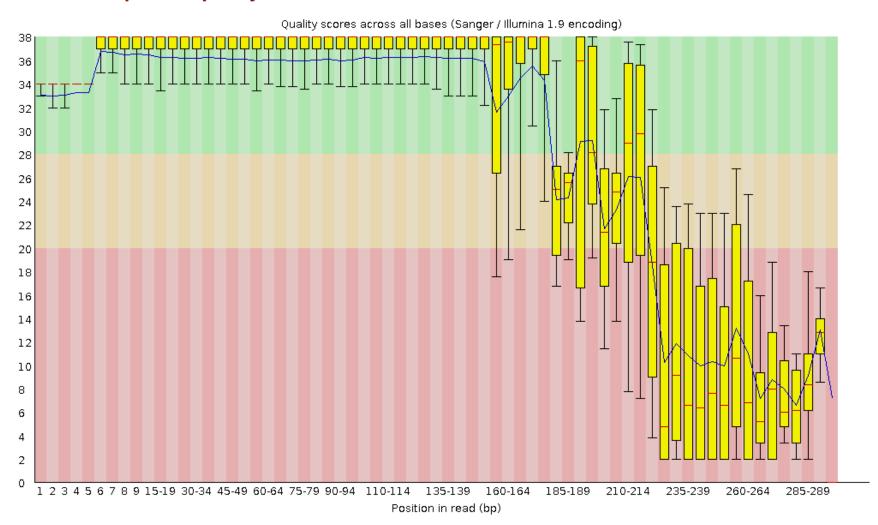
NGS sample QC

②Per base sequence quality





ID337_M11_TKD180701028-3_HNF5NCCXY_L4_1.fq.gz

MD5.txt

21/07/2018 2:43 PM GZ File 21/07/2018 2:43 PM GZ File 24/07/2018 7:11 PM TXT File

4,970,835 KB

4,334,625 KB

1 KB





ID337_M11_TKD180701028-3_HNF5NCCXY_L4_1.fq.gz

ID337_M11_TKD180701028-3_HNF5NCCXY_L4_2.fq.gz

MD5.txt

21/07/2018 2:43 PM

GZ File

4,334,625 KB

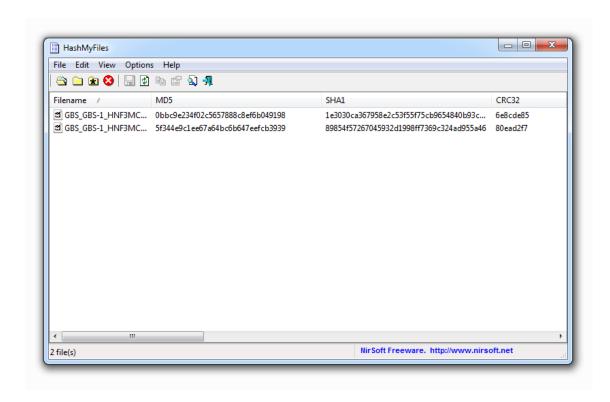
21/07/2018 2:43 PM

GZ File

4,970,835 KB

24/07/2018 7:11 PM TXT File

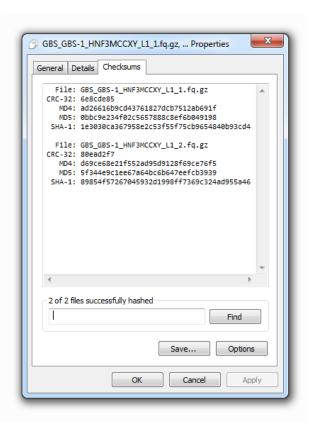
1 KB



https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/hash_my_files.html



md5sum mysequencing_1.fq.gz

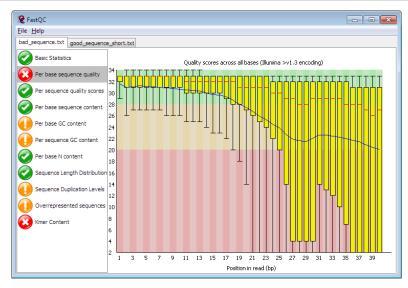


http://implbits.com/products/hashtab/

https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/

FastQC

Function	A quality control tool for high throughput sequence data.
Language	Java
Requirements	A suitable Java Runtime Environment
	The Picard BAM/SAM Libraries (included in download)
Code Maturity	Stable. Mature code, but feedback is appreciated.
Code Released	Yes, under GPL v3 or later.
Initial Contact	Simon Andrews
	Download Now



