

# Read mapping project - 01/2023 - Group 13

Niklas Horner, Abdullah Cetinkaya, Philip Wolper

## Link to GitHub Repository

Link to GitHub repository: <https://github.com/pwolper/read-mapping>

## Visualisation of mapped sequencing reads

The following packages were used for this analysis: ggplot2, dplyr, purrr, here, ape, ggrepel, ggpubr.

Define in- and output directories in case of running script separately:

```
## [1] "/home/philip/GitHub/read-mapping/data/Ecoli_genome.fasta"
## [1] "2023-01-27_NC_000913.3 Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655, complete genome.csv"
genome <- read.dna(inputGenome,format="fasta")
sequence <- as.character(genome)
genome_length <- length(sequence)
```

## Importing data from /output/\*.csv

```
mapped <- read.csv(pathMap,sep = ";")

# mapped = mapped[50:60,]

mapped = mapped %>%
  mutate_at(vars(Sense, Antisense), ~map(strsplit(. ,split=","), ~map_int(.x, as.integer)))
# mapped %>% str()

sense = unlist(mapped$Sense)
anti = unlist(mapped$Antisense)

sense %>% length()

## [1] 820
anti %>% length()

## [1] 171
reads <- data.frame(pos = c(sense, anti),
                    strand = as.factor(rep(c("s","a"),
                    times = c(length(sense),length(anti))))))
```

## Plotting mapped reads

### Saving figures to file

```
ggsave("F1_Genome_pos_total.png",p1, device = "png", dpi = 300, path = output)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
ggsave("F2_Genome_pos_orient.png",p2, device = "png", dpi = 300, path = output)
```

```

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
ggsave("F3_Hits_sense_vs_antisense.png",p3 ,device = "png", dpi = 300, path = output)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
ggsave("F4_Read_distribution.png",p4, device = "png", dpi = 300, path = output)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
ggsave("F5_Reads_by_number_of_hits.png",p5 ,device = "png", height = 10, width = 10,
      dpi = 300, path = output)
ggsave("F2_and_F3_orient.png", p2p3, device = "png", dpi = 300, path = here("doc/"))

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

