Traversing the k-mer Landscape of NGS Read Datasets for Quality Score Sparsification

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Phred quality score

Definition (Phred quality score)

Let P be the probability that a base call is incorrect. Then we define its $Phred\ quality\ score\ Q$ as

$$Q = -10\log_{10}P.$$

The DICT algorithm

Algorithm 1 DICT

```
Input: C, k, r
Output: D
 1: D ← {}
 2: A \leftarrow [0, ..., 0] \in \mathbb{N}^{4^k}
 3: for x \in C_k do
 4: A[x]++
 5: for x \in [4^k] do
 6: if A[x] \ge r then
    D.append(x)
 8: return D
```

The MARKKMER algorithm

Algorithm 2 MarkKmer **Input:** x, D Output: M 1: if $\Delta(x, D) > 1$ then $M \leftarrow [false, \dots, false] \in \{true, false\}^k$ 3: **else** $M \leftarrow [true, ..., true] \in \{true, false\}^k$ for $y \in D \mid \Delta(x, y) = 1$ do 5: for $i \in [k]$ do 6: if $x_i \neq y_i$ then 7: $M_i \leftarrow false$ 8: 9: **return** M

The MARKREAD algorithm

Algorithm 3 MarkRead

```
Input: \gamma, D
Output: \mathcal{M}
  1: // Let x^a be the k-mer in \gamma starting at a.
 2: // Cover \gamma by k-mers \{x^{a_1}, \ldots, x^{a_n}\}.
  3: for i \in [n] do
 4: M^i \leftarrow MARKKMER(x^{a_i}, D)
  5: \overline{\mathsf{M}}^{\mathsf{i}} \leftarrow [\mathsf{false}, \dots, \mathsf{false}] \in \{\mathsf{true}, \mathsf{false}\}^{\mathsf{length}(\gamma)}
  6: for j \in [k] do
 7: \overline{M}_{j+a_i-1}^i \leftarrow M_i^i
  8. \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \overline{M}^1 \setminus \cdots \setminus \overline{M}^n
  9: return \mathcal{M}
```

The $\operatorname{SparsifyRQ}$ algorithm

Algorithm 4 SPARSIFYRQ Input: γ , Q, D, Q_{threshold} Output: Q' 1: Q' \leftarrow Q 2: $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \text{MARKREAD}(\gamma, D)$ 3: for $i \in [\text{length}(\gamma)]$ do 4: if $(Q_i > Q_{\text{threshold}})$ or $(\mathcal{M}_i = \text{true})$ then 5: $Q'_i \leftarrow Q_{\text{threshold}}$ 6: return Q'