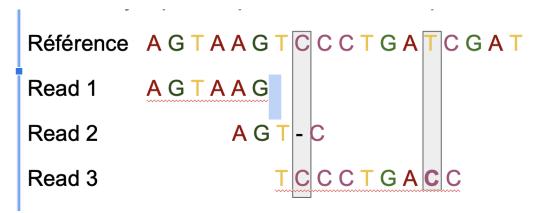
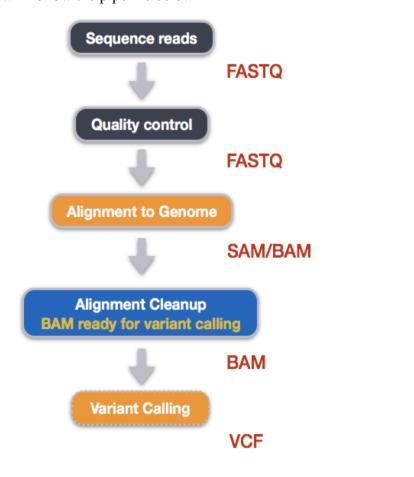
# Introduction

The alignment makes it possible to determine the origin of our reads on the reference genome.

Naively, it consists of comparing a read at each position of the reference genome until a good match is found.



To do so, we will follow the pipeline below



#### Materials and methods

To perform our analysis, we have a reference genome and reads which are already trimmed. The quality contrôle was done.

However, this data must be downloaded.

So we will download them using the wget command

```
#####download the files
wget https://zenodo.org/record/2582555/files/SLGFSK-N_231335_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
wget https://zenodo.org/record/2582555/files/SLGFSK-N_231335_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
wget https://zenodo.org/record/2582555/files/SLGFSK-T_231336_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
wget https://zenodo.org/record/2582555/files/SLGFSK-T_231336_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
wget https://zenodo.org/record/2582555/files/hg19.chr5_12_17.fa.gz
```

As we can see, this data is in zip format. We will then unzip them.

```
####unzip the files
gunzip SLGFSK-N_231335_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
gunzip SLGFSK-N_231335_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
gunzip SLGFSK-T_231336_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
gunzip SLGFSK-T_231336_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq.gz
gunzip hg19.chr5 12 17.fa.gz
```

We will create two directories. One for the reference genome and another for the reads to be mapped.

```
#create a new directory and move the files there
mkdir -p data/ref_genome
mkdir -p data/trimmed_fastq_small
```

We will then organize our directory by moving our data into these subdirectories.

```
mv SLGFSK-N 231335_rl_chr5_12_17.fastq SLGFSK-N_231335_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq SLGFSK-T_231336_rl_chr5_12_17.fastq SLGFSK-T_231336_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq data/trimmed_fastq_smail/mv hgl9.chr5_12_17.fa data/ref_genome
```

We will create a directory for the results

####create directories for results

mkdir -p results/sam results/bam results/bcf results/vcf

Now that we have our fasta reads and our reference genome, we will move on to analysis. We will first create a directory for the results and a subdirectory for each extension. We have the bam, sam and bcf, vcf extensions.

When looking at the reference genome, we saw that we have NNNNN instead of the nucleotides. So we will remove them before going further.

We will use this command:

```
awk '/^>/ {printf("%s%s\t",(N>0?"\n":""),$0);N++;next;} {printf("%s",$0);} END {printf("\n");}' < data/ref_genome/hg19.chr5_12_17.fa | sed 's/N//g' | tr "\t" "\n" > hg19.chr5_12_17_new.fa
```

Now we have the following as a result:

