User Manual

snp-search:

simple processing, manipulation and searching of SNPs from high-throughput technologies

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What is snp-search?

Snp-search is an easy to use tool for management of SNPs generated from haploid next generation sequencing data. Given a vcf file, snp-search stores the SNPs generated by the variant calling algorithm into a sqlite database. snp-search can then be used to extract useful information from the database. For example, by running snp-search using the command line syntax, the user can extract unique SNPs for a specified set of strains; generate a SNP phylogeny and provide detailed information about each individual SNP

Obtaining and installing the code

SNPsearch is written in Ruby and operates in a Unix environment. It is made available as a gem.

To install snp-search, do

gem install snp-search

Requirements

Not much, you just need:

- Unix. Once snp-search is installed, all the necessary gems to run snp-search will also be installed from Rubygems (note that Rubygems requires admin privileges. If you do not have admin privileges then we suggest you install RVM: (beginrescueend.com/rvm/install/) and then gem install snp-search).
- ruby version 1.8.7 and above.
- Optional: FastTree 2. If you require a tree output in Newick format, you must install FastTree from www.microbesonline.org/fasttree/#Install.

Thats it!

Running snp-search

1- The first thing you need to do is to create the database (snp-search -create)

Two files are needed to create the SQLite3 database:

- a. Variant Call Format (.vcf) file (which contains the SNP information)
- b. Your database reference genome that you used to generate your .vcf file (in genbank or embl format, the script will automatically detect the format).

You need the following parameters:

-d

Name of your database (note that this is a required field in all commands).

-V

Variant Call Format (VCF) file. See http://www.1000genomes.org/wiki/Analysis/Variant%20Call%20Format/vcf-variant-call-format-version-40

-r

Database Reference genome (The same file that was used in generating the .vcf file). This should be in genbank or embl format.

Optional: -A AD ratio cutoff (default 0.9)

Usage:

```
snp-search -create -d my_snp_db.sqlite3 -r my_ref.gbk -v
my_vcf_file.vcf
```

Note: The strain names in your database will be taken from your vcf file so make sure they are named appropriately in your vcf file.

2- Now that you have created the database (my_snp_db.sqlite3) you can use snp-search to output several queried data.

First, you need to tell snp-search what you want out. You have several options:

 Querying the Database to select the number of unique SNPs within the list of the strains/samples provided (list_of_my_strains.txt). The output is a text file with a list of the unique SNPs and information about each SNP (e.g. if its synonymous or non-synonymous SNP).

-u, --unique_snps

Query for unique snps in the database

-c, --cuttoff_snp_qual

SNP quality cutoff, (default = 90)

-g, --cuttoff_genotype

Genotype quality cutoff (default = 30)

-s, --strain

The strains/samples you like to query (only used with -unique snps flag)

-o, --out

Name of output file, Required

Usage:

```
snp-search -0 -u -d my_snp_db.sqlite3 -s list_of_my_strains.txt -
o unique_snps.out
```

Querying the database to output all SNPs without SNPs in specified features in the database (e.g. phages). This is a way of ignoring SNPs in genes (likely to be mobile element genes) that are not needed for SNP analysis. The user has the option of generating a core SNP tree Newick file for SNP phylogeny (if -F option was used to ouput fasta file).

-f, --all_or_filtered_snps

SNPs from specified features in the database (if you do not want to ignore any SNPs, just use this option with -n -F/T -o)

-F, --fasta

output fasta file format (default)

-T. --tabular

output tabular file format

-c, --cuttoff_snp_qual

SNP quality cutoff, (default = 90)

-g, --cuttoff_genotype

Genotype quality cutoff (default = 30)

-R, --remove non informative snps

Only output informative SNPs. Only used with -e option

-e, --ignore_snps_in_range

A list of position ranges to ignore e.g 10..500,2000..2500. Only used with -e option

-a, --ignore_strains

A list of strains to ignore (seperate by comma e.g. S1,S4,S8). Only used with -f option

-I, --ignore snps on annotation

The name of the feature(s) to ignore. Features should be seperated by comma (e.g. phages,inserstion,transposons)

-o, --out

Name of output file. Required

You will get three output files here: 1) Concatenated FASTA file, 2) A SNPs positions file, and 3) a tsv file with tab-delimited SNPs and their positions.

-t, --tree

Generate SNP phylogeny (only used with -fasta option)

-p, --fasttree_path

Full path to the FastTree tool (e.g. /usr/local/bin/FastTree. only used with -tree option)

Usage:

```
snp-search -0 -F -f -n my_snp_db.sqlite3 -a
phage,insertion,transposon -R -o snps_without_phages.fasta
```

Note: The algorithm FastTree is used to generate the nwk file. FastTree can be downloaded from http://www.microbesonline.org/fasttree/#Install (see above). If you decide to use this parameter, you must provide the full path of Fasttree (e.g. /usr/local/Fasttree).

 Output all SNPs with information. Information for each SNP includes whether the SNP is synonymous or non-synonymous, gene function, whether it is a pseudogene and other useful information. These information will be tab-separated.

```
-i, --info
Output various information about SNPs
-c, --cuttoff_snp_qual
SNP quality cutoff, (default = 90)
-g, --cuttoff_genotype
Genotype quality cutoff (default = 30)
-o, --out
Name of output file, Required

Usage:
snp-search -0 -info -d my_snp_db.sqlite3 -o
snps all with info.txt
```

View database in Unix or in a GUI

Your database will be in sqlite3 format. If you like to view your table(s) and perform direct queries you can type the following in your command prompt:

```
sqlite3 snp_db.sqlite3
```

Alternatively, you may download a SQL tool to view your database (e.g. SQLite sorcerer).

Example

The following are some examples of commands that can be used while using snp-search. We have a vcf file called ecoli.vcf and genbank file called ecoli.gbk:

Create the database:

```
snp-search -C -r ecoli.gbk -v ecoli.vcf -d ecoli.sqlite3
```

Now we have the database, we can query the database using snp-search. So, to ignore specific features in the database and produce a filtered concatenated fasta file of the SNPs in the DB we run the following command:

```
snp-search -0 -f -F -d ecoli.sqlite3 -R -I phage,insertion,transposon
-o ecoli_concatenated_snps_filtered.fasta
```

If we have a certain number of strains that we are interested in and we like to know the number of SNPs shared only between these strains we first prepare a text file (called ecoli_strains.txt) with the strains name separated by a new line, e.g.

Ecoli1

Ecoli2

Fcoli3

We then run the following command:

```
snp-search -0 -u -d ecoli.sqlite3 -s ecoli_strains.txt -o
ecoli_unique_snps_strains.txt
```

If we require all the SNPs in a tabular format with further information provided (such as whether the SNP is synonymous or non-synonymous and gene information) we run the following command:

```
snp-search -output -info -d ecoli.sqlite3 -o ecoli_snp_info.txt
```

Contact

If you have any comments, questions or suggestions, please email ali.al-shahib@phe.gov.uk or anthony.underwood@phe.gov.uk

Have fun snp-searching!