

Agenda for today

Genomic data and data formats	14:00-15:00
Break	
Genomic tools on the cluster	15:00-15:50
AWK	15:50-16:30
Q&A session	16:30-17:00



High Performance Computing for genomic applications

Genomic formats

Scientific IT Services

Michał Okoniewski

https://siscourses.ethz.ch/hpc_genomics_2021/

Genomic data formats

- Sequence
 - fasta, fastq
- alignment formats
 - SAM, BAM, CRAM
- Variant description
 - VCF, BCF
- Annotation
 - GTF, GFF
- Genomic ranges
 - BED, WIG, bigWIG

Raw sequence data: fasta

```
>read_no_1
CGGCCTGGAGGCCCTGCAGAACCTGCTGGGCTACAGGTTGCGCGACGAGGG

>read_no_2
GCAGCGTGAGCGCCATCATGGGCAACCCCAAGGTGAAGGCCACGGCAAGA

>read_no_3
GGGAGACA~CCGCGACGTGTGGCCCGCATGTATGCTGAGCTCTTCCGCGGAT

>read_no_4
TTTGCCCCGCATCGAGCGGGCTGTGCGGAAATCCTTCTGGCTGTAGGCGA

>read_no_5
CCTGTGGGGCAAGGTGAACCCGTGGAGATCGGCGCCGAGAGCCTGGCCAG

>read_no_6
GAGGAGGGCCAGGATCCACCAGAGGAAGGGCCTGCTGTGGTTTCATCCCCGC

>read_no_7
CTGCACAGCGACTACAACCTGACCTGGTACAGGAACGGCAGCAACATGCCC

>read_no_8
GTGCTGGG~CCTGGCCATCAGCCACTTCCTGCTGGAGCAGTTCCCCGACTAC

>read_no_9
AACCTGGGCGAGTACCTGCTGCTGGGCAAGGGCGAGGAGATGACCGGCGGC

>read_no_10
GTTCCCCGACTACAACGAGGGCGAGCTGAGCAGGCTGAGGAGCGCCATCGT

>read_no_11
CTTCAGCA~AGTTTCGGCGACCTGAGCAGCGTGAGCGCCATCATGGGCAACCC

>read_no_12
ACCAGAGGAAGGGCCTGCTGTGGTTTCATCCCCGCCGCCCTGGAGGACAGCG

>read_no_13
AAGGGCGAGGAGATGACCGCGGCAGGAGGAAGGCCAGCCTGCTGGCCGAC
```



