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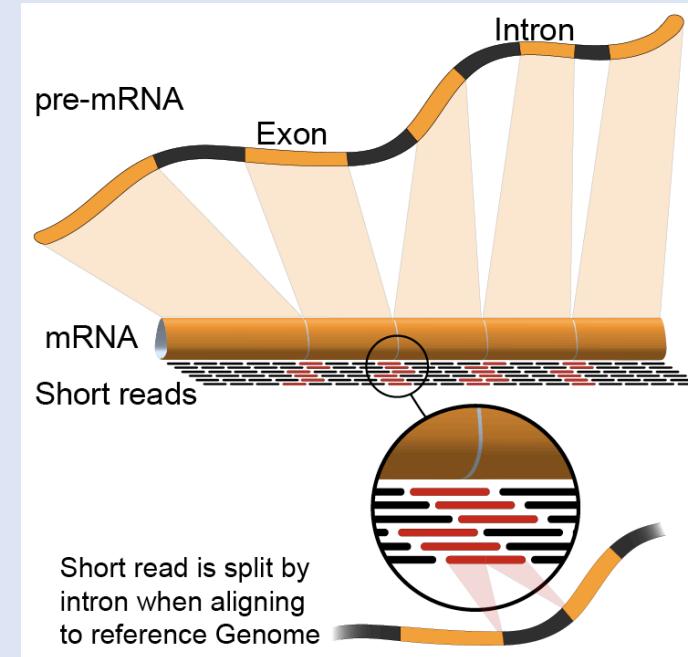
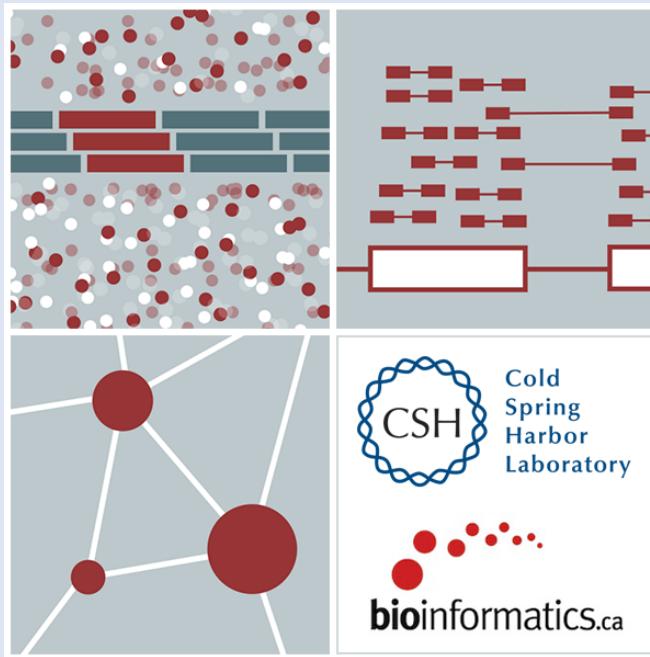
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# SAM/BAM/BED file formats

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# Introduction to the SAM/BAM format

- The specification
  - <http://samtools.sourceforge.net/SAM1.pdf>
- SAM is uncompressed text data
- BAM is a compressed version of SAM
  - lossless BGZF format
- BAM files are usually ‘indexed’
  - A ‘.bai’ file will be found beside the ‘.bam’ file
  - Indexing provides fast retrieval of alignments overlapping a specified region without going through all alignments.
  - BAM must be sorted by the reference ID and then the leftmost coordinate before indexing

# SAM/BAM header section

- Used to describe source of data, reference sequence, method of alignment, etc.
- Each section begins with character '@' followed by a two-letter record type code. These are followed by two-letter tags and values:
  - @HD The header line
    - VN: format version
    - SO: Sorting order of alignments
  - @SQ Reference sequence dictionary
    - SN: reference sequence name
    - LN: reference sequence length
    - SP: species
  - @RG Read group
    - ID: read group identifier
    - CN: name of sequencing center
    - SM: sample name
  - @PG Program
    - PN: program name
    - VN: program version

