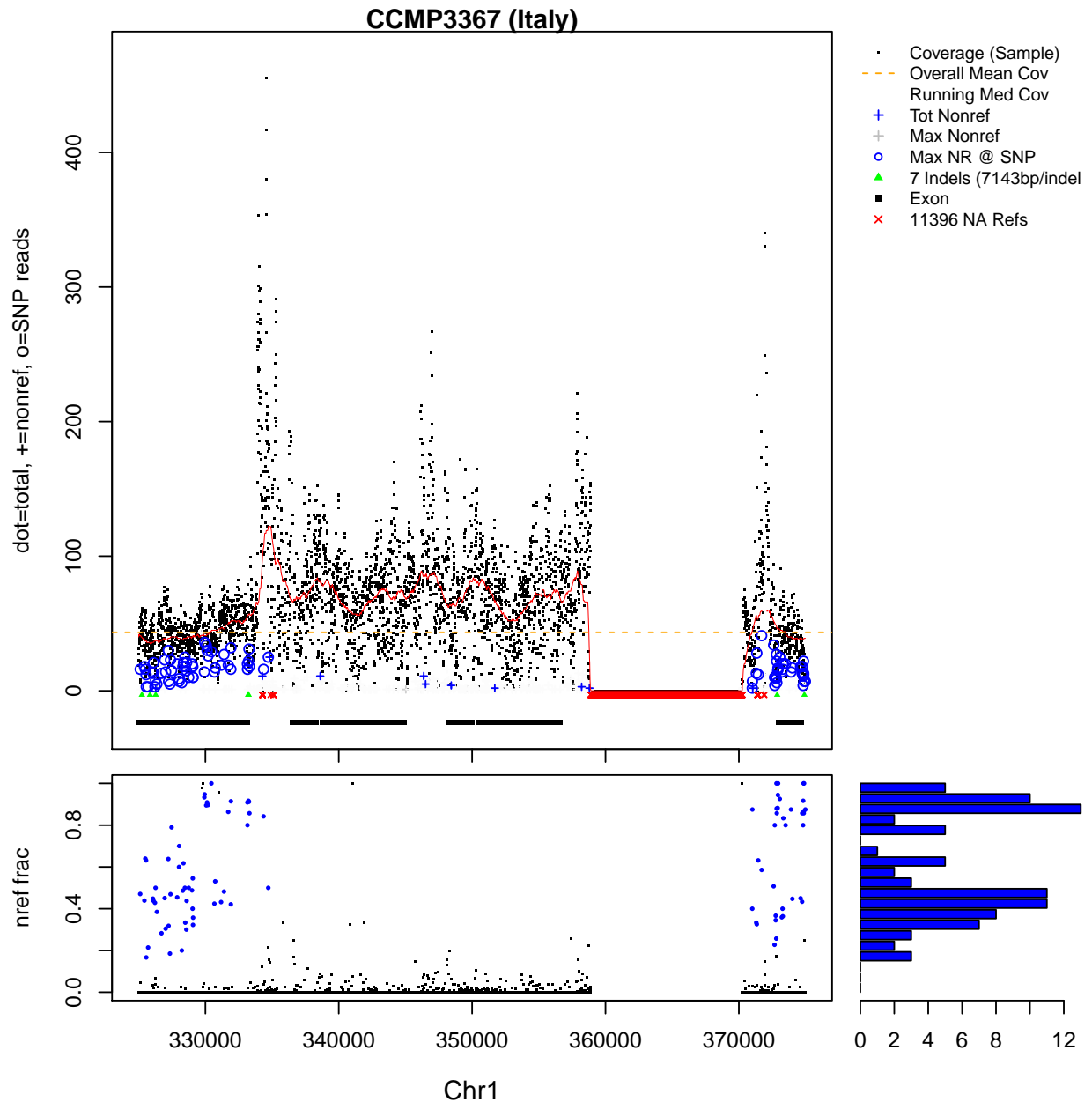
for(i in 1:7){
  hit <- des[[i]][[1]][,1] < the.gap['start'] & the.gap['end'] < des[[i]][[1]][,2]
  gapped.desert[i, c('start', 'end', 'len')] <- des[[i]][[1]][hit,]
}

gapped.desert$pre.gap <- the.gap['start'] - gapped.desert$start
gapped.desert$post.gap <- gapped.desert$end - the.gap['end']
gapped.desert