Fastq record structure



PHRED scores

- Quality as PHRED score

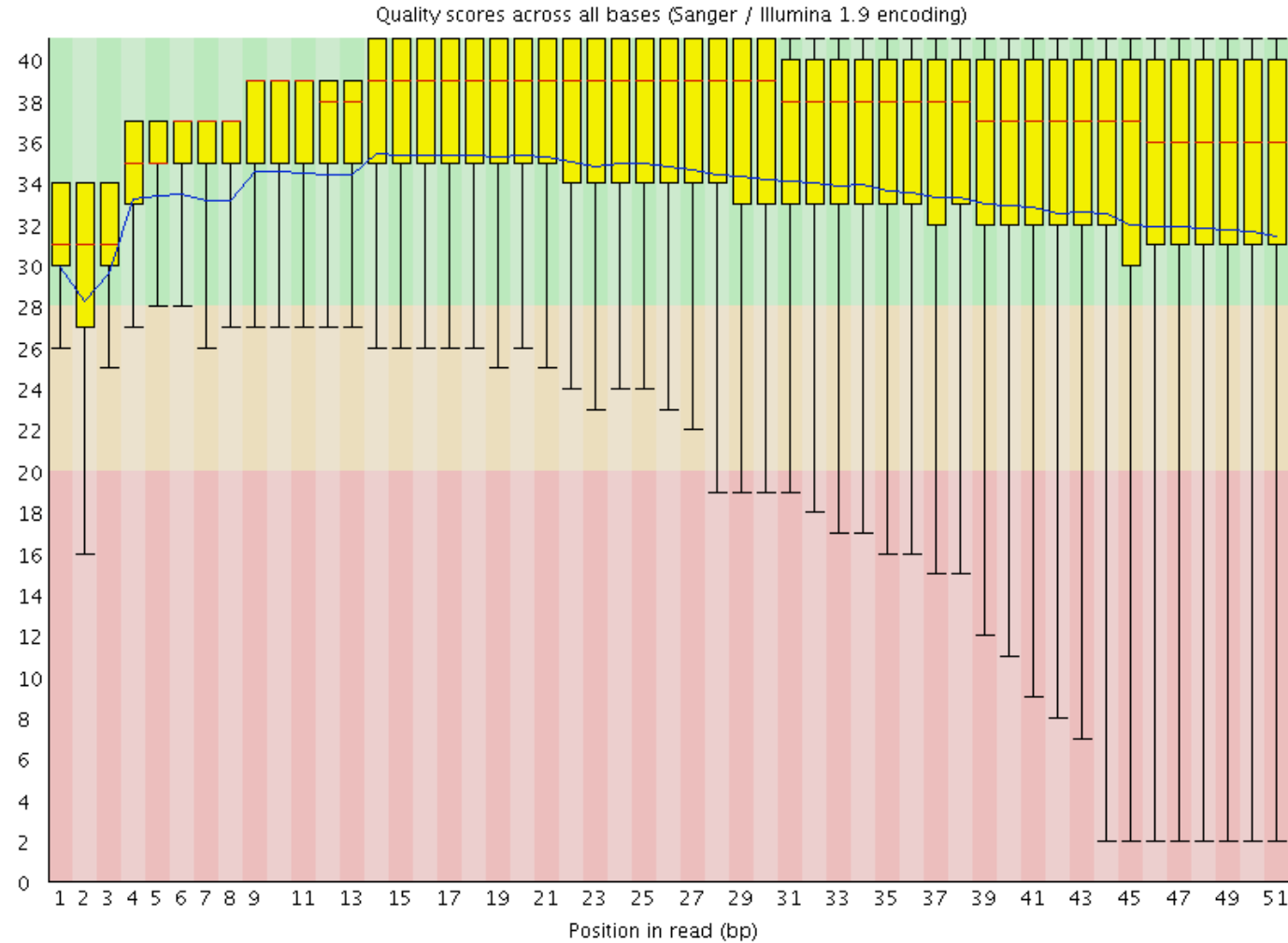
Phred Quality Score	Probability of incorrect base call	Base call accuracy
10	1 in 10	90%
20	1 in 100	99%
30	1 in 1000	99.90%
40	1 in 10,000	99.99%
50	1 in 100,000	100.00%
60	1 in 1,000,000	100.00%

- Phred+33 in ASCII:

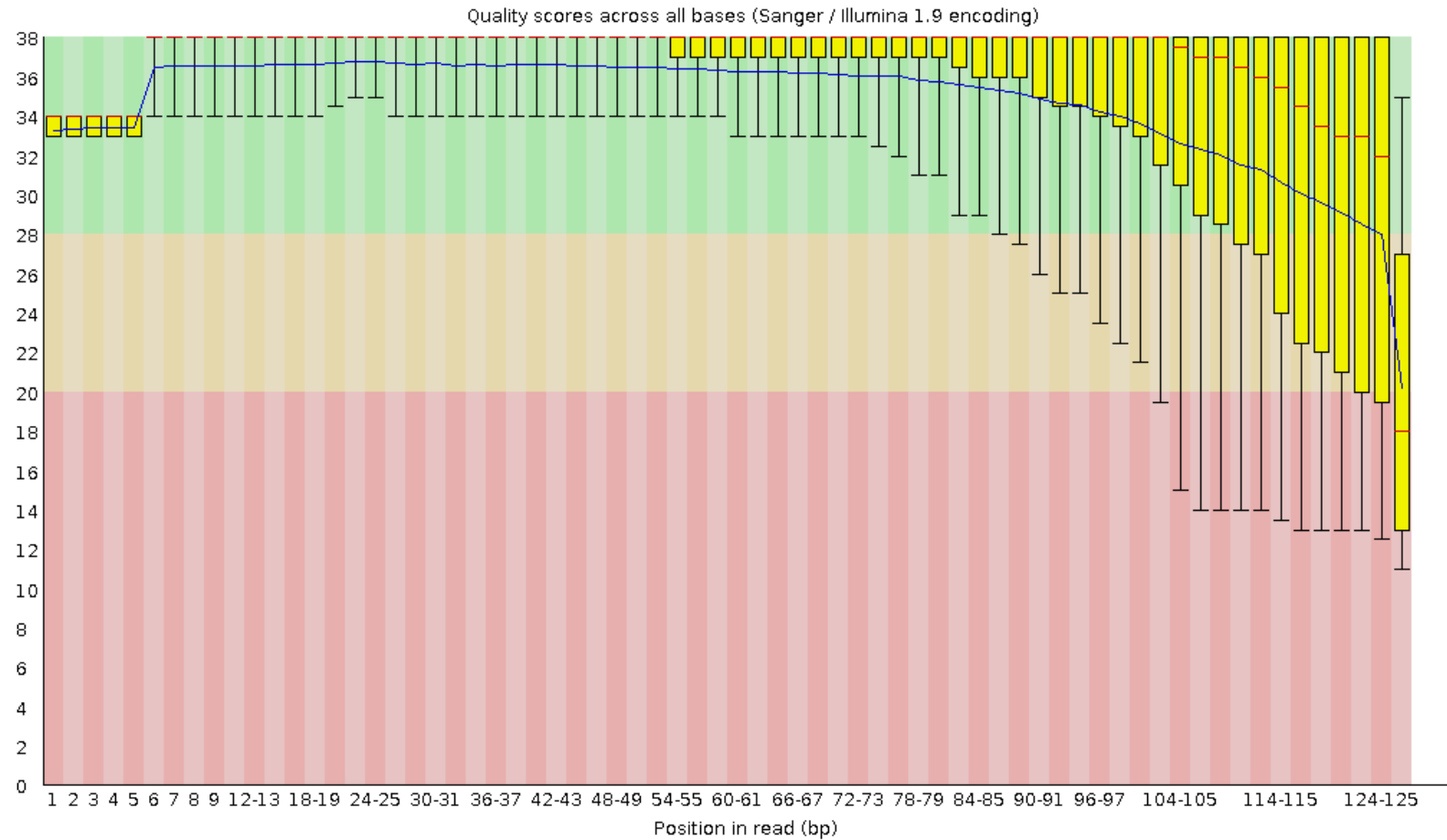
!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHI
0.....26...31.....40

<https://github.com/brentp/bio-playground/blob/master/reads-utils/guess-encoding.py>

Fastqc – per base sequence quality check



Fastqc – per base sequence quality check



What can be done with raw sequences

- Quality filtering and summaries (picard/htsjdk,...)
- Trimming (cutadapt, trimmomatic,...)
- Alignment (bowtie, bwa, SHRiMP, STAR,...)
- De-novo assembly (Trinity, velvet, SPADES, SOAPdenovo...)
- ...

Alignment formats - SAM

- <https://samtools.github.io/hts-specs/SAMv1.pdf>

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Sequence analysis

The Sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools

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Alignment formats - SAM

- Fields of a record in SAM format

Col	Field	Type	Regexp/Range	Brief description
1	QNAME	String	[!-?A-~]{1,254}	Query template NAME
2	FLAG	Int	[0,2 ¹⁶ -1]	bitwise FLAG
3	RNAME	String	* [!-()+-<>-~] [!-~]*	Reference sequence NAME
4	POS	Int	[0,2 ³¹ -1]	1-based leftmost mapping POSition
5	MAPQ	Int	[0,2 ⁸ -1]	MAPping Quality
6	CIGAR	String	* ([0-9]+[MIDNSHPX=])+	CIGAR string
7	RNEXT	String	* = [!-()+-<>-~] [!-~]*	Ref. name of the mate/next read
8	PNEXT	Int	[0,2 ³¹ -1]	Position of the mate/next read
9	TLEN	Int	[-2 ³¹ +1,2 ³¹ -1]	observed Template LENgth
10	SEQ	String	* [A-Za-z=.]+	segment SEQUENCE
11	QUAL	String	[!-~]+	ASCII of Phred-scaled base QUALity+33