# SAM/BAM alignment section

| Col | Field | Type   | Regexp/Range                             | Brief description                     |
|-----|-------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1   | QNAME | String | [!-?A-~]{1,255}                          | Query template NAME                   |
| ★ 2 | FLAG  | Int    | [0,2 <sup>16</sup> -1]                   | bitwise FLAG                          |
| 3   | RNAME | String | \*  [!-()+-<>-~] [!-~]*                  | Reference sequence NAME               |
| 4   | POS   | Int    | [0,2 <sup>29</sup> -1]                   | 1-based leftmost mapping POSition     |
| 5   | MAPQ  | Int    | [0,2 <sup>8</sup> -1]                    | MAPping Quality                       |
| ★ 6 | CIGAR | String | \*  ([0-9]+[MIDNSHPX=])+                 | CIGAR string                          |
| 7   | RNEXT | String | \* =  [!-()+-<>-~] [!-~]*                | Ref. name of the mate/next segment    |
| 8   | PNEXT | Int    | [0,2 <sup>29</sup> -1]                   | Position of the mate/next segment     |
| 9   | TLEN  | Int    | [-2 <sup>29</sup> +1,2 <sup>29</sup> -1] | observed Template LENGTH              |
| 10  | SEQ   | String | \*  [A-Za-z.=.]+                         | segment SEQuence                      |
| 11  | QUAL  | String | [!-~]+                                   | ASCII of Phred-scaled base QUALity+33 |

## Example values

1 QNAME e.g. HWI-ST495\_129147882:1:2302:10269:12362  
2 FLAG e.g. 99  
3 RNAME e.g. 1  
4 POS e.g. 11623  
5 MAPQ e.g. 3  
6 CIGAR e.g. 100M  
7 RNEXT e.g. =  
8 PNEXT e.g. 11740  
9 TLEN e.g. 217  
10 SEQ e.g. CCTGTTCTCCACAAAGTGTACTTTGGATTTGCCAGTCTAACAGGTGAAGCCCTGGAGATTCTTATTAGTGATTGGCTGGGCCTGCCATGT  
11 QUAL e.g. CCCFFFFFHHHHJJIJFIJJJJJJJJHJJJJJJJJJJJJGGHIIJJJJJJJJHGGIJJJJJJJJJIEEEHHFFFCDCDCDDDDDDDB@ACDD

# SAM/BAM flags explained

- 12 bitwise flags describing the alignment
- Stored as a binary string of length 12 instead of 12 columns of data
- Value of '1' indicates the flag is set.  
e.g. 001000000000
- All combinations can be represented as a number from 0 to 4095 (i.e.  $2^{12}-1$ ). This number is used in the BAM/SAM file.
- You can specify 'required' or 'filter' flags in samtools view using the '-f' and '-F' options respectively

| Bit  | Description   |
|------|---|
| 1    | 0x1 template having multiple segments in sequencing                     |
| 2    | 0x2 each segment properly aligned according to the aligner              |
| 4    | 0x4 segment unmapped  |
| 8    | 0x8 next segment in the template unmapped                               |
| 16   | 0x10 SEQ being reverse complemented                                     |
| 32   | 0x20 SEQ of the next segment in the template being reverse complemented |
| 64   | 0x40 the first segment in the template                                  |
| 128  | 0x80 the last segment in the template                                   |
| 256  | 0x100 secondary alignment   |
| 512  | 0x200 not passing filters, such as platform/vendor quality controls     |
| 1024 | 0x400 PCR or optical duplicate  |
| 2048 | 0x800 supplementary alignment   |

Note that to maximize confusion, each bit is described in the SAM specification using its hexadecimal representation (i.e., '0x10' = 16 and '0x40' = 64).

<http://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/explain-flags.html>

# CIGAR strings explained

- The CIGAR string is a sequence of base lengths and associated ‘operations’ indicating which bases align to the reference (either a match or mismatch), are deleted, are inserted, represent introns, etc.

| Op | BAM | Description   |
|----|-----|---|
| M  | 0   | alignment match (can be a sequence match or mismatch) |
| I  | 1   | insertion to the reference                            |
| D  | 2   | deletion from the reference                           |
| N  | 3   | skipped region from the reference                     |
| S  | 4   | soft clipping (clipped sequences present in SEQ)      |
| H  | 5   | hard clipping (clipped sequences NOT present in SEQ)  |
| P  | 6   | padding (silent deletion from padded reference)       |
| =  | 7   | sequence match  |
| X  | 8   | sequence mismatch                                     |

