

# Tutorial Unix e linha de comandos

## curso “Bioinformática - Análise computacional de variantes em doença genética” (2ª edição de 2024!)

24 a 28 JUN 2024

nas instalações do Instituto Ricardo Jorge, em Lisboa

### Enquadramento e objetivos

Este curso, de natureza teórico-prática, dá a conhecer as várias etapas envolvidas na análise de variantes de linha germinativa associadas a doença genética, em paralelo com a análise prática de casos reais.



**Destinatários:** Profissionais de saúde, investigadores e estudantes de mestrado ou doutoramento, que estejam envolvidos em atividades de diagnóstico ou investigação no contexto de estudo de variantes de linha germinativa associadas a doença genética

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**Coordenação:** Luís Vieira



# .fastq



# .sam/.bam/.cram



# .vcf



DCAF17

Exomiser Score: **0.986**  
(p=3.6E-5)

Phenotype Score: 0.802

Variant Score: 1.000

AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE

Exomiser Score: **0.986**  
(p=3.6E-5)

Phenotype Score: 0.802

Variant Score: 1.000

Phenotype matches to diseases consistent with this MOI:

Phenotypic similarity 0.802 to ORPHA:3464 Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome

Phenotypic similarity 0.796 to OMIM:241080 Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome

Variants contributing to score:

FRAMESHIFT TRUNCATION DEL 2-171448794-TC-T [1/1:0/1:0/1] rs797045038

Exomiser ACMG: **PATHOGENIC** [PVS1, PM2, PP4, PP5 Strong]

ClinVar: **PATHOGENIC** (criteria provided, multiple submitters, no conflicts)

Variant score: 1.000 CONTRIBUTING VARIANT WHITELIST VARIANT

Transcripts:

### Pathogenicity Data:

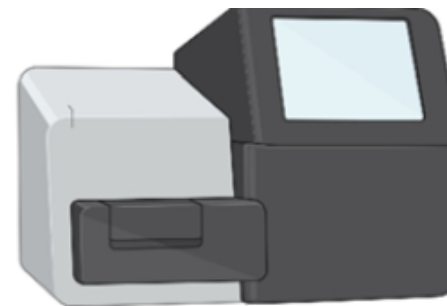
No pathogenicity data

Frequency Data:

No frequency data

# Clinical exome sequencing

Departamento Genética Humana




- Exome sequencing:
  - diagnosis of genetic disorders
  - discovery of new Mendelian-disease genes
  - **Clinical exome sequencing (CES)** - genes associated to clinical phenotypes

Received: 5 August 2022 | Revised: 11 October 2022 | Accepted: 8 November 2022  
DOI: 10.1002/ajmg.a.63053

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF  
medical genetics WILEY

**Diagnostic yield of clinical exome sequencing in adulthood in medical genetics clinics**

Apurba Mainali<sup>1</sup> | Taryn Athey<sup>1</sup> | Shalini Bahl<sup>1,2,3</sup> | Clara Hung<sup>1</sup> |  
Oana Caluseriu<sup>1</sup> | Alicia Chan<sup>1</sup> | Alison Eaton<sup>1</sup> | Shailly Jain Ghai<sup>1</sup> |  
Peter Kannu<sup>1</sup> | Melissa MacPherson<sup>1</sup> | Karen Y. Niederhoffer<sup>1</sup> |  
Komudi Siriwardena<sup>1</sup> | Saadet Mercimek-Andrews<sup>1,4,5</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical Genetics, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Alberta Health Services, Edmonton Zone, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
<sup>2</sup>Business Management Center, Toronto

**Abstract**  
Clinical exome sequencing (ES) is the most comprehensive genomic test to identify underlying genetic diseases in Canada. We performed this retrospective cohort study

19.5%

Research | [Open access](#) | Published: 05 February 2023

**Predictors of the utility of clinical exome sequencing as a first-tier genetic test in patients with Mendelian phenotypes: results from a referral center study on 603 consecutive cases**

Tom Alix, Céline Chéry, Thomas Josse, Jean-Pierre Bronowicki, François Feillet, Rosa-Maria Guéant-Rodriguez, Farès Namour, Jean-Louis Guéant  & Abderrahim Oussalah 

*Human Genomics* 17, Article number: 5 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

2099 Accesses | 2 Citations | 5 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

37.6%


### Abstract

#### Background

Clinical exome sequencing (CES) provides a comprehensive and effective analysis of relevant disease-associated genes in a cost-effective manner compared to whole exome sequencing.