#      id chr  start    end    len pre.gap post.gap
# 1 tp1007 Chr1 332775 371662 38886   26128   1404
# 2 tp1012 Chr1 333012 371708 38695   25891   1450
# 3 tp1013 Chr1 332712 372079 39366   26191   1821
# 4 tp1014 Chr1 331495 371708 40212   27408   1450
# 5 tp1015 Chr1 333127 371708 38580   25776   1450
# 6 tp3367 Chr1 330737 371708 40970   28166   1450
# 7 tp1335 Chr1 332426 371625 39198   26477   1367
```

The post-gap slice of the desert is short enough (< 2 Kb) that it probably would not qualify as a desert in its own right, but the pre-gap portion (> 25 Kb) certainly does, and is present in all 7. From a quick look at the “big n” table in ncsnps, it is among the largest of the 7-way shared deserts; I see only three larger ones ( $\approx 40$  Kb each, on Chrs 9, 12, and 17). Fuzzy thought: CNVnator calls 1.5-2.0x coverage for much of the pre-gap region in Italy (but none of the others), making me wonder whether something structural like a mis-assembly, large repeat and/or recombination hotspots may have contributed to the sequencing gap and adjacent desert. In any case, while a curiosity, it doesn’t seem to overturn any of our other interpretation.

```
seechunk(6, 350000, 25000, snp.tables=snp.tables.chr1q)
```



## 5 The Fig

Order of isolates, top-to-bottom in fig:

```
strain.order <- c(7, 1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 6)
names(des)[strain.order]