https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastq_screen/

FastQ Screen

Function	FastQ Screen allows you to screen a library of sequences in FastQ format against a set of sequence databases so you can see if the composition of the library matches with what you expect.	
Language	Perl	
Requirements	Linux-based operating system Bowtie or Bowtie2 or BWA gzip (optional) SAMtools (optional) GD: Graph (optional) Bismark (bisulfite mapping only)	
Code Maturity	Stable - has been working in production for some time	
Code Released	Yes, under GPL v3 or later.	
Documention	Online Documentation here	
Initial Contact	Steven Wingett	
Download Now		



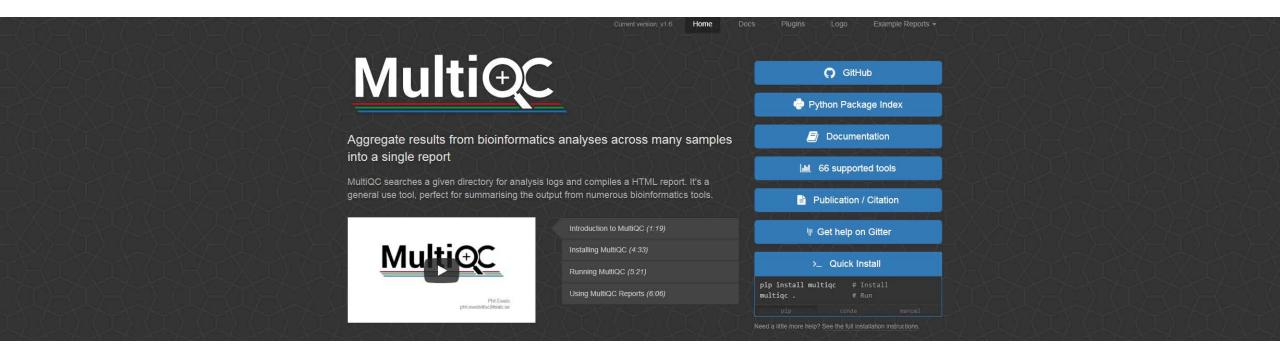
https://sequencing.qcfail.com/



Articles about common next-generation sequencing problems



http://multiqc.info/





multiqc.