```

## Figures 1 - 5

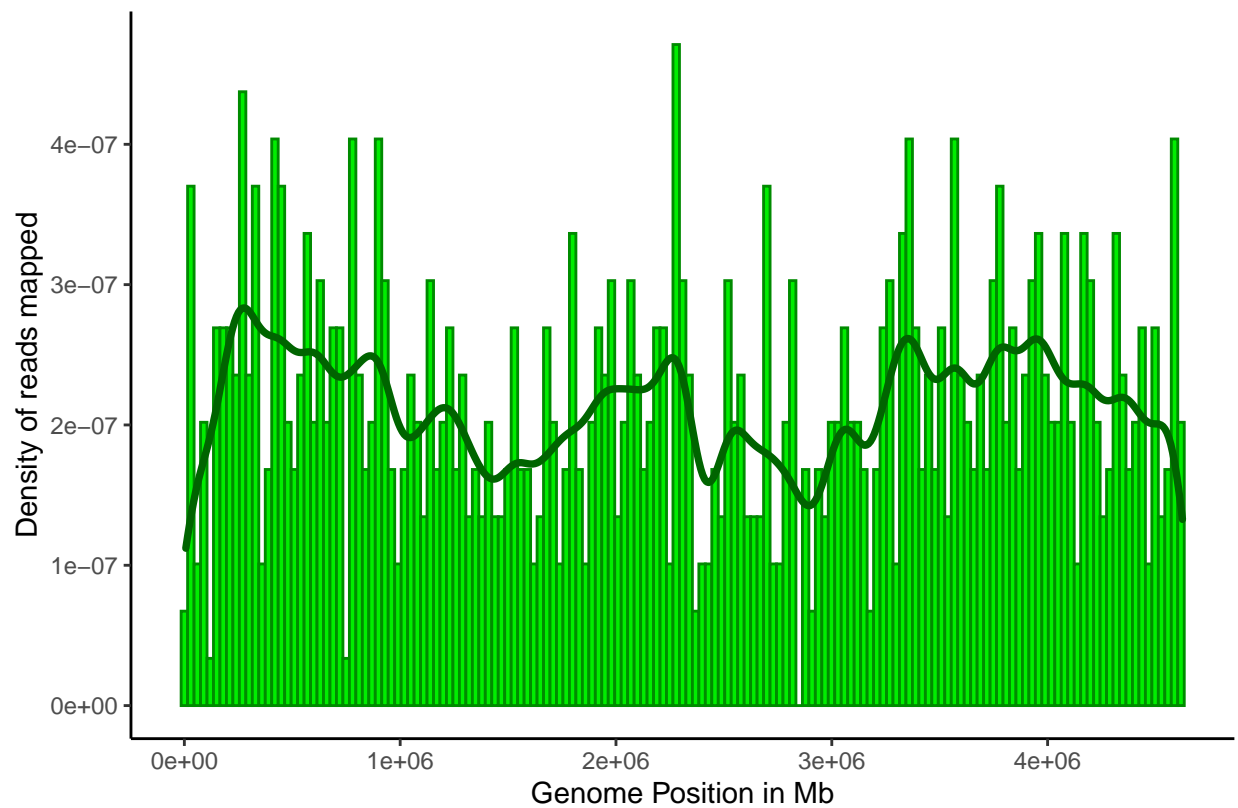


Fig. 1: Density of the reads mapped to the E.coli genome.

**Description Fig 1:** Density of reads mapped to the E.coli genome. Each bin size represents a 30 kb long segment along the genome.