# [1] "tp1335" "tp1007" "tp1012" "tp1015" "tp1014" "tp1013" "tp3367"
```

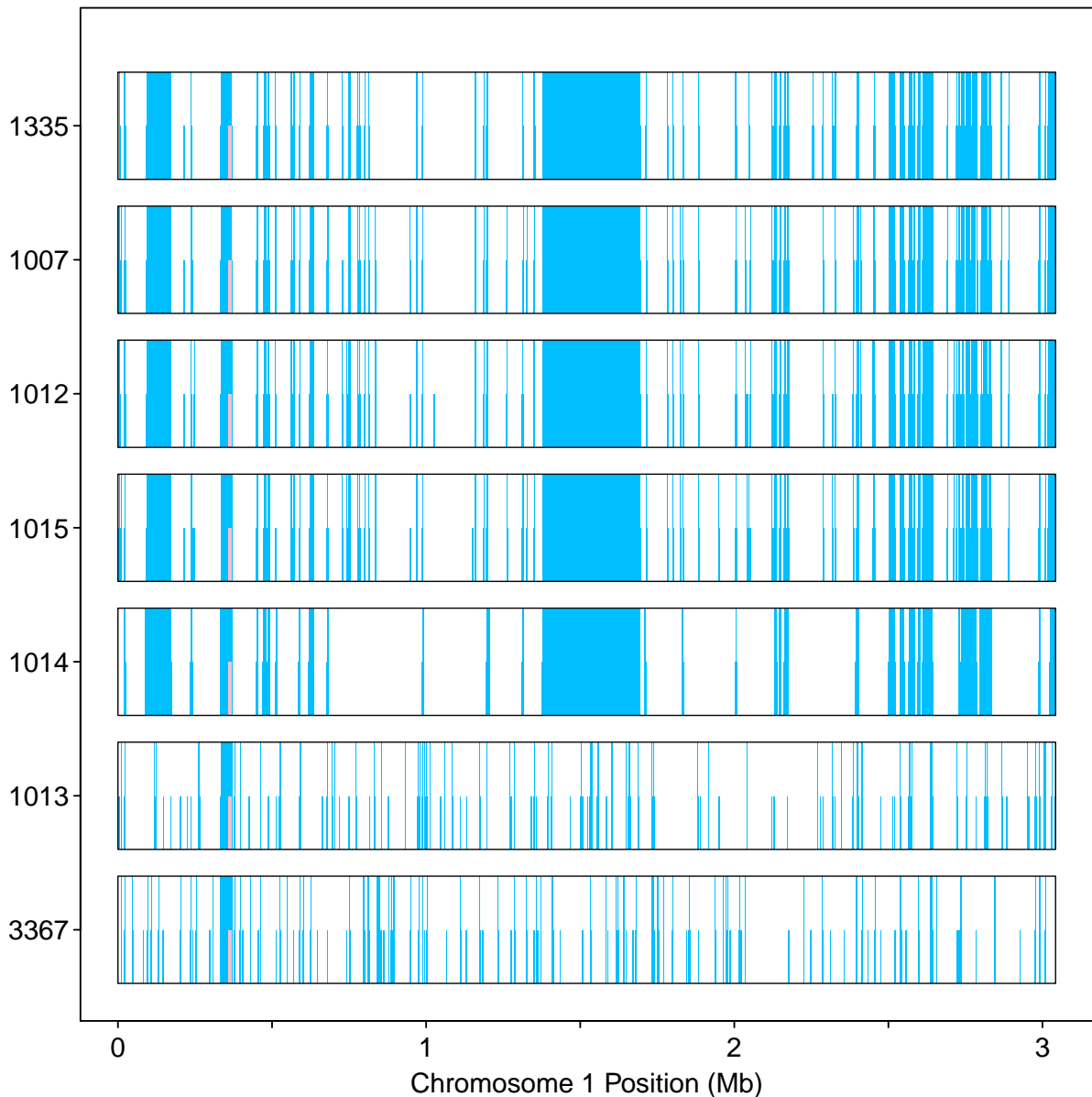
Coordinate system:  $x$  coords are genomic positions, i.e., roughly  $1..3e6$  for Chr 1, printed about 6 inches wide;  $y$  coords are arbitrary, think of them as 300 units per inch. Drawing: Deserts near each other may visually merge due to the finite size of pixels. To see whether this is distorting the apparent landscape, this code can draw in two modes: first

draw each bar as a wide “nondesert” (white) rectangle, overlaid by “desert” (blue) rectangles for each desert; Optionally, the top half of the bar is the reverse: white nondesert rectangles drawn over a blue background (so non-deserts separated by short deserts may blur together). This effect is strongest in H-clade where there are many short deserts (shorter than 3Kb, say), but overall I don’t think it is misrepresenting the similarities/differences within/between L-/H-clade. A few sample figures illustrating this are shown below, too. Additional parameter “min.desert” prevents plotting of shorter deserts.

[2017-07-18: write relevant data to Fig2A-data.rda and moved draw.des.row and draw.des.fig to wlr.r so that I can generate Fig2A+B in one script. Various prototyping and exploration left here.]

“Blur” due to fat pixels. (Again, bottom half draws deserts over white background, then the gap (pink); top half draws non-des over blue background.)