- e.g. 81M859N19M

- A 100 bp read consists of: 81 bases of alignment to reference, 859 bases skipped (an intron), 19 bases of alignment

# CRAM files

- CRAM is an ultra-compressed version of a BAM file
  - Usually between 30-60% smaller than the corresponding BAM
- Stores “diffs” from the reference genome
  - requires the matching reference genome to restore original data!
- Base quality binning may be used as well
- Some tools still require conversion back to bam

| Quality Score Bins | Example of Empirically Mapped Quality Scores* |
|--------------------|---|
| N (no call)        | N (no call)                                   |
| 2–9                | 6   |
| 10–19              | 15  |
| 20–24              | 22  |
| 25–29              | 27  |
| 30–34              | 33  |
| 35–39              | 37  |
| ≥ 40               | 40  |

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By replacing the quality scores between 19 and 25 with a new score of 22, data storage space is conserved.

\*The mapped quality score of each bin (except “N”) is subject to change depending on individual Q-tables.

# Introduction to the BED format

- When working with BAM files, it is very common to want to examine a focused subset of the reference genome
  - e.g. the exons of a gene
- These subsets are commonly specified in ‘BED’ files
  - <https://genome.ucsc.edu/FAQ/FAQformat.html#format1>
- Many BAM manipulation tools accept regions of interest in BED format
- Basic BED format (tab separated):
  - Chromosome name, start position, end position (BED3)
  - Coordinates in BED format are 0 based

# Introduction to the BED format

- There are several flavors of BED format: BED3, BED4, BED6, BED8, etc
- First 3 fields always required: chr, start, stop
- Followed by up to 9 additional optional fields: name, score, strand, thickStart, thickEnd, itemRGB, blockCount, blockSizes, blockStarts

|      |           |           |      |   |   |
|------|-----------|-----------|------|---|---|
| chr7 | 127471196 | 127472363 | Pos1 | 0 | + |
| chr7 | 127472363 | 127473530 | Pos2 | 0 | + |
| chr7 | 127473530 | 127474697 | Pos3 | 0 | + |
| chr7 | 127474697 | 127475864 | Pos4 | 0 | + |
| chr7 | 127475864 | 127477031 | Neg1 | 0 | - |
| chr7 | 127477031 | 127478198 | Neg2 | 0 | - |
| chr7 | 127478198 | 127479365 | Neg3 | 0 | - |
| chr7 | 127479365 | 127480532 | Pos5 | 0 | + |
| chr7 | 127480532 | 127481699 | Neg4 | 0 | - |

# Manipulation of SAM/BAM and BED files

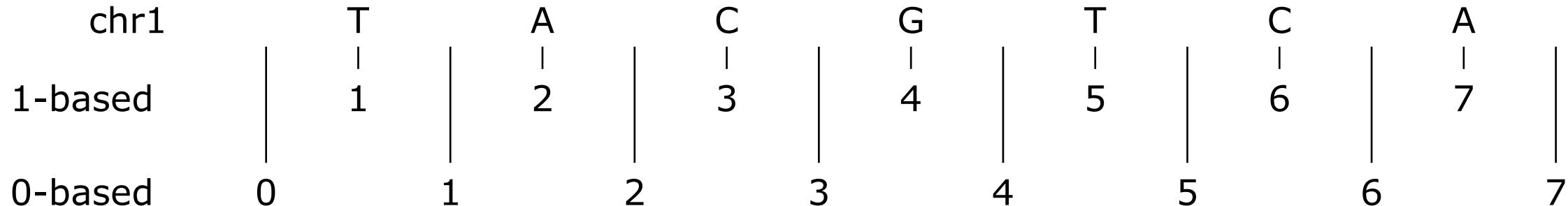
- Several tools are used ubiquitously in sequence analysis to manipulate these files
- SAM/BAM files
  - samtools
  - bamtools
  - Picard
- BED files
  - bedtools
  - bedops



# Common sources of confusion

- Genomic coordinate systems
- Genome builds
- Variant representation

# Genomic coordinates – 1 vs 0 based



|                                      | 1-based      | 0-based      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Indicate a single nucleotide         | chr1:4-4 G   | chr1:3-4 G   |
| Indicate a range of nucleotides      | chr1:2-4 ACG | chr1:1-4 ACG |
| Indicate a single nucleotide variant | chr1:5-5 T/A | chr1:4-5 T/A |

- 1-based : Single nucleotides, variant positions, or ranges are specified directly by their corresponding nucleotide numbers
  - GFF, SAM, VCF, Ensembl browser, ...
- 0-based: Single nucleotides, variant positions, or ranges are specified by the coordinates that flank them
  - BED, BAM, UCSC browser, ...