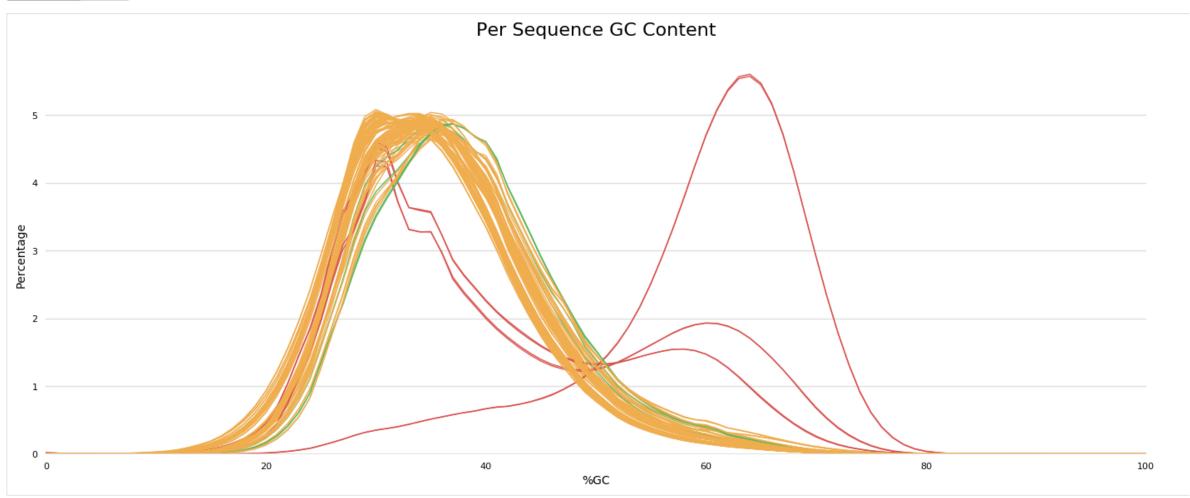
Per Sequence GC Content 102 102

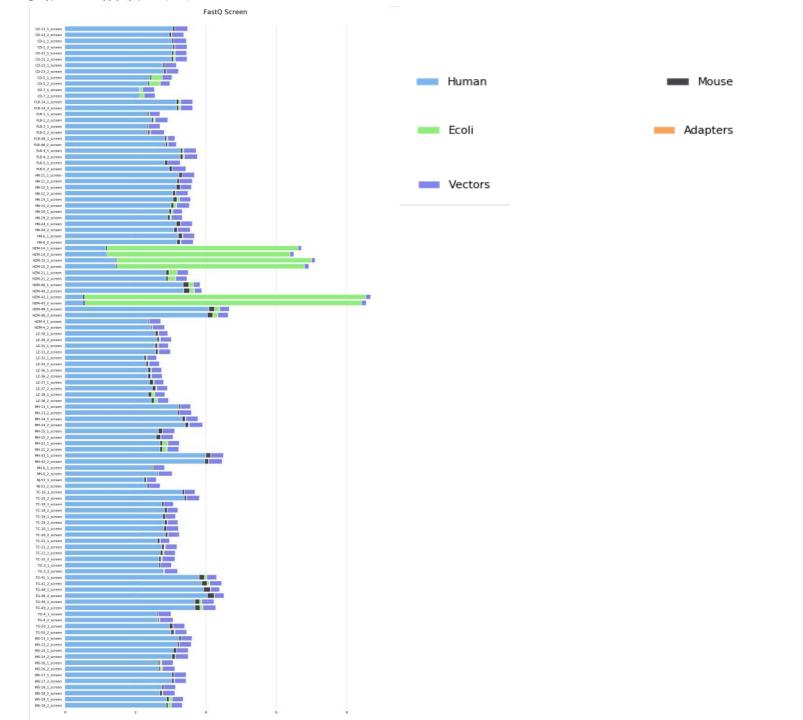
The average GC content of reads. Normal random library typically have a roughly normal distribution of GC content. See the FastQC help.

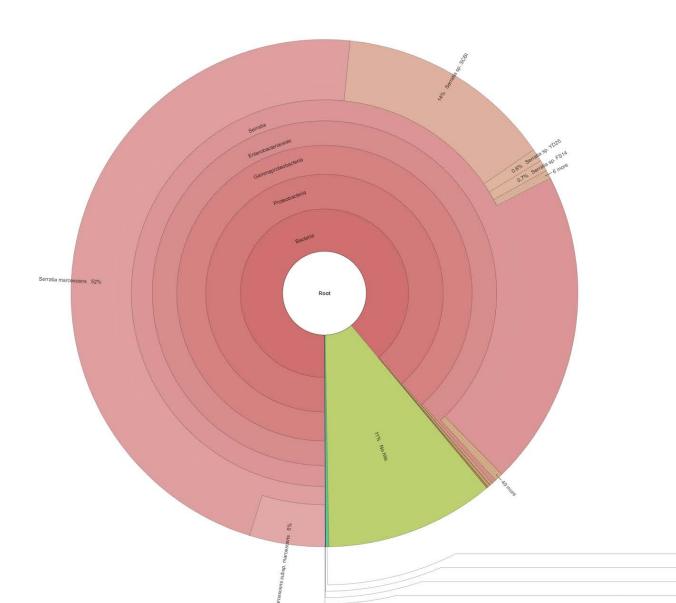
Plat image plot. Toolbox functions such as highlighting / hiding samples will not work (see the docs).