head data/ref genome/hg19.chr5 12 17 new.fa

#### >chr5

taaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccctaaccc

We can continue our analysis

#### Index the reference genome

outil bwa

bwa index data/ref genome/hg19.chr5 12 17 new.fa

After running this command, this is what appears on the command line. Let's have a look at this output.

```
[mii] loading StdEnv/2020 bwa/0.7.17 ...
[bwa_index] Pack FASTA... 2.05 sec
[bwa_index] Construct BWT for the packed sequence...
[BWTIncCreate] textLength=771943728, availableWord=66316736
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 10 iterations done. 99997744 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 20 iterations done. 193750448 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 30 iterations done. 277074064 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 40 iterations done. 351128304 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 50 iterations done. 416943904 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 60 iterations done. 475436944 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 70 iterations done. 527421712 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 80 iterations done. 573621888 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 90 iterations done. 614680720 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 100 iterations done. 651169872 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 110 iterations done. 683597504 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 120 iterations done. 712415232 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 130 iterations done. 738024448 characters processed.
[BWTIncConstructFromPacked] 140 iterations done. 760781952 characters processed.
[bwt_gen] Finished constructing BWT in 146 iterations.
[bwa_index] 213.32 seconds elapse.
[bwa_index] Update BWT... 1.72 sec
[bwa_index] Pack forward-only FASTA... 1.32 sec
[bwa index] Construct SA from BWT and Occ... 97.14 sec
[main] Version: 0.7.17-r1188
[main] CMD: bwa index data/ref_genome/hg19.chr5_12_17_new.fa
[main] Real time: 320.635 sec; CPU: 315.568 sec
```

#### Align reads to reference genome

To align the reads, we will use the bwa tool

So we are going to align our reads at the same time and to do this we are going to use the -M tag. The command is as follows.

```
bwa mem -M data/ref_genome/hg19.chr5_12_17_new.fa <(cat data/trimmed_fastq_small/SLGFSK-N_231335_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq data/trimmed_fastq_small/SLGFSK-T_231336_r1_chr5_12_17.fastq) <(cat data/trimmed_fastq_small/SLGFSK-N_231335_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq data/trimmed_fastq_small/SLGFSK-T_231336_r2_chr5_12_17.fastq) > results/sam/reads.aligned.sam
```

The output:

```
[mii] loading StdEnv/2020 bwa/0.7.17 ...
[M::bwa idx load from disk] read 0 ALT contigs
[M::process] read 99010 sequences (10000010 bp)...
[M::process] read 99010 sequences (10000010 bp)...
[M::mem_pestat] # candidate unique pairs for (FF, FR, RF, RR): (1, 46239, 0, 0)
[M::mem_pestat] skip orientation FF as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem_pestat] analyzing insert size distribution for orientation FR...
[M::mem_pestat] (25, 50, 75) percentile: (145, 185, 237)
[M::mem_pestat] low and high boundaries for computing mean and std.dev: (1, 421)
[M::mem_pestat] mean and std.dev: (195.82, 65.59)
[M::mem pestat] low and high boundaries for proper pairs: (1, 513)
[M::mem_pestat] skip orientation RF as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem_pestat] skip orientation RR as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem_process_seqs] Processed 99010 reads in 8.465 CPU sec, 8.534 real sec
[M::process] read 99010 sequences (10000010 bp)...
[M::mem_pestat] # candidate unique pairs for (FF, FR, RF, RR): (0, 46191, 0, 0)
[M::mem pestat] skip orientation FF as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem_pestat] analyzing insert size distribution for orientation FR...
[M::mem_pestat] (25, 50, 75) percentile: (145, 184, 236)
[M::mem_pestat] low and high boundaries for computing mean and std.dev: (1, 418)
[M::mem pestat] mean and std.dev: (195.05, 64.87)
[M::mem_pestat] low and high boundaries for proper pairs: (1, 509)
[M::mem_pestat] skip orientation RF as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem pestat] skip orientation RR as there are not enough pairs
[M::mem_process_seqs] Processed 99010 reads in 7.977 CPU sec, 7.975 real sec
[M::process] read 99010 sequences (10000010 bp)...
```

This analysis took nearly 2 hours of time The resulting sam file looks like this

Now that we have our sam files, we will change it to bam as it is lighter for next analysis. To do so, we will use samtool. samtool is .... we will use the tag view

samtools view -S -b results/sam/reads.aligned.sam > results/bam/reads.aligned.bam

# Sort BAM file by coordinates

samtools sort -o results/bam/reads.aligned.sorted.bam results/bam/reads.aligned.bam

This command will output the following:

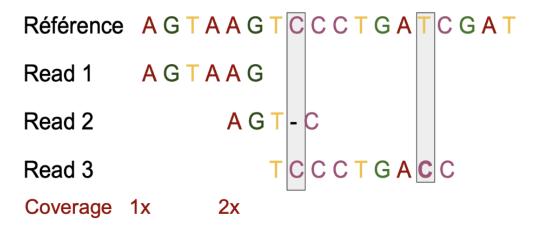
merging from 20 files and 1 in-memory blocks...