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 10 November 2022

### Five years' experience of the clinical exome sequencing in a Spanish single center

A. Arteche-López, A. Ávila-Fernández, R. Riveiro Álvarez, B. Almoguera, A. Bustamante Aragonés, I. Martín-Merida, M. A. López Martínez, A. Giménez Pardo, C. Vélez-Monsalve, J. Gallego Merlo, I. García Vara, F. Blanco-Kelly, S. Tahsin Swafiri, I. Lorda Sánchez, M. J. Trujillo Tiebas & C. Ayuso 

*Scientific Reports* 12, Article number: 19209 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

732 Accesses | 37 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

24.62%

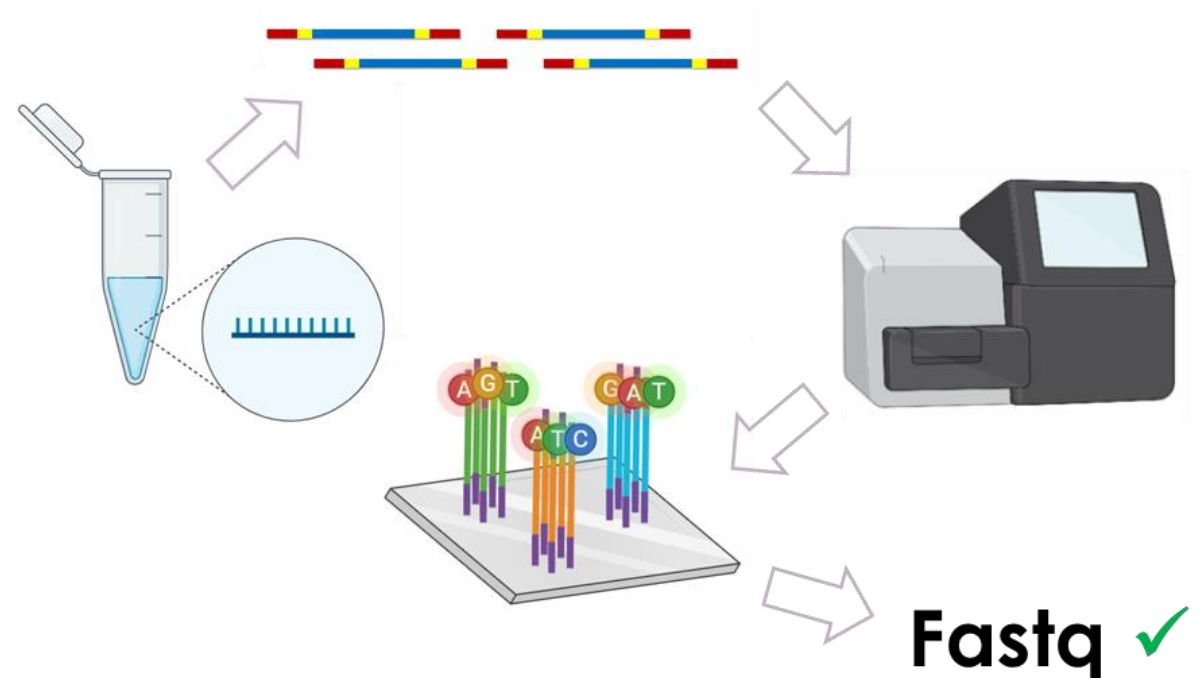
### Abstract

Nowadays, exome sequencing is a robust and cost-efficient genetic diagnostic tool already implemented in many clinical laboratories. Despite it has undoubtedly improved our diagnostic capacity and has allowed the discovery of many new Mendelian-disease genes, it only provides a molecular diagnosis in up to 25–30% of cases. Here, we comprehensively evaluate the results of a large sample set of 4974 clinical exomes performed in our laboratory



# Clinical exome - Experimental procedure

- Library:
  - TruSight One sequencing panel (4 800 genes; ~62 000 targets)
- Sequencing:
  - MiSeq/NextSeq
  - Paired-end, 2x150pb



Patient's phenotype



HPO terms

Variant annotation/priorization

Exomiser,  
VEP

Priorized-  
Annotated  
Variants

.vcf  
.html  
(~150-200 var)

### Analysis/Interpretation:

- Exomiser Top-10 Variants
- Visualization IGV
- Validation VEP
- DB's (dbSNP, clinVar, HGMD, Uniprot, Decipher, ...)