Percentages Counts









https://ccb.jhu.edu/software/kraken/

https://github.com/marbl/Krona/wiki



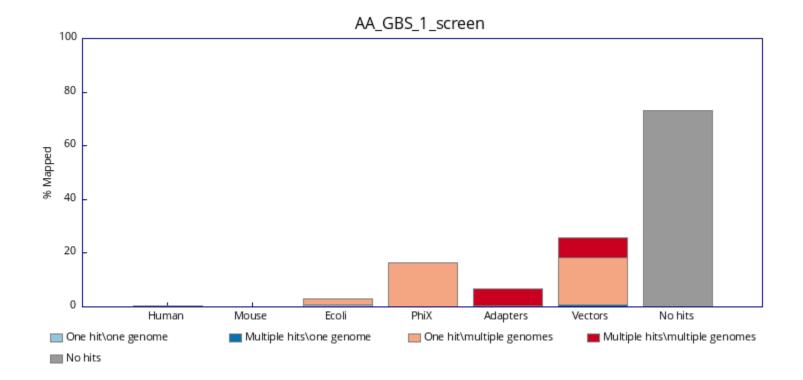
S. marcescens is involved in hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), particularly catheterassociated bacteremia

Eukaryota 0.2%

Viruses 0.01%

Archaea 0.01%

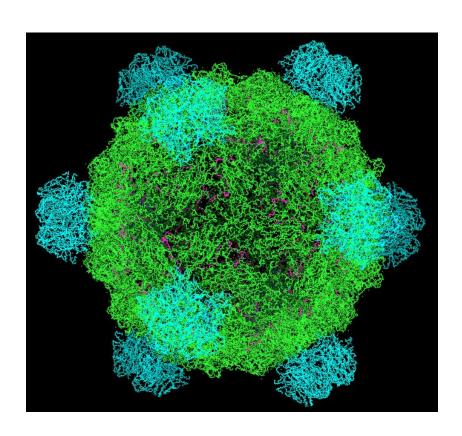
[other Root] 0.05%



What is PhiX??

Phi X 174 **ФХ174**

First DNA based genome to be sequenced in 1977 by Fred Sanger



Control for illumina sequencers

Used for base quality calibration

Sometimes added as spike-in for low diversity libraries

https://jgi.doe.gov/data-and-tools/bbtools/bb-tools-user-guide/bbmap-guide/



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Data & Tools

User Program Info

News & Publications

IMG

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MycoCosm

Phytozome

GOLD



Home > Data & Tools > BBTools > BBTools User Guide > BBMap Guide

BBTools User Guide

Installation Guide

Usage Guide

Data Preprocessing

Add Adapters Guide

BBDuk Guide

BBMap Guide

BBMask Guide

BBMerge Guide

BBNorm Guide

CalcUniqueness Guide

Clumpify Guide

Dedupe Guide

Reformat Guide

Repair Guide

Seal Guide

Split Nextera Guide

Statistics Guide

Tadpole Guide

Taxonomy Guide

BBTools FAQ and Support Forums

BBMap Guide

BBMap is a splice-aware global aligner for DNA and RNA sequencing reads. It can align reads from all major platforms – Illumina, 454, Sanger, Ion Torrent, Pac Bio, and Nanopore. BBMap is fast and extremely accurate, particularly with highly mutated genomes or reads with long indels, even wholegene deletions over 100kbp long. It has no upper limit to genome size or number of contigs, and has been successfully used for mapping to an 85 gigabase soil metagenome with over 200 million contigs. Additionally, the indexing phase is very fast compared to other aligners.