```
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, draw.nondes=TRUE)
```



The effect is slightly ameliorated with short deserts hidden:

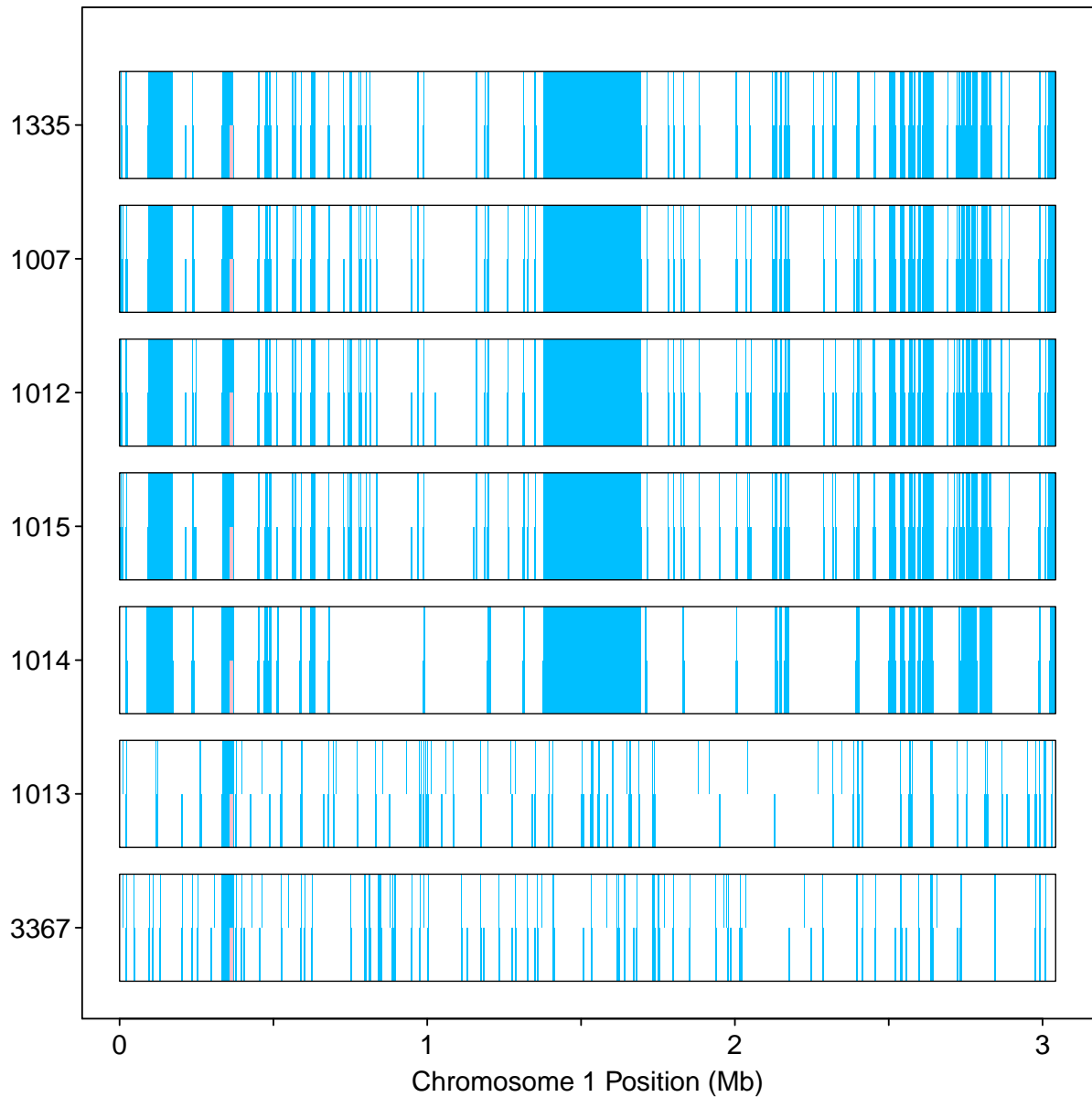
```

unlist(lapply(des, function(x){min(x[[1]][, 'Length'])}))

# tp1007 tp1012 tp1013 tp1014 tp1015 tp3367 tp1335
# 3503 3389 2106 6330 3222 2348 3676

draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, draw.nondes=TRUE, min.des=3000)

```



But, in summary, I think the pixel-blur effect is not so strong that I think we need to deviate from the simple draw-deserts-over-white-background model.

Figure prototype for paper:

```

if(FALSE){
# color tests
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figa'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A', gap.col = 'pink')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figb'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
}

```

```

draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'deeppink')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figc'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'goldenrod')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figd'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'green')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-fige'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'darkgreen')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figf'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'yellow')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figg'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'orange')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figh'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'grey55')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figi'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'firebrick2')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figj'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'hotpink')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figk'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'firebrick3')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figl'), width=6.5, height=3.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'grey80',d.col='dodgerblue2')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figm'), width=6.5, height=2.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'gold',d.col='dodgerblue2')
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-fign'), width=6.5, height=2.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'gold',d.col='dodgerblue2',min.des=5000)
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figo'), width=6.5, height=2.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'gold',d.col='dodgerblue2',min.des=8000)
dev.off()
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figp'), width=6.5, height=2.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'gold',d.col='dodgerblue2',min.des=10000)
dev.off()
}
pdf(fpath('Fig2A-desert-distribution-figq'), width=6.5, height=2.1)
draw.des.fig(des, all.n.na, panel.label='A',gap.col = 'gold',d.col='dodgerblue2',min.des=10000,twotone='lightblue')
dev.off()

# pdf
# 2

```

and shown juxtaposed with Fig2b for comparison as Fig 1. (Surrounding boxes just to make marginal space obvious; change fbox to mbox to remove.)

3/22/2018: Oh, Fig2B no longer exists separately, since fig2-glue.rnw now builds the full fig 2.

