

# <sup>1</sup> Back to sequences: Find the origin of $k$ -mers

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## Software

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## <sup>7</sup> Abstract

<sup>8</sup> A vast majority of bioinformatics tools dedicated to the treatment of raw sequencing data  
<sup>9</sup> heavily use the concept of  $k$ -mers, which are words of length  $k$ . This enables us to reduce  
<sup>10</sup> the redundancy of data (and thus the memory pressure), to discard sequencing errors, and to  
<sup>11</sup> dispose of objects of fixed size that can be easily manipulated and compared to each other. A  
<sup>12</sup> drawback is that the link between each  $k$ -mer and the original set of sequences to which it  
<sup>13</sup> belongs is lost. Given the volume of data considered in this context, recovering this association  
<sup>14</sup> is costly. In this work, we present “back\_to\_sequences”, a simple tool designed to index a set  
<sup>15</sup> of  $k$ -mers of interest and to stream a set of sequences, extracting those containing at least  
<sup>16</sup> one of the indexed  $k$ -mer. In addition, the occurrence positions of  $k$ -mers in the sequences  
<sup>17</sup> can be provided. Our results show that back\_to\_sequences streams  $\approx 200$  short reads per  
<sup>18</sup> millisecond, allowing to search  $k$ -mers in hundreds of millions of reads in a matter of a few  
<sup>19</sup> minutes.

## <sup>20</sup> Statement of Need

<sup>21</sup> In the 2010s, following the emergence of next-generation sequencing technology, read assembly  
<sup>22</sup> strategies based on the overlap-layout-consensus paradigm (OLC) were unable to scale to  
<sup>23</sup> tens of millions of reads or more, prompting the usage of the *de Bruijn* graph (dBG) data  
<sup>24</sup> structure ([Flicek & Birney, 2009](#); [Schatz et al., 2010](#)). The success of dBG was due to the fact  
<sup>25</sup> that the main difficulties associated with the nature of the sequencing data (read redundancy,  
<sup>26</sup> nonuniform coverage and nonuniform overlap between reads, sequencing errors, unknown  
<sup>27</sup> sequencing strand) were complex to handle with OLC while being easy to handle or simply  
<sup>28</sup> solved with the dBG approach ([Li et al., 2012](#)).

<sup>29</sup> Recall that in the dBG assembly approach, 1. All  $k$ -mers (words of length  $k$ ) from a set of  
<sup>30</sup> reads are counted; 2. Those with an abundance lower than a threshold are considered to  
<sup>31</sup> contain sequencing errors and are discarded; 3. The remaining  $k$ -mers are organized in a  
<sup>32</sup> dBG; 4. The paths of the dBG form the basis of the assembly, later improved thanks to  
<sup>33</sup> scaffolding tools ([Huson et al., 2002](#)) such as the tools provided, for instance, by the Spades  
<sup>34</sup> assembler ([Bankevich et al., 2012](#)).

<sup>35</sup> The usefulness of  $k$ -mers did not end with their use in dBGs. A large and redundant set of  
<sup>36</sup> sequences, such as a sequencing read set, can be summarized by its set of  $k$ -mers. Among  
<sup>37</sup> multiple fundamental tasks, this has been the basis for metagenome comparisons ([Benoit et  
al., 2016](#)), for taxonomy characterization ([Wood et al., 2019](#)), for indexing purposes ([Cracco & Tomescu, 2023](#); [Lemane, Medvedev, et al., 2022](#)), for genotyping ([Grytnen et al., 2022](#)), for  
<sup>38</sup> species identification ([Sarmashghi et al., 2019](#)), for transcript expression estimation ([Zhang &  
Wang, 2014](#)), or for variant discovery ([Uricaru et al., 2015](#)) to cite only a few examples.

42 One of the keys to the success of the use of  $k$ -mers is its low resource needs. Whatever  
43 the sequencing coverage, once filtered, the number of distinct  $k$ -mers is at most equal to  
44 the original genome size. This offers a minimal impact on random access memory (RAM)  
45 and/or disk needs. However, this comes at the cost of losing the link between each  $k$ -mer and  
46 the sequence(s) from which it originates. Storing these links explicitly would reintroduce the  
47 problem associated with the abundance of original reads, as the link between each original  
48 read and each of its  $k$ -mers would have to be stored. For instance, considering  $k$ -mers from a  
49 sequencing experiment of a human genome ( $\approx 3$  billion nucleotides) with a coverage of 50x  
50 (each  $k$ -mer occurs on average in 50 distinct reads) would require more than 2TB of space  
51 considering 64 bits for storing each link and 64 bits for storing the associated read identifier.  
52 This is not acceptable.