SAM format – CIGAR strings

- Example: 26M987N22M1S

Op	BAM	Description
M	0	alignment match (can be a sequence match or mismatch)
I	1	insertion to the reference
D	2	deletion from the reference
N	3	skipped region from the reference
S	4	soft clipping (clipped sequences present in SEQ)
H	5	hard clipping (clipped sequences NOT present in SEQ)
P	6	padding (silent deletion from padded reference)
=	7	sequence match
X	8	sequence mismatch

[illegible]

Bitwise SAM flags

- <https://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/explain-flags.html>

Picard
build passing

Latest Jar Release | Source Code ZIP File | Source Code TAR Ball | View On GitHub

A set of command line tools (in Java) for manipulating high-throughput sequencing (HTS) data and formats such as SAM/BAM/CRAM and VCF.

Decoding SAM flags

This utility makes it easy to identify what are the properties of a read based on its SAM flag value, or conversely, to find what the SAM Flag value would be for a given combination of properties.

To decode a given SAM flag value, just enter the number in the field below. The encoded properties will be listed under Summary below, to the right.

SAM Flag:

Toggle first in pair / second in pair

Find SAM flag by property:
To find out what the SAM flag value would be for a given combination of properties, tick the boxes for those that you'd like to include. The flag value will be shown in the SAM Flag field above.

☐ read paired
☐ read mapped in proper pair
☐ read unmapped
☐ mate unmapped
☒ read reverse strand
☐ mate reverse strand
☐ first in pair
☐ second in pair
☒ not primary alignment
☐ read fails platform/vendor quality checks
☐ read is PCR or optical duplicate
☐ supplementary alignment

Summary:
read reverse strand (0x10)
not primary alignment (0x100)

```
[> table(tmp2[,1])  
      0      4     16     256     272  
7522355 5354679 9366254 49581206 74347461
```