# Genome builds

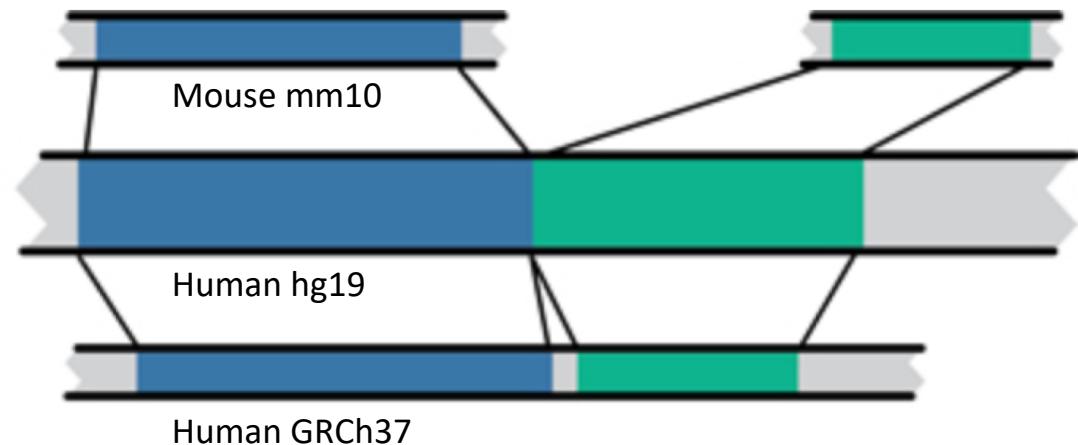
## Reference Genome builds

Current human: GRCh38, hg38, b38  
alternates: GRCh38v2\_ccdg,  
GRCh38\_full\_analysis\_set\_plus\_decoy\_hla

Previous human: GRCh37, hg19, b37

Current mouse: GRCm38, mm10

## Lift-over



For a detailed discussion of various human reference genome flavors refer here:  
[https://pmbio.org/module-02-inputs/0002/02/01/Reference\\_Genome/](https://pmbio.org/module-02-inputs/0002/02/01/Reference_Genome/)

# Variant shifting (alignment) and parsimony/trimming

| Reference and alternative alleles of a CA short tandem repeat (STR)   | REF              | GGGCACACAC <b>CA</b> GGG   | ↑ CA deletion from the reference               |
|---|------------------|--|--|
|   | ALT              | GGGCACACAGGG   |  |
|   | Genome Reference | Variant Call Format  |  |
| REF   | GGGCACACACAGGG   | POS REF ALT  |  |
| REF   | CA               | 8 CA .   | Not left aligned and alternate allele is empty |
| ALT   | .                |  |  |
| REF   | CAC              | 6 CAC C  | Not left aligned but parsimonious              |
| ALT   | C                |  |  |
| REF   | GCACA            | 3 GCACA GCA  | Not right trimmed                              |
| ALT   | GCA              |  |  |
| REF   | GGCA             | 2 GGCA GG  | Not left trimmed                               |
| ALT   | GG               |  |  |
| REF   | GCA              | 3 GCA G  | Normalized (left aligned & parsimonious)       |
| ALT   | G                |  |  |
| Alleles represented against the human genome reference. Allele pairs are colored the same, all are representations of the same variant. |                  | Alleles represented in Variant Call Format, all are representations of the same variant. |  |

**Parsimony:** representing variant in as few nucleotides as possible without reducing the length of any allele to 0

**Left (right) aligning =**  
shifting the start position of a variant as far to the left (right) as possible

# How should I sort my SAM/BAM file?

- Generally BAM files are sorted by position
  - This is for performance reasons
    - When sorted and indexed, arbitrary positions in a massive BAM file can be accessed rapidly
- Certain tools require a BAM sorted by read name
  - Usually this is when we need to easily identify both reads of a pair
    - The insert size between two reads may be large
    - In fusion detection we are interested in read pairs that map to different chromosomes

# We are on a Coffee Break & Networking Session

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