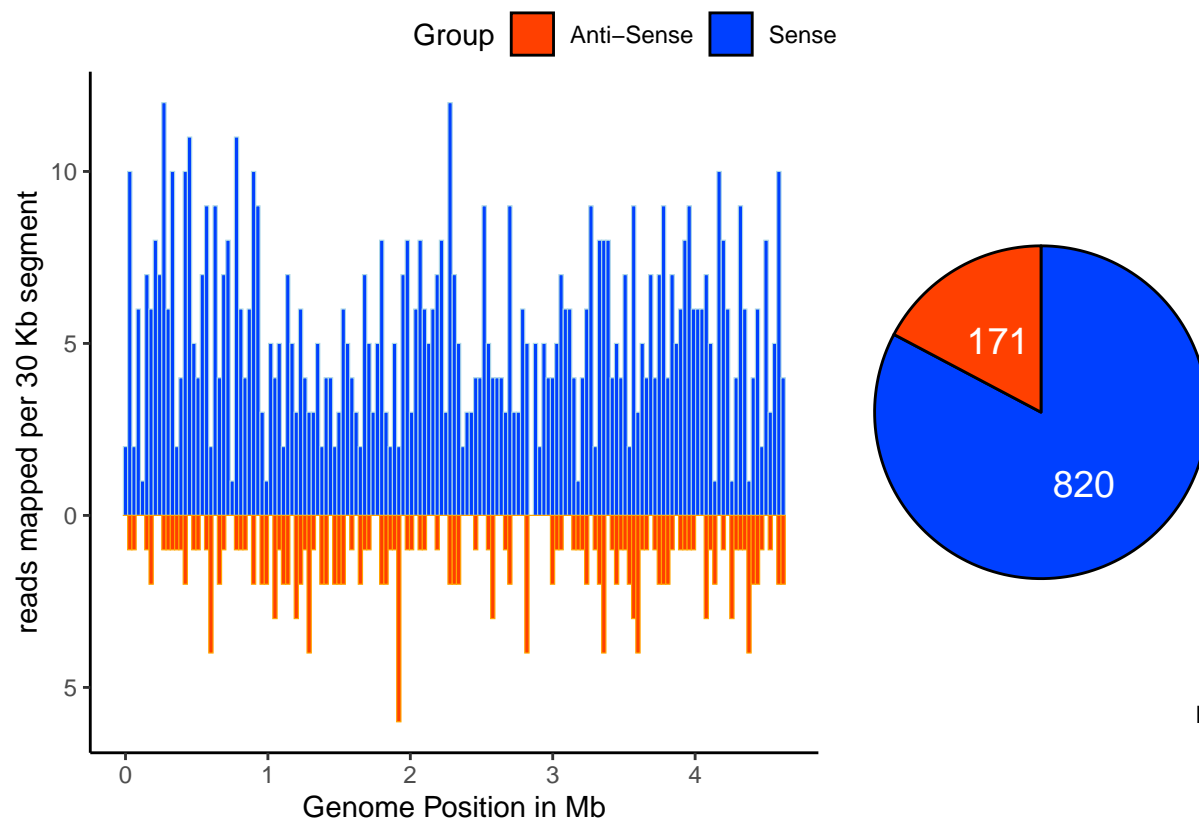
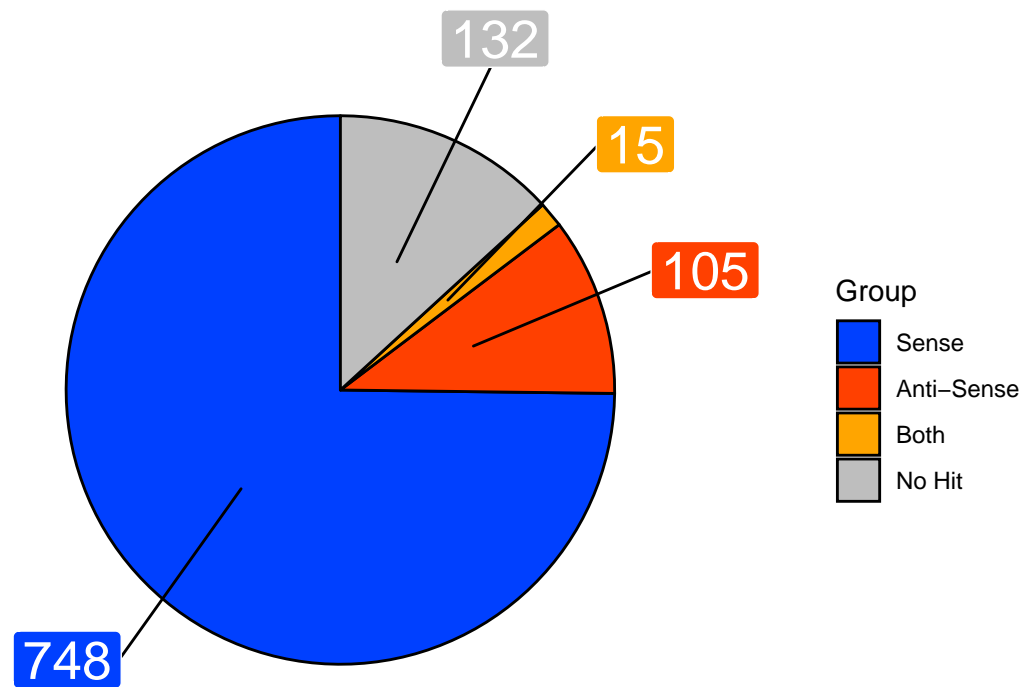


Fig 3

Fig 2: Orientation of mapped Reads

**Description Fig 2:** Sense vs. Antisense density of mapped reads. The y-axis shows a number of counts per 30 Kb segment.