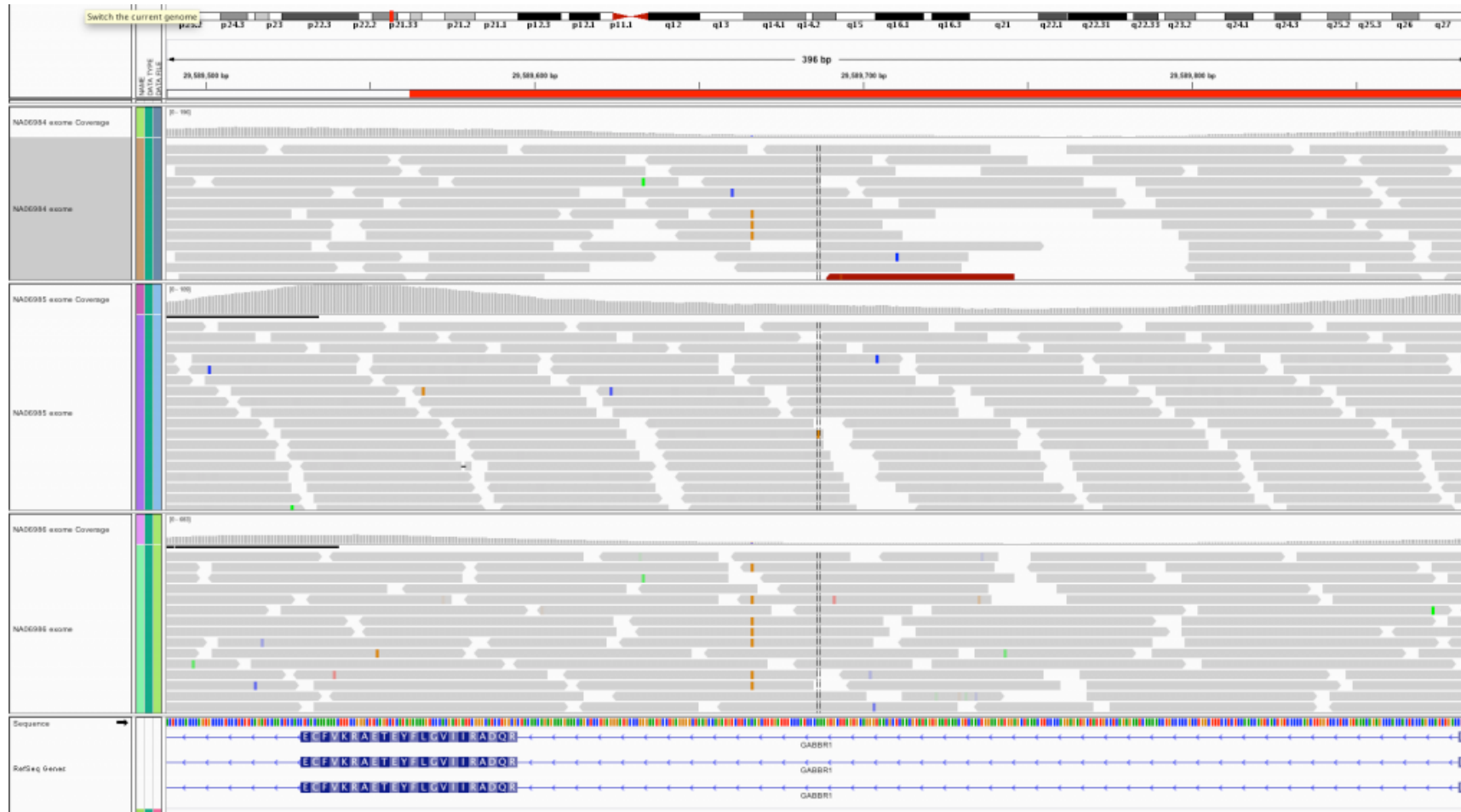
Alignment formats - BAM

- BGZF compressed SAM
- Indexed with R-tree (BAI file)
- BAM and BAI must be placed together
- BAM files may be viewed in the IGV browser
- Other formats available: CRAM, ADAM

What can be done with the alignments

- Processing formats (samtools)
 - <http://www.htslib.org/>
- Genomic feature extraction
 - Variant calling (samtools pileup, GATK,...)
 - Counting reads according to annotations (HTSeq, featureCount)
 - Junction and isoform discovery (cufflinks, MISO,...)
- Visualization (IGV,...)

IGV browser



Annotation formats – GTF/GFF

- **seqname** - name of the chromosome or scaffold; chromosome names can be given with or without the 'chr' prefix. **Important note:** the seqname must be one used within Ensembl, i.e. a standard chromosome name or an Ensembl identifier such as a scaffold ID, without any additional content such as species or assembly. See the example GFF output below.
- **source** - name of the program that generated this feature, or the data source (database or project name)
- **feature** - feature type name, e.g. Gene, Variation, Similarity
- **start** - Start position of the feature, with sequence numbering starting at 1.
- **end** - End position of the feature, with sequence numbering starting at 1.
- **score** - A floating point value.
- **strand** - defined as + (forward) or - (reverse).
- **frame** - One of '0', '1' or '2'. '0' indicates that the first base of the feature is the first base of a codon, '1' that the second base is the first base of a codon, and so on..
- **attribute** – (column 9) A semicolon-separated list of tag-value pairs, providing additional information about each feature.