Virtual gene panel

Phen2Gene → HPO → 150 genes  
vs  
Variants

Variant  
calling/filtering

GATK

Variants

.vcf  
(~8 000)

Mapping

BWA  
(hg38)

Mapped  
Reads

.bam

Raw  
Reads

.fastq

QC - FastQC:

- Q30
- GC
- % reads id

QC - samtools/qualimap:

- Base mean qual
- % reads mapped
- % reads on target
- % target covered
- % targets low coverage

QC - vcftools:

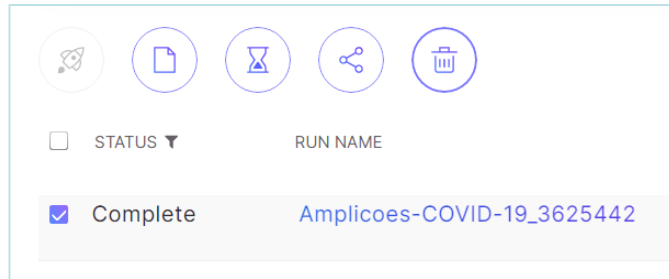
- Transi/Transv ratio
- Het/Hom ratio



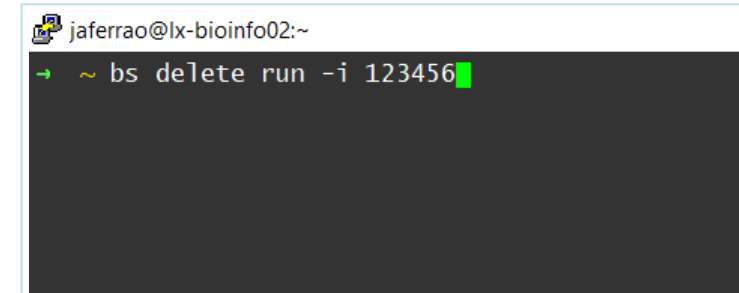
## Graphical user interface (GUI)

vs

## Command-line interface (CLI)



Interação meios visuais



Interação comandos de texto

## Windows

vs

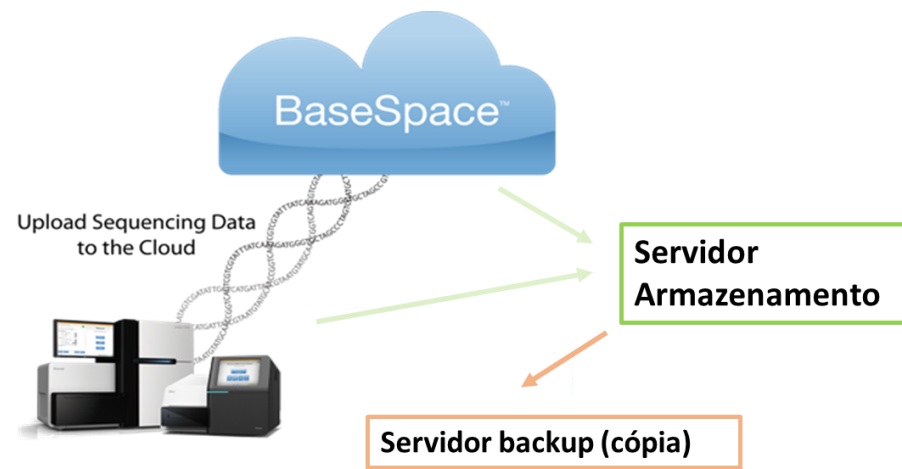
## Unix

Ferramentas específicas  
Grandes datasets/Rec. Inform.  
Servidores/clusters  
Automatização  
Reprodutibilidade