53 There are many situations in which finding the origin of  $k$ -mers from a set in a set of reads  
54 is informative. For instance, this is the case in studies in which the output is composed of  
55  $k$ -mers associated with biological knowledge such as biological variants (Uricaru et al., 2015),  
56 or  $k$ -mers specific to a phenotypic trait (Lemane, Chikhi, et al., 2022). This approach can also  
57 be used for quality control (Plaza Onate et al., 2015) or contamination removal (González et  
58 al., 2023) for instance.

59 Recovering the link between a  $k$ -mer and each original read in which it occurs can be  
60 performed by indexing the reads (Marchet et al., 2020) which is too costly for hundreds of  
61 millions reads. One may also apply *grep-like* evolved pattern matching approaches such as  
62 pt (Monochromegane, 2018). However, even though they have been highly optimized in  
63 recent decades, these approaches cannot efficiently detect thousands of  $k$ -mers in millions of  
64 reads. The approaches that use  $k$ -mers for genotyping such as kage (Grytten et al., 2022) may  
65 find the number of occurrences of  $k$ -mers but do not extract the sequences from which they  
66 originate.

67 In this context, we propose `back_to_sequences`, a tool specifically dedicated to extracting  
68 from  $\mathcal{S}$ , a set of sequences (e.g. reads), those that contain some of the  $k$ -mers from a set  $\mathcal{K}$   
69 given as input. The occurrence positions of  $k$ -mers in each sequence of the queried set  $\mathcal{S}$  can  
70 also be output.

## 71 Possible Alternatives

72 To the best of our knowledge, there exists no tool specifically dedicated to this task, while  
73 indexing the set of  $k$ -mers  $\mathcal{K}$ .

74 Genotypers as kage (Grytten et al., 2022), using kmer mapper (Ivar Grytten, 2020), provide a  
75 way to count the number of occurrences of each  $k$ -mer from a set of reference  $k$ -mers in a  
76 read file. However, they do not offer a feature for extracting reads that contain any reference  
77  $k$ -mer.

78 Finding one unique  $k$ -mer of interest in a set of sequences can be done using the classical grep  
79 or more recent pattern-matching tools such as “*The Platinum Searcher*” (Monochromegane,  
80 2018) or “*The Silver Searcher*” (Greer, 2020).

81 As for testing, we queried one  $k$ -mer (with  $k = 31$ ) in a dataset composed of 100 million  
82 sequences, each of length 100 nucleotides (see the documentation for details), using these  
83 three tools.

- 84     ▪ grep required 44 seconds. Thus, by simple extrapolation, searching for one million  
85          $k$ -mers on a single computer would require approximately 500 days, to be compared to  
86         less than a minute using `back_to_sequences`.
- 87     ▪ pt (*The Platinum Searcher*) required 15 seconds, which can be extrapolated to approxi-  
88         mately 175 days if searching for one million  $k$ -mers.
- 89     ▪ ag (*The Silver Searcher*) did not finish after 400 seconds.

90 Summing up, we find these alternative tools are not appropriate for querying numerous patterns  
91 at the same time and do not scale to large problem instances.

92 Note also that these alternative tools are not specialized for genomic data in which one is  
93 interested in searching for a  $k$ -mer and potentially its reverse complement. Finally, these tools  
94 do not easily provide the number of occurrences or occurrence positions of each of the searched  
95 patterns when there are many.

## 96 Conclusion

97 We believe that `back_to_sequences` is a generic and handy tool that will be beneficial for  
98 building pipelines that require manipulating  $k$ -mers and recovering the sequences from which  
99 they originate and/or counting their number of occurrences in a set of genomic sequences.  
100 We also believe that `back_to_sequences` will have other straightforward applications, in such  
101 areas as quality control, contamination removal, or genotyping known pieces of sequences in  
102 raw sequencing datasets. Because of the efficiency of our approach, such applications could be  
103 executed in real time during the sequencing process.

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