Annotation formats – GTF/GFF

```

11      protein_coding  CDS      96166204      96166448      .      +      2      exon_number "2"; gene_biotype
"protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038700"; gene_name "Hoxb5"; p_id "P37298"; protein_id "ENSMUSP00000035423";
transcript_id "ENSMUST00000049272"; transcript_name "Hoxb5-001"; tss_id "TSS63862";

11      protein_coding  exon      96166204      96167434      .      +      .      exon_number "2"; gene_biotype
"protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038700"; gene_name "Hoxb5"; p_id "P37298"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000049272";
transcript_name "Hoxb5-001"; tss_id "TSS63862";

11      antisense      exon      96166296      96166395      .      -      .      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype
"antisense"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000085645"; gene_name "0610040B09Rik"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000140952";
transcript_name "0610040B09Rik-002"; tss_id "TSS16113";

11      protein_coding  stop_codon  96166449      96166451      .      +      0      exon_number "2";
gene_biotype "protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038700"; gene_name "Hoxb5"; p_id "P37298"; transcript_id
"ENSMUST00000049272"; transcript_name "Hoxb5-001"; tss_id "TSS63862";

11      antisense      exon      96168051      96168224      .      -      .      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype
"antisense"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000085645"; gene_name "0610040B09Rik"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000150698";
transcript_name "0610040B09Rik-001"; tss_id "TSS73537";

11      protein_coding  exon      96177998      96180537      .      +      .      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype
"protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038692"; gene_name "Hoxb4"; p_id "P29329"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000049241";
transcript_name "Hoxb4-001"; tss_id "TSS19948";

11      non coding      exon      96178479      96178588      .      +      .      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype
"non coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000092205"; gene_name "Mir10a"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000173319"; transcript_name
"Mir10a-001"; tss_id "TSS15362";

11      miRNA      exon      96178479      96178588      .      +      .      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype "miRNA";
gene_id "ENSMUSG00000065519"; gene_name "Mir10a"; transcript_id "ENSMUST00000083585"; transcript_name "Mir10a-201";
tss_id "TSS15362";

11      protein_coding  CDS      96180084      96180537      .      +      0      exon_number "1"; gene_biotype
"protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038692"; gene_name "Hoxb4"; p_id "P29329"; protein_id "ENSMUSP00000048002";
transcript_id "ENSMUST00000049241"; transcript_name "Hoxb4-001"; tss_id "TSS19948";

11      protein_coding  start_codon  96180084      96180086      .      +      0      exon_number "1";
gene_biotype "protein_coding"; gene_id "ENSMUSG00000038692"; gene_name "Hoxb4"; p_id "P29329"; transcript_id
"ENSMUST00000049241"; transcript_name "Hoxb4-001"; tss_id "TSS19948";