# Automatização de procedimentos

- **Gestão automatizada armazenamento dados em bruto NGS**



- **Automatização controlo de qualidade NGS (InterOp, FastQC)**

**MultiQC**

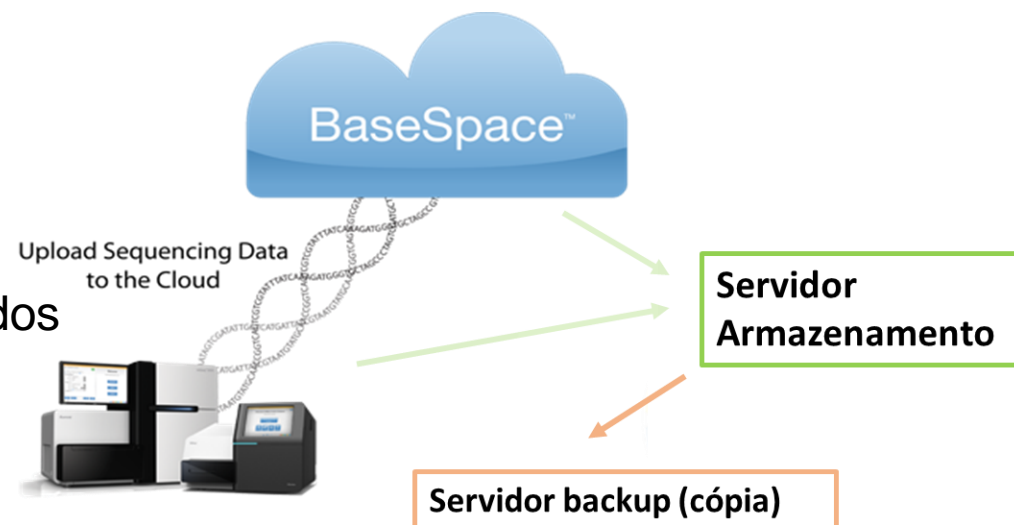
Análise da qualidade da sequenciação

Dep. de Genética Humana - Unidade de Tecnologia e Inovação

A análise primária foi efectuada usando os programas Interop e FastQC

# Gestão automatizada armazenamento dados em bruto NGS

- Centenas Gigabytes dados por semana
- Gestão automatizada/programada semanal
- Transfere ficheiros corridas NGS para servidor armazenamento dados
- Guarda pasta com designação/formato específico
- Envia alertas por email



```

86 for full_run_dir in $run_output_dir/*
87 do
88   full_run_dir=$( basename $full_run_dir )
89   instrument_type=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep InstrumentType | sed 's/ //g' | cut -d "|" -f3 )
90   experiment_name=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep ExperimentName | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
91   #run_number=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep -w Number | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
92   run_ID_name=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep "[0-9]* Name" | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
93   year_start="20"
94   year_end=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep "[0-9]* Name" | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' | cut -c1-2 )
95   year_complete="${year_start}${year_end}"
96   if [[ "$instrument_type" == "NextSeq" ]]; then
  
```

# Automatização controlo de qualidade NGS

- Corre os programas de QC Illumina: interop summary e index-summary
- Corre o programa FastQC; Corre o MultiQC para gerar relatório
- Envia por email o relatório MultiQC (\*.html)



