class16:graphing the tsv

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```
Reading in file from virtual computer
```

```
data <- read.delim("mm-second.x.zebrafish.tsv", sep = "\t")</pre>
```

Renaming columns

```
colnames(data) <- c("qseqid", "sseqid", "pident", "length", "mismatch", "gapopen", "qstart
head(data)
```

```
sseqid pident length mismatch gapopen qstart qend sstart
       qseqid
1 NP_598866.1 NP_001313634.1 46.154
                                       273
                                                130
                                                                    267
                                                                           476
2 NP_598866.1 XP_009294513.1 46.154
                                       273
                                                130
                                                                 4
                                                                    267
                                                                           475
3 NP_598866.1 NP_001186666.1 33.071
                                       127
                                                 76
                                                                 4 126
                                                                           338
4 NP_598866.1 NP_001003517.1 30.400
                                       125
                                                 82
                                                          4
                                                                 4 126
                                                                           344
5 NP_598866.1 NP_001003517.1 30.645
                                                 41
                                                          2
                                                                53 113
                                        62
                                                                            43
6 NP_598866.1
                NP_956073.2 34.444
                                        90
                                                 56
                                                                40
                                                                    126
                                                                           527
 send
        evalue bitscore
```

```
1 740 4.51e-63
                  214.0
```

2 739 4.69e-63

214.0

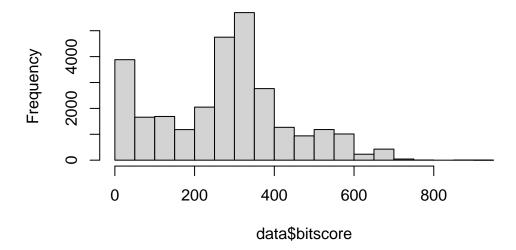
^{3 459 5.19}e-12 67.8

^{4 465 2.67}e-11 65.5

^{5 103 4.40}e-01 33.9 6 616 1.70e-10 63.2

hist(data\$bitscore, breaks = 30)

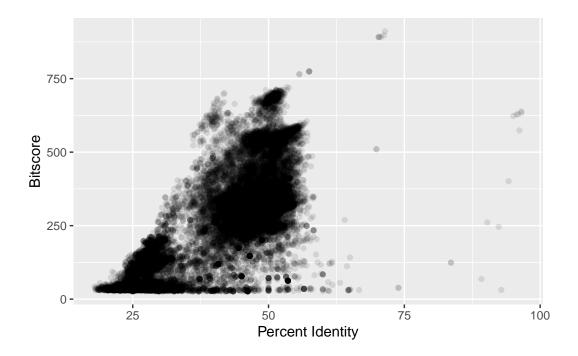
Histogram of data\$bitscore



The data is not very normal, it is somewhat skewed towards lower bitscores. There are peaks around 250 and 50 making it somewhat binomial.

Making the tsv file plots

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data, aes(pident, bitscore)) + geom_point(alpha=0.1) +
    xlab("Percent Identity") +
    ylab("Bitscore")
```



Looks like percent identity and bitscore are not completely correlated with each other.

Warning: Use of `data\$pident` is discouraged. i Use `pident` instead.

Warning: Use of `data\$qend` is discouraged. i Use `qend` instead.

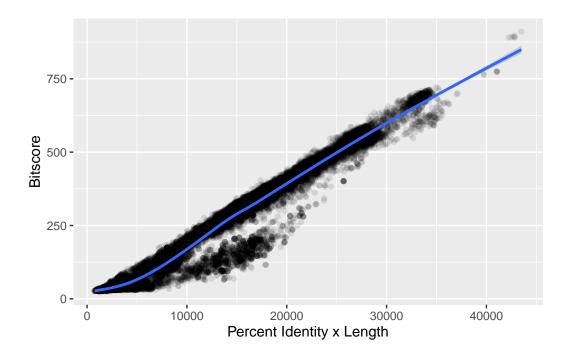
Warning: Use of `data\$qstart` is discouraged. i Use `qstart` instead.

Warning: Use of `data\$pident` is discouraged. i Use `pident` instead.

Warning: Use of `data\$qend` is discouraged. i Use `qend` instead.

Warning: Use of `data\$qstart` is discouraged. i Use `qstart` instead.

 $'geom_smooth()$ using method = 'gam' and formula = 'y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")'



This graph shows that the correlation between the percent identity and sequence length with the bitscores is very high and positive.