

# 00 Pre-class setup

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In this chapter you will learn how to setup your environment either on the remote server or locally.

### Learning objectives

1. Creating a directory
2. Cloning a git repo with class material
3. Setting up a conda environment
4. Download data

## 1 Setup working directory

### 1.1 Login to AUTH cluster (Remote coding only)

Before setting up, there are some necessary steps specific for remote coding which are specific to Windows users. If you are a Linux or MacOS user skip to section

### 1.1.1 Install VSCode or MobaXTerm (Windows Users Only)

In order to use SSH (remote host access) to the AUTH computer cluster you will either need to have Windows Subprocesses for Linux ([WSL](#)) installed and enabled or use an IDE such as [VSCode](#) (preferable) or [MobaXTerm](#)

### 1.1.2 Connect to AUTH cluster

If you are not logged in an AUTH network (e.g. working from home), make sure you have eduVPN enabled. More info [here](#)

Then open a terminal window or your IDE and type the following:

```
ssh [username]@aristotle.it.auth.gr
```

## 1.2 Clone the git repo with the course material

```
git clone https://github.com/ggeorgol/ATACseq_course
cd ATACseq_course
```

## 2 Creating a conda environment

There is an established set of tools required for analyzing high throughput sequencing data, and ATAC-seq in particular. For this reason we will create a virtual environment using the ANACONDA/miniconda ([conda](#) for short) package manager.

Specifically, we are going to need the following tools:

- [htslib](#) See SAMtools
- [SAMtools](#) The holy grail of HTS data processing. Your trusty hammer. An all-in-one kit for manipulating alignment files (BAM)
- [picard](#) Next to SAMtools there is Picard. A set of Java command line tools for manipulating high-throughput sequencing (HTS) data and formats.
- [deepTools](#) A suite of tools for exploring HTS data. Great for QC and visualization.
- [bedTools](#) a swiss-army knife of tools for a wide-range of genomics analysis tasks and genome arithmetic
- [bedops](#) Similar to bedTools, BEDOPS is a fast, highly scalable and easily-parallelizable genome analysis toolkit

- [subread](#) A suite of software programs for processing next-gen sequencing read data with `featureCounts` being one of the most popular read counters.

The following snippet will take a few minutes to complete

```
module load gcc miniconda3
source $CONDA_PROFILE/conda.sh

conda config --add channels defaults
conda config --add channels bioconda
conda config --add channels conda-forge
conda config --set channel_priority strict

conda create -n atac python=3.10 htlib samtools picard deeptools bedtools bedops subread
```

To activate the environment type the following:

```
conda activate atac
```

Load the R module

```
module load gcc/9.4.0-eewq4j6 r/4.2.2-2oxptjk
```

### 3 Data download

In this course we are going to work with ATAC-seq data generated by the [ENCODE project](#). We will work with naïve and activated T-cells from a female adult with the following accession numbers: [ENCSR977LVI](#), and [ENCSR558ZSN](#). We will use the alignment (BAM) files and the already generated peaks.

If you work on the AUTH cluster, the data should be stored in your personal scratch space `$$SCRATCH`. Keep in mind that data in `$$SCRATCH` will be stored for 30 days only before the scratch space is cleaned up.

If you work on the cluster, type:

```
DATADIR=${SCRATCH}/ATACseq_course/data
ln -s $DATADIR data # Make a data shortcut to your working directory
```

If you work locally, type:

```
DATADIR=data
```

Continue

```
mkdir -p data/{ENCSR977LVI,ENCSR558ZSN}

# Download ENCSR558ZSN dataset
# BAM files
wget -P data/ENCSR558ZSN https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF287DFF/@@download/ENCFF287DFF.bam
wget -P data/ENCSR558ZSN https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF218OSF/@@download/ENCFF218OSF.bam

# Peaks
wget -P data/ENCSR558ZSN https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF002MKC/@@download/ENCFF002MKC.bed
wget -P data/ENCSR558ZSN https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF235RAD/@@download/ENCFF235RAD.bed

# Download ENCSR977LVI dataset
# BAM files
wget -P data/ENCSR977LVI https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF984NGC/@@download/ENCFF984NGC.bam
wget -P data/ENCSR977LVI https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF978AJ0/@@download/ENCFF978AJ0.bam

# Peaks
wget -P data/ENCSR977LVI https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF851MGR/@@download/ENCFF851MGR.bed
wget -P data/ENCSR977LVI https://www.encodeproject.org/files/ENCFF284IBU/@@download/ENCFF284IBU.bed
```

Lastly, we will need to setup R for the downstream analyses.

In your terminal, type the following:

```
module load gcc r/4.4.0-ervxjzd
R
```

Then, within R type the following to install the necessary packages.

```
if (!require("data.table", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages("data.table")
}

if (!require("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages("ggplot2")
}

if (!require("dplyr", quietly = TRUE)) {
```

```
install.packages("dplyr")
}

if (!require("BiocManager", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages("BiocManager")
}

if (!require("R.utils", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages("R.utils")
}

if (!require("GenomicRanges", quietly = TRUE)) {
  BiocManager::install("GenomicRanges")
}

if (!require("Matrix", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages("Matrix")
}
```