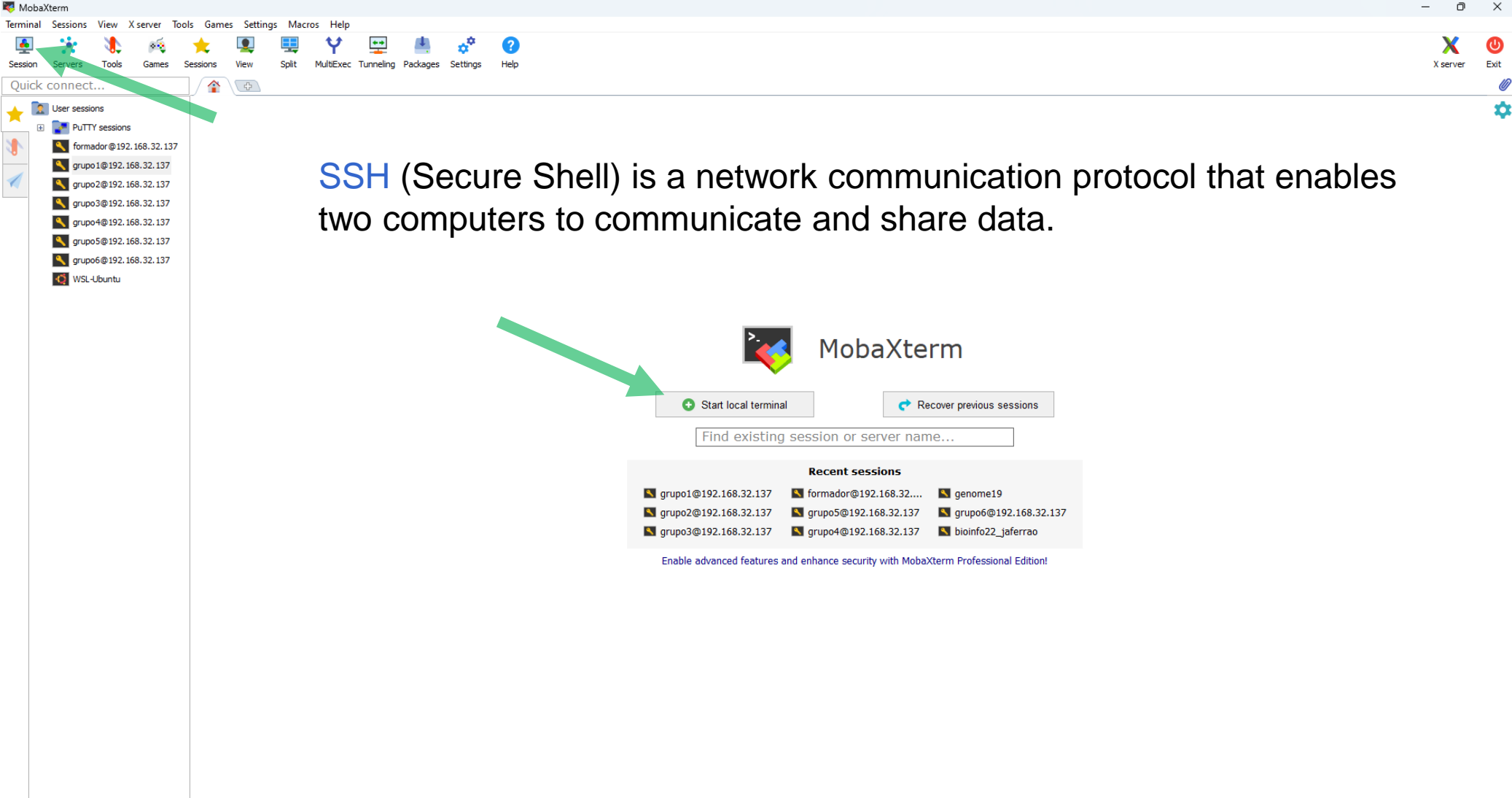
## Análise da qualidade da sequenciação

Dep. de Genética Humana - Unidade de Tecnologia e Inovação

A análise primária foi efectuada usando os programas Interop e FastQC

```
121 printf "\nStep 1/4. Running Illumina interop summary program...\n\n" # prints this message
122 mkdir qc_tmp_files
123 interop_summary . --csv=1 > qc_tmp_files/summary.csv # runs the Illumina interop summary program
124 printf "\nStep 2/4. Running Illumina interop index-summary program...\n\n" # runs the Illumina interop i
125 interop_index-summary . --csv=1 > qc_tmp_files/indexing.csv # runs the Illumina interop index-summary pr
126 printf "\nStep 3/4. Running fastqc program (it may take a while)...\n\n"
127 fastq_files=($run_output_dir/$run_dir/*/*/*.fastq.gz) # exemplo estrutura pastas retirada do basespace /
    • HGuimaraes_I37546_2022_L004_ds.e3edbc11ee22440c88231ec2669ba356
128 if fastqc -t 2 -q -f fastq -o qc_tmp_files/ $(ls $fastq_files); then #runs fastqc for all samples (fastq
129     echo "FastQC runned successfully on genome0 (entry node).\n"
130 else
131     srun -N 1 -n 1 -c 2 --mem-per-cpu=2GB fastqc -t 2 -q -f fastq -o qc_tmp_files/ $(ls $fastq_files)
132     echo "FastQC runned through Slurm on one of the computation nodes.\n"
133 fi
```

# Connection to the Unix server



The screenshot displays the MobaXterm application window. The top menu bar includes Terminal, Sessions, View, X server, Tools, Games, Settings, Macros, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Session, Servers, Tools, Games, Sessions, View, Split, MultiExec, Tunneling, Packages, Settings, and Help. A green arrow points to the 'Servers' icon in the toolbar. On the left side, there is a 'Quick connect...' search bar and a list of 'User sessions' under the 'PUTTY sessions' category. The list includes several entries with hostnames and IP addresses, such as 'formador@192.168.32.137', 'grupo1@192.168.32.137', 'grupo2@192.168.32.137', 'grupo3@192.168.32.137', 'grupo4@192.168.32.137', 'grupo5@192.168.32.137', 'grupo6@192.168.32.137', and 'WSL-Ubuntu'. A green arrow points to the 'Servers' icon in the toolbar.

**SSH** (Secure Shell) is a network communication protocol that enables two computers to communicate and share data.

**MobaXterm**

Start local terminal

Recover previous sessions

Find existing session or server name...