**Description Fig 3:** Number of successful hits to sense or anti-sense strand.



**Description Fig 4:** Number of reads mapped to sense strand, anti-sense strand, both strands or none in Genome

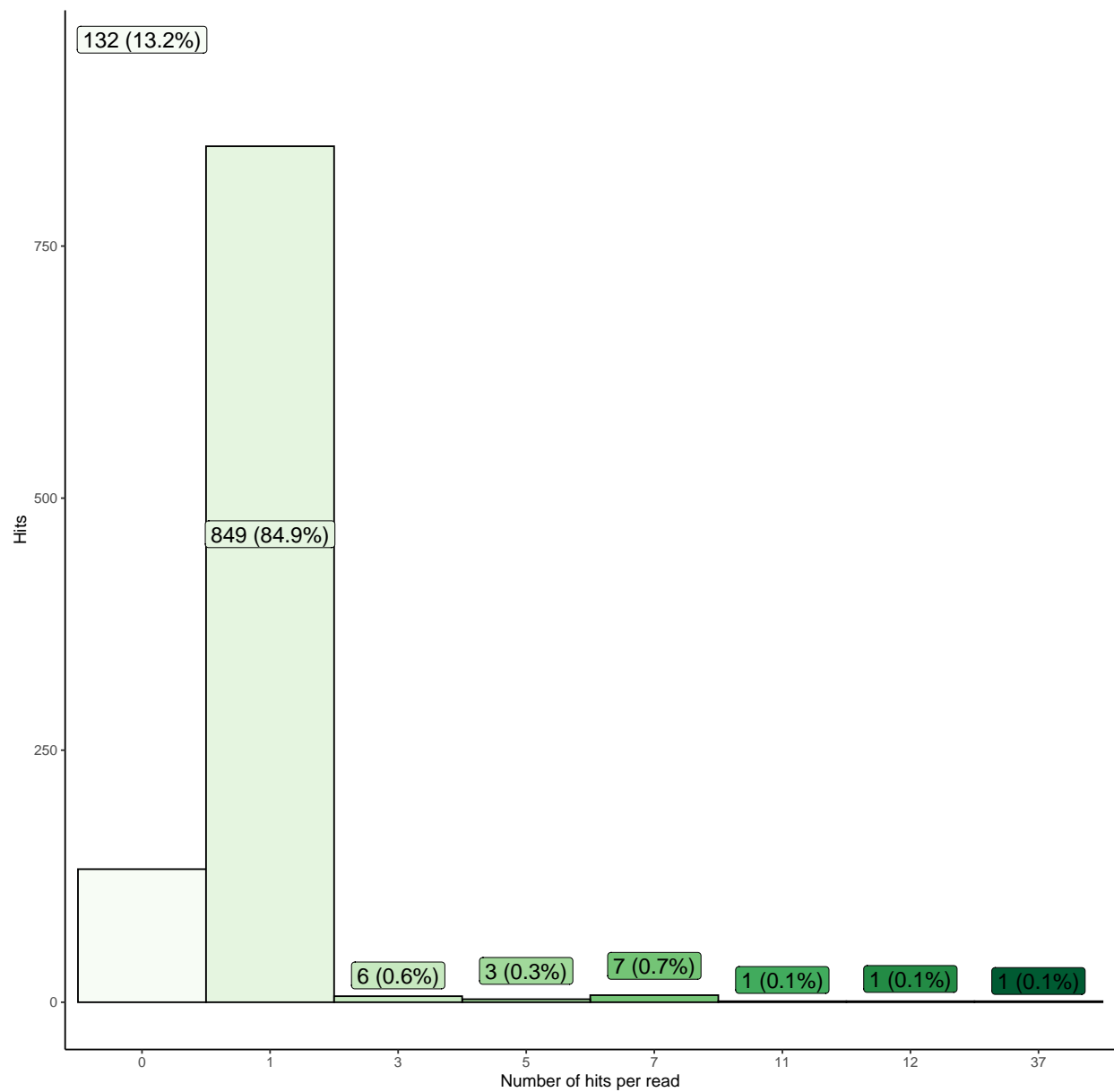


Fig 5

**Description Fig 5:** Frequency of hits per read. Most reads occur once, few at higher frequencies in the genome.