```

Annotation formats

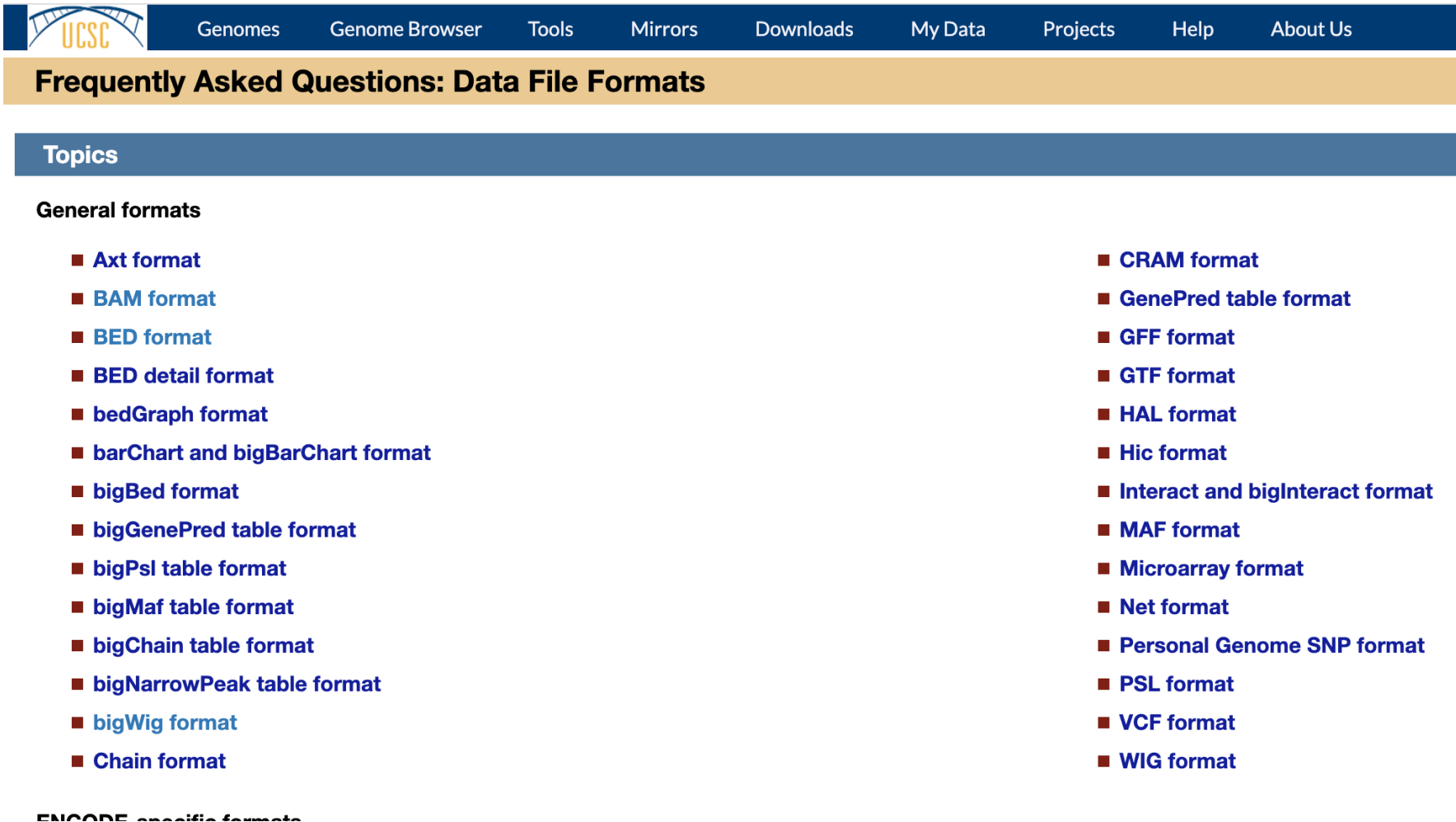
- There are “dialects” of those formats
 - In particular they differ on the structure of field 9
- Conversion is not always possible
- $GFF2 < GTF < GFF3$
- Parsing or filtering often needed

Annotation repositories

The image displays three overlapping browser windows showcasing major genomic annotation repositories:

- Ensembl Genome Browser:** The top window shows the Ensembl homepage with a search bar, navigation links (BLAST/BLAT, BioMart, Tools, Downloads, Help & Documentation, Blog, Mirrors), and a section for "Browse a Genome" featuring popular genomes like Human (GRCh38.p3), Mouse (GRCh38.p4), and Zebrafish (GRCz10). It also includes links to "What's New in Ensembl Release 81 (July 2015)" and "Retrieve gene sequence".
- NCBI:** The middle window shows the NCBI homepage with a search bar and a section for "Search NCBI databases". It displays results for "HOXB4" found in 27 databases, including Literature (Books, MeSH, NLM Catalog, PubMed, PubMed Central), Health (ClinVar, dbGaP, GTR, MedGen, OMIM, PubMed Health), Genomes (Assembly, BioProject, BioSample, Clone, dbVar, Epigenomics, Genome, GSS, Nucleotide, Probe, SNP, SRA), and Genes (EST, Gene, GEO DataSets, GEO Profiles, HomoloGene, PopSet, UniGene, Proteins, Conserved Domains, Protein, Protein Clusters, Structure, Chemicals, BioSystems, PubChem Compounds, PubChem Substances).
- UCSC Genome Browser:** The bottom window shows the UCSC Genome Browser homepage with a search bar and a section for "Human (Homo sapiens) Genome Browser Gateway". It displays the "hg38 assembly" and provides information about the UCSC Genome Browser assembly ID (hg38), Sequencing/Assembly provider ID (GRCh38), Assembly date (Dec. 2013), GenBank accession ID (GCA_000001305.2), NCBI Genome information (NCBI genome/51 (Homo sapiens)), NCBI Assembly information (NCBI assembly/983148 (GRCh38/GCA_000001405.15)), and BioProject information (NCBI Bioproject: 31267). It also includes a "Search the assembly:" section with instructions on how to search by position, gene name, or track type, and a "Download sequence and annotation data:" section with links to Using rsync, Using FTP, Using HTTP, Data use conditions and restrictions, and Acknowledgments.