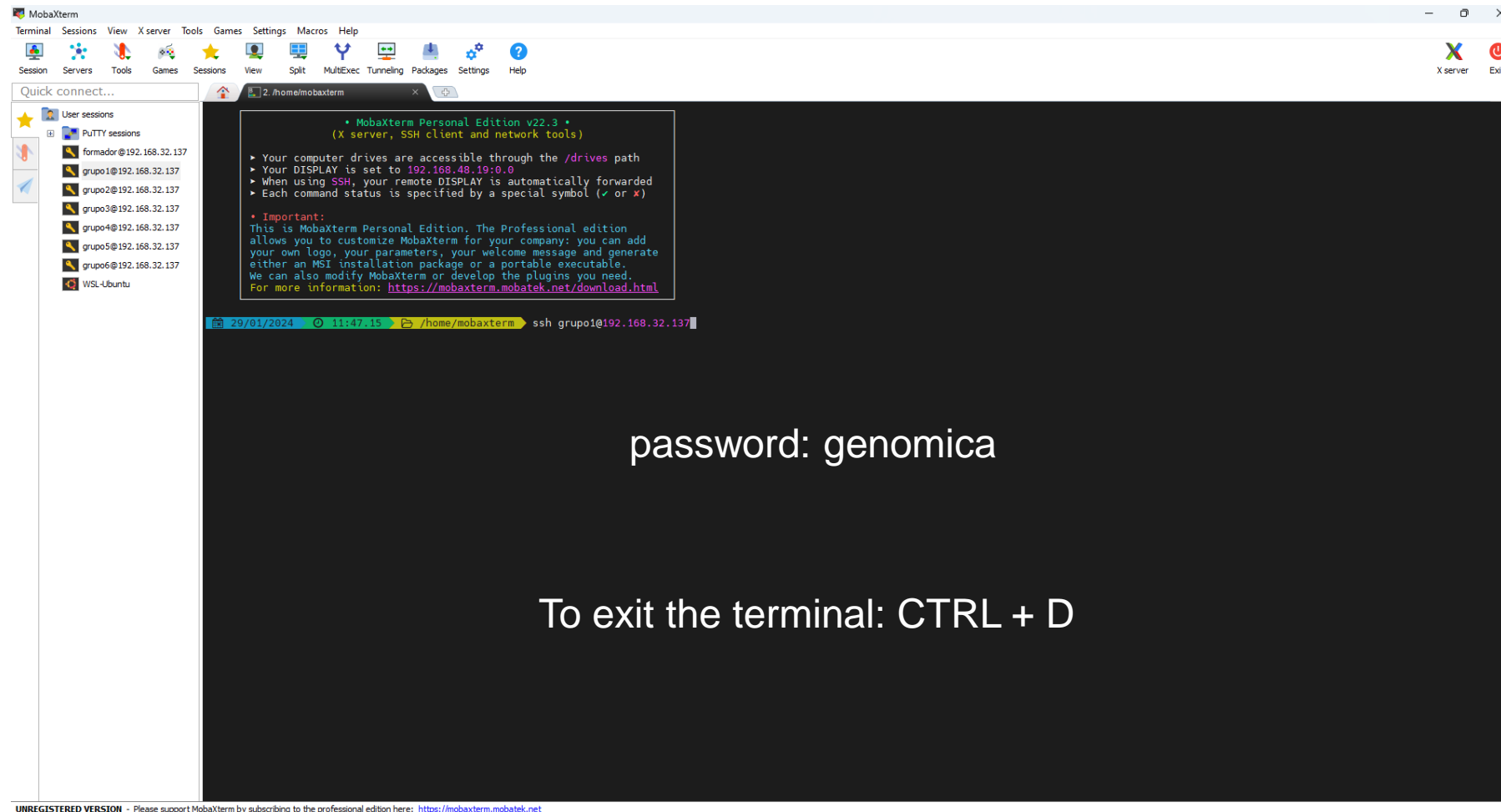
**Recent sessions**

grupo1@192.168.32.137	formador@192.168.32...	genome19
grupo2@192.168.32.137	grupo5@192.168.32.137	grupo6@192.168.32.137
grupo3@192.168.32.137	grupo4@192.168.32.137	bioinfo22_jaferrao

Enable advanced features and enhance security with MobaXterm Professional Edition!