Let's have a look to that outputed file

```
53869025 + 0 in total (QC-passed reads + QC-failed reads)
76597 + 0 secondary
0 + 0 supplementary
0 + 0 duplicates
53844654 + 0 mapped (99.95%: N/A)
53792428 + 0 paired in sequencing
26896214 + 0 read1
26896214 + 0 read2
53514998 + 0 properly paired (99.48%: N/A)
53743694 + 0 with itself and mate mapped
24363 + 0 singletons (0.05%: N/A)
63634 + 0 with mate mapped to a different chr
43937 + 0 with mate mapped to a different chr (mapQ>=5)
```

#### Calculate the read coverage of positions in the genome

With the following image we can have an idea on what coverage means. After that we will calculate it using bfctools.



bcftools mpileup -O b -o results/bcf/reads\_raw.bcf -f data/ref\_genome/hg19.chr5\_12\_17\_new.fa\_results/bam/reads.aligned.sorted.bam

### Detect the single nucleotide variants

We will try to detect the SNV using bfctools and by giving the ploidy (regarding the organism)

beftools call --ploidy 1 -m -v -o results/vef/reads variants.vef results/bef/reads raw.bef

### Filter and report the SNV variants in variant calling format

vcfutils.pl varFilter results/vcf/reads variants.vcf > results/vcf/reads final variants.vcf

After filtering, we have this:

140167 1401564 18143976 results/vcf/reads\_final\_variants.vcf

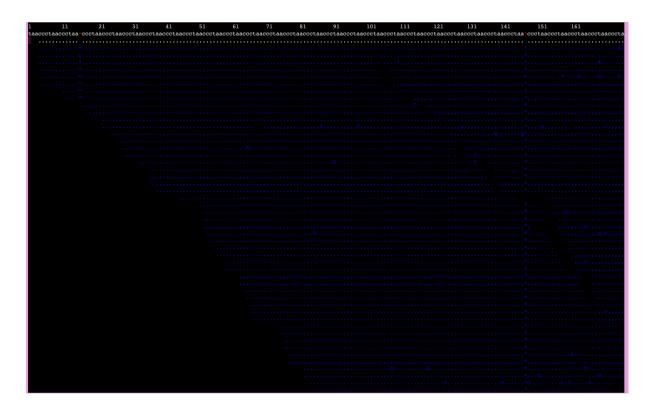
Let's have a look to this file. We have the chromosome, the position, the id, the reference allele, the alternate allele ...

less -S results/vcf/reads\_final\_variants.vcf

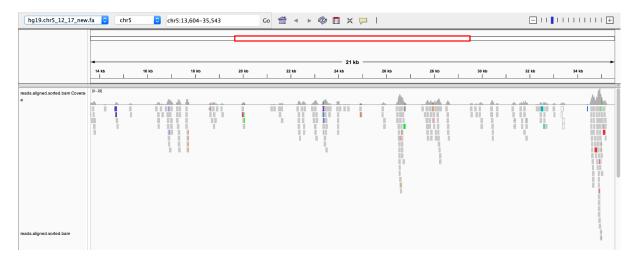
```
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=1, Type=Float, Description="Bias in the number of HOMs number (smaller is better)">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=1, Type=Integer, Description="Allele count in genotypes for each ALT allele, in the same order as listed">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of alleles in called genotypes">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality" ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality" ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of high-quality" ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of Hobset of high-quality" ref-forward, ref-reverse, alt-forward and alt-reverse bases">
##INFO=<ID=HOB, Number=4, Type=Integer, Description="Number of Hobset of Hobset
```

# Assess the alignment (visualization) - optional step

Here we can see our alignment. We can see the variation with the letters modified. When we have , or . it's aligned to the forward or the reverse.



Here we can visualize using the IGV tool. The gray one refers to the genome.



# Conclusion

We performed variant calling using several tools. The process allows us to understand the variant calling pipeline and to push our limits.