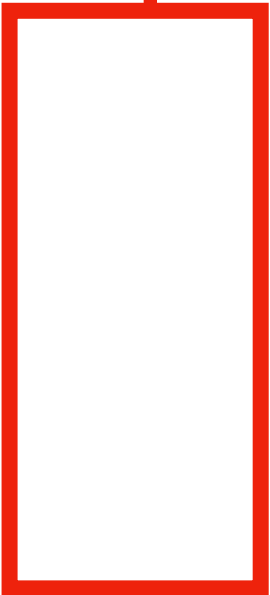


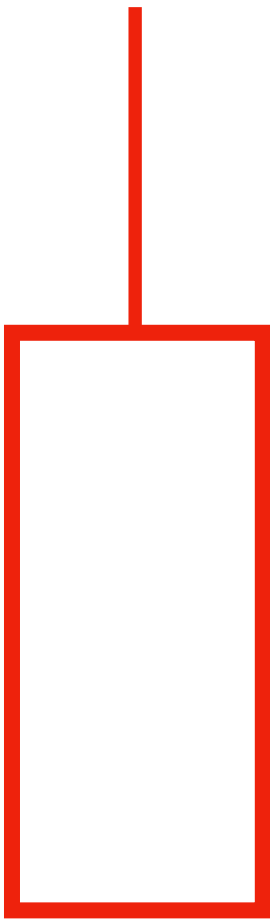
Coord	12345678901234	5678901234567890123456789012345
ref	AGCATGTTAGATAA**GATAGCTGTGCTAGTAGGCAGTCAGCGCCAT	
+r001/1	TTAGATAAAGGATA*CTG	
+r002	aaaAGATAA*GGATA	
+r003	gcctaAGCTAA	
+r004	ATAGCT.....TCAGC	
-r003	ttagctTAGGC	
-r001/2	CAGCGGCAT	

@HD VN:1.6 SO:coordinate
@SQ SN:ref LN:45
r001 99 ref 7 30 8M2I4M1D3M = 37 39 TTAGATAAAGGATACTG *
r002 0 ref 9 30 3S6M1P1I4M * 0 0 AAAAGATAAGGATA *
r003 0 ref 9 30 5S6M * 0 0 GCCTAAGCTAA * SA:Z:ref,29,-,6H5M,17,0;
r004 0 ref 16 30 6M14N5M * 0 0 ATAGCTTCAGC *
r003 2064 ref 29 17 6H5M * 0 0 TAGGC * SA:Z:ref,9,+,5S6M,30,1;
r001 147 ref 37 30 9M = 7 -39 CAGCGGCAT * NM:i:1

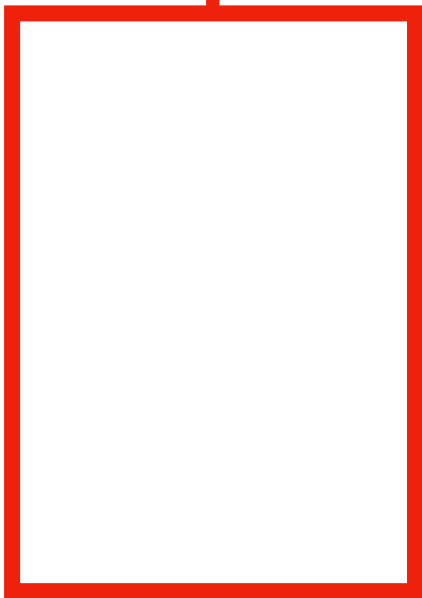
Read name



Where the Read maps



What's different



The original Read sequence



Additional metadata



Example alignment

```
Coord      12345678901234  5678901234567890123456789012345
ref        AGCATGTTAGATAA**GATAGCTGTGCTAGTAGGCAGTCAGCGCCAT

+r001/1      TTAGATAAAGGATA*CTG
+r002        aaaAGATAA*GGATA
+r003        gcctaAGCTAA
+r004                ATAGCT.....TCAGC
-r003                ttagctTAGGC
-r001/2                        CAGCGGCAT
```

Read name	Where the Read maps	What's different	The original Read sequence	Additional metadata
@HD VN:1.6 SO:coordinate				
@SQ SN:ref LN:45				
r001	99 ref 7 30	8M2I4M1D3M = 37 39	TTAGATAAAGGATACTG *	SA:Z:ref,29,-,6H5M,17,0;
r002	0 ref 9 30	3S6M1P1I4M * 0 0	AAAAGATAAGGATA *	
r003	0 ref 9 30	5S6M * 0 0	GCCTAAGCTAA *	
r004	0 ref 16 30	6M14N5M * 0 0	ATAGCTTCAGC *	
r003	2064 ref 29 17	6H5M * 0 0	TAGGC *	SA:Z:ref,9,+,5S6M,30,1;
r001	147 ref 37 30	9M = 7 -39	CAGCGGCAT *	NM:i:1

Key features of SAM

Widely adopted. Nearly every read aligner uses it, many analysis tools accept it as input

“Lossless” - SAM files include all the information in the raw reads (even those that don’t map to the genome)

Can be stored in a binary format and heavily compressed

Can be indexed for fast lookup. You can easily extract all the alignments for a specific locus.