# Connection from local terminal:

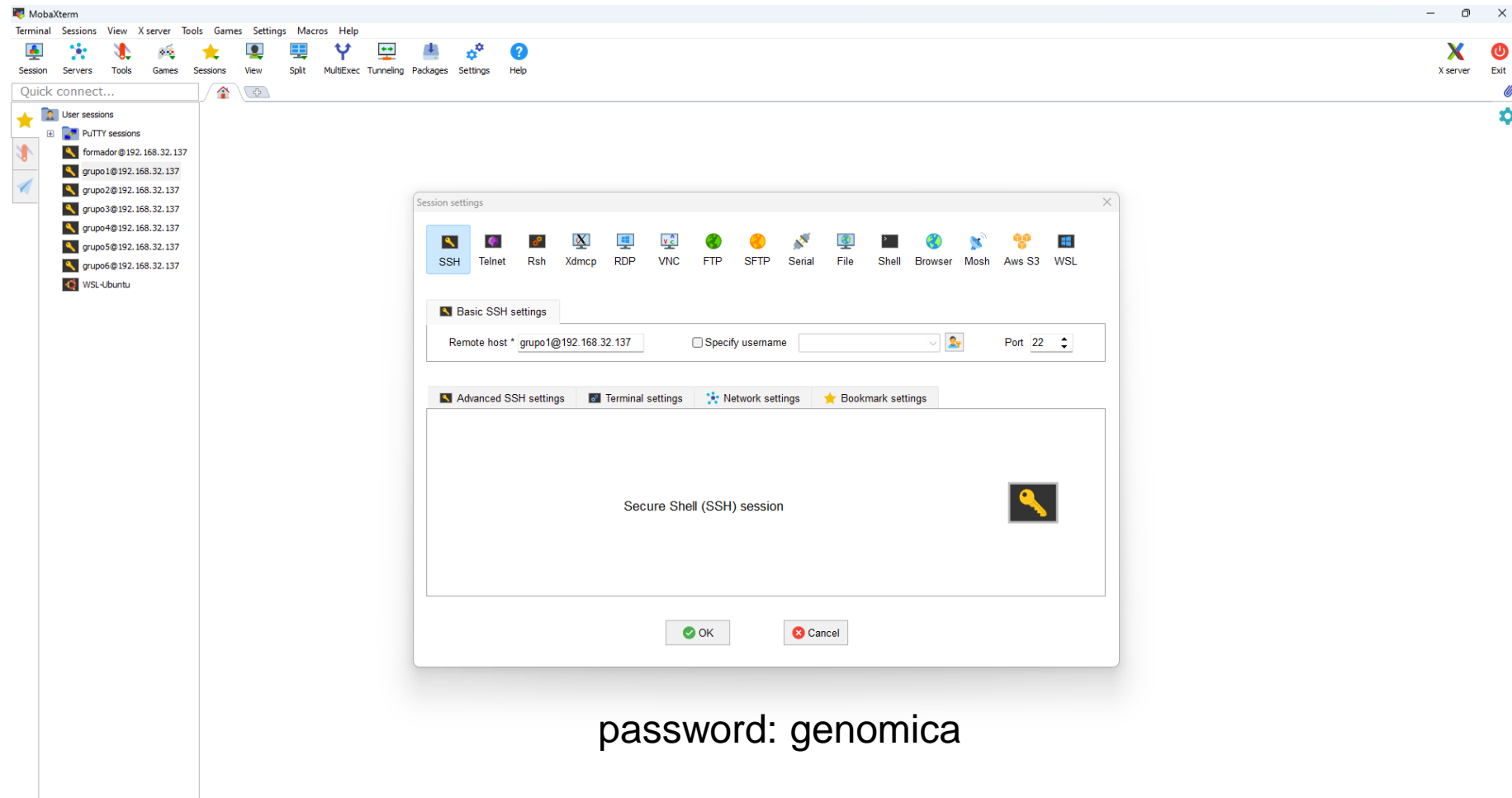
## ssh grupo1@192.168.32.137 [ENTER]