Genomic ranges formats: BED, WIG, bigWIG



The screenshot shows the UCSC Genomes browser interface. At the top is a navigation bar with links: Genomes, Genome Browser, Tools, Mirrors, Downloads, My Data, Projects, Help, and About Us. Below this is a yellow banner with the text 'Frequently Asked Questions: Data File Formats'. Underneath is a blue header for 'Topics'. The main content area is titled 'General formats' and lists various genomic data formats in two columns. The formats listed are: Axt format, BAM format, BED format, BED detail format, bedGraph format, barChart and bigBarChart format, bigBed format, bigGenePred table format, bigPsl table format, bigMaf table format, bigChain table format, bigNarrowPeak table format, bigWig format, Chain format, CRAM format, GenePred table format, GFF format, GTF format, HAL format, Hic format, Interact and bigInteract format, MAF format, Microarray format, Net format, Personal Genome SNP format, PSL format, VCF format, and WIG format.

UCSC

Genomes Genome Browser Tools Mirrors Downloads My Data Projects Help About Us

Frequently Asked Questions: Data File Formats

Topics

General formats

- Axt format
- BAM format
- BED format
- BED detail format
- bedGraph format
- barChart and bigBarChart format
- bigBed format
- bigGenePred table format
- bigPsl table format
- bigMaf table format
- bigChain table format
- bigNarrowPeak table format
- bigWig format
- Chain format
- CRAM format
- GenePred table format
- GFF format
- GTF format
- HAL format
- Hic format
- Interact and bigInteract format
- MAF format
- Microarray format
- Net format
- Personal Genome SNP format
- PSL format
- VCF format
- WIG format

ENCODE specific formats

Genomic ranges formats: BED, WIG, bigWIG

```
browser position chr7:127471196-127495720
browser hide all
track name="ItemRGBDemo" description="Item RGB demonstration" visibility=2 itemRgb="On"
chr7      127471196    127472363    Pos1    0    +    127471196    127472363    255,0,0
chr7      127472363    127473530    Pos2    0    +    127472363    127473530    255,0,0
chr7      127473530    127474697    Pos3    0    +    127473530    127474697    255,0,0
chr7      127474697    127475864    Pos4    0    +    127474697    127475864    255,0,0
chr7      127475864    127477031    Neg1    0    -    127475864    127477031    0,0,255
chr7      127477031    127478198    Neg2    0    -    127477031    127478198    0,0,255
chr7      127478198    127479365    Neg3    0    -    127478198    127479365    0,0,255
chr7      127479365    127480532    Pos5    0    +    127479365    127480532    255,0,0
chr7      127480532    127481699    Neg4    0    -    127480532    127481699    0,0,255
```

Trends to watch GA4GH

- GA4GH is for genomic and health data like W3C standards for the web
 - Work streams: cloud, regulatory, clinical, scaling, security...
 - Driver projects
 - Annual conference
 - Various level of „hard evidence“
- Genomic data toolkit
 - <https://www.ga4gh.org/genomic-data-toolkit/>
 - a mix of old and new formats



Global Alliance
for Genomics & Health
Collaborate. Innovate. Accelerate.

Genomic formats...