BBMap has a large array of options, described in its shell script. It can output many different statistics files, such as an empirical read quality histogram, insert-size distribution, and genome coverage, with or without generating a sam file. As a result, it is useful in quality control of libraries and sequencing runs, or evaluating new sequencing platforms. The derivative program BBSplit is also useful in binning or refining metagenomic reads.

Notes

Algorithm:

This guide will not describe BBMap's algorithm, other than to say it uses a multi-kmer-seed-andextend approach, analogous to growing polycrystalline silicon. For those interested, there is a paper describing many of the technical details here:

http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/773708.Josip_Maric_diplomski.pdf

Memory:

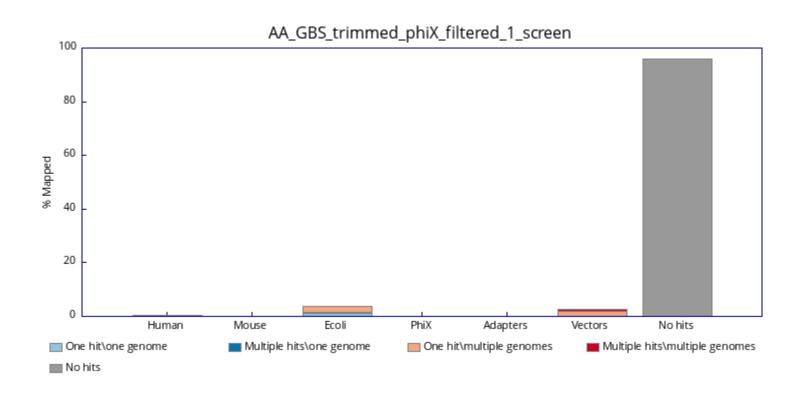
BBMap normally uses roughly 6 bytes per reference base. It also has a low-memory mode (triggered by the flag "usemodulo") that will use approximately 3 bytes per base, with a slight reduction in sensitivity. Some additional memory is needed per thread for alignment matrices; this is relatively small in normal mode, but bigger in PacBio mode due to the longer reads. Also, the amount of memory needed for the index increases with kmer length. The memory needed for a specific kmer length by running stats.sh on the reference with the kmer length; e.g., "stats.sh in=contigs.fa k=13".

Indexing and Disk Use:

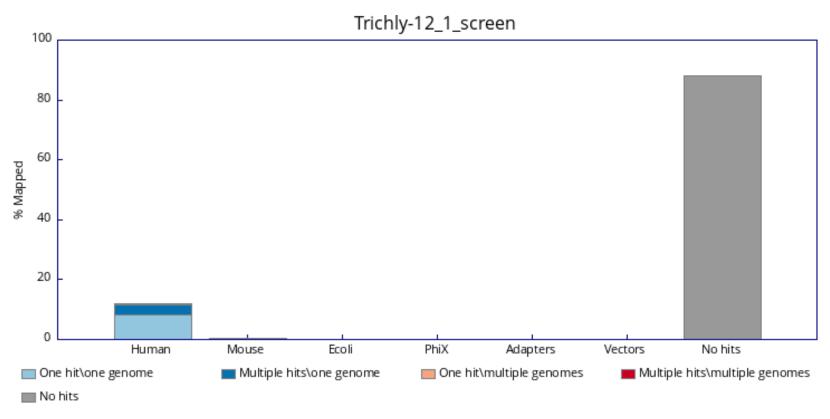
More topics:

bbduk.sh in1=AA_GBS_1.fastq.gz out1=AA_GBS_trimmed_1.fq.gz minlen=40 ktrim=r k=23 mink=11 hdist=1 tbo tpe ref=/home/wfl/programs/bbmap/resources/adapters.fa maxns=0 qtrim=r trimq=10

bbduk.sh in1=AA_GBS_trimmed_1.fq.gz out1=AA_GBS_trimmed_phiX_filtered_1.fq.gz ref=/home/wfl/programs/bbmap/resources/phix174_ill.ref.fa.gz,/home/wfl/programs/bbmap/resources/sequencing_artifacts.fa.gz k=31







Remove Human – from Brian Bushnell