password: genomica

To exit the terminal: CTRL + D

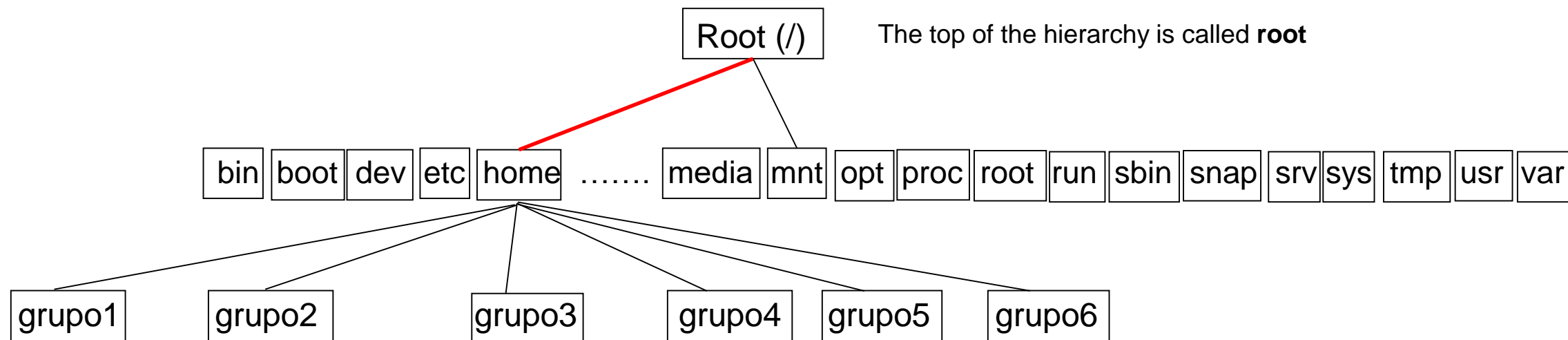
# Connection using a session



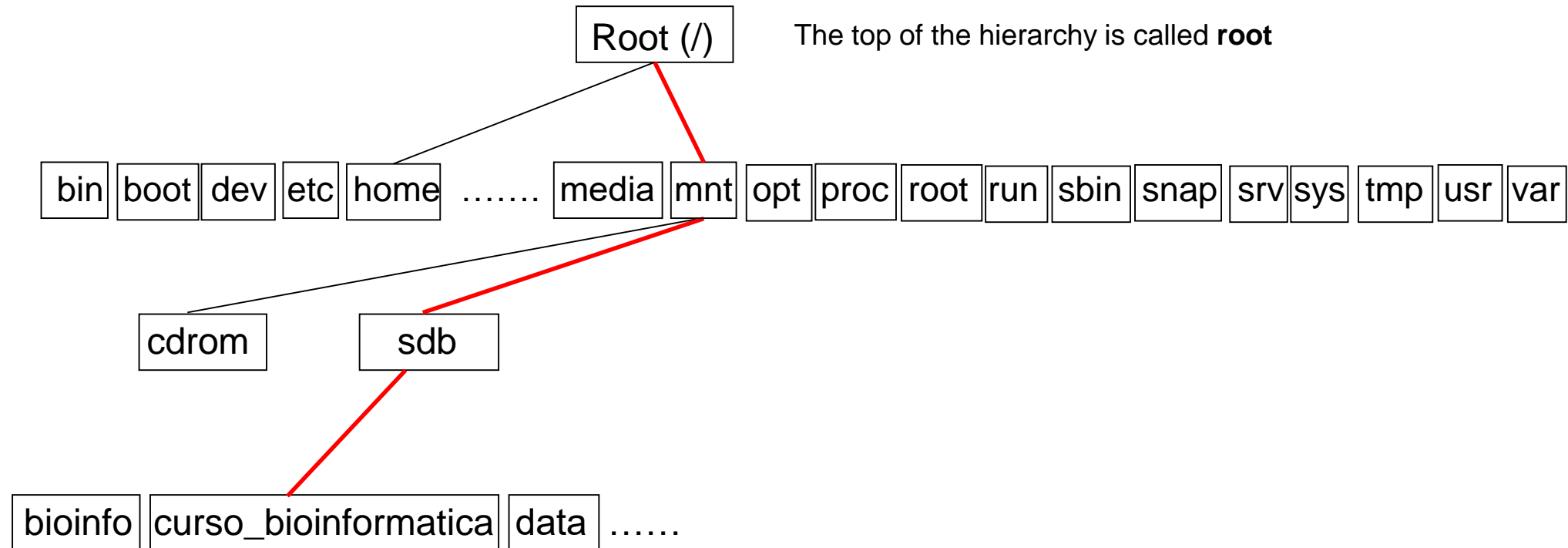
password: genomica



# File-system on the Unix server



# File-system on the Unix server





## Git and GitHub



- Version control:
    - helps developers track and manage changes to code
  - Colaboration
  - CLI
- user-friendly interface (GUI)
  - public code repository for free
  - popular open-source projects

# Tutorial linha de comandos Unix

- [https://github.com/krother/bash\\_tutorial](https://github.com/krother/bash_tutorial) (clone this repository on home dir)

cd ~

git clone https://github.com/krother/bash\_tutorial.git

- Extra: <https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>

# Conda



- Conda provides package, dependency, and environment management for any language.
- Conda allows users to install different versions of binary software packages and any required libraries appropriate for their computing platform. Also, it allows users to switch between package versions and download and install updates from a software repository.
- A popular Conda channel for bioinformatics software is *Bioconda*, which provides multiple software distributions for computational biology.

## Conda



- `conda env list`
- `conda activate curso_amb`
- `conda list`
- `conda deactivate`
- `conda activate curso_amb_vep`