```

Fig2A.data.Description <- 'This .rda file contains the "gap table" all.n.na built by Fig2A-desert-distribution.rnw
save(Fig2A.data.Description, all.n.na,file='Fig2A-data.rda',compress=FALSE)

```

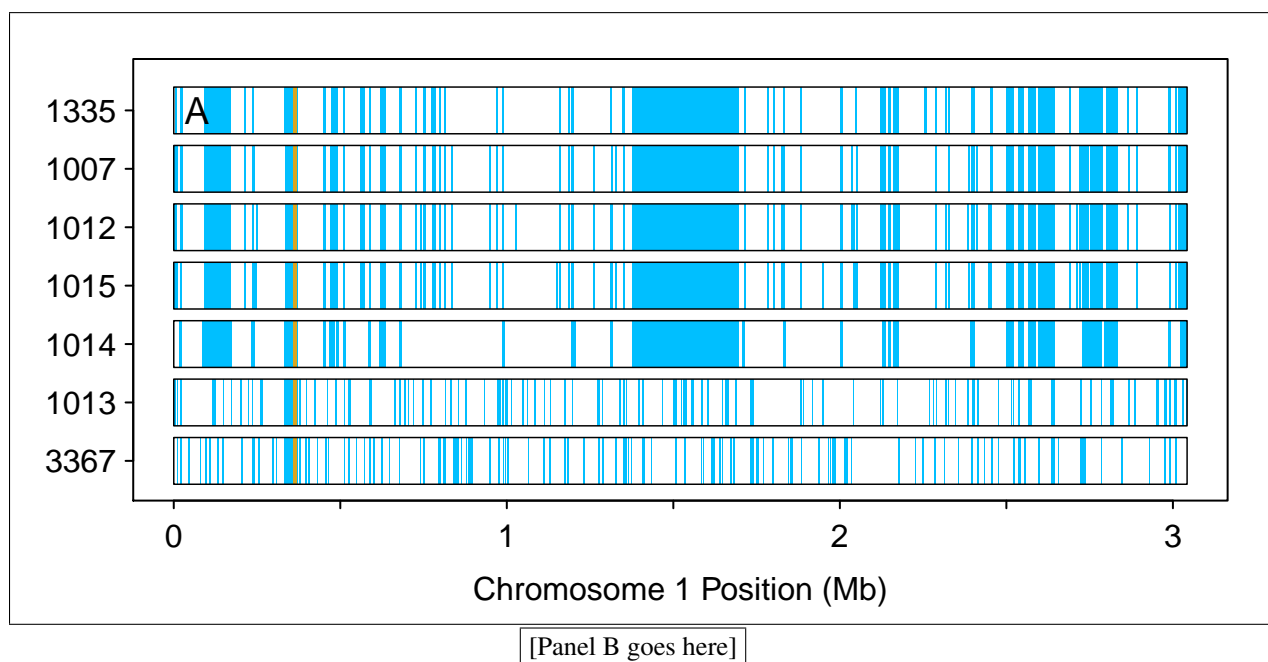


Figure 1: Proposed caption: Attributes of SNP deserts for *T. pseudonana* isolates. A) SNP distributions across the 3 Mb of Chromosome 1 for the seven *T. pseudonana* isolates. Regions in blue have significantly low SNP density (“SNP deserts”) based on a negative binomial model (Methods). Pink(???) region is a gap of known size in the reference sequence. The large region centered near 1.5Mb is a 320Kb SNP desert present in all L-isolates but neither H-isolate. B) SNP densities (SNP per base-pair— $\mu \pm 2\sigma$ ) in the 29 deserts that span at least 50Kb of the CCMP 1335 genome (blue) and the thirty regions surrounding these deserts (including deserts smaller than 50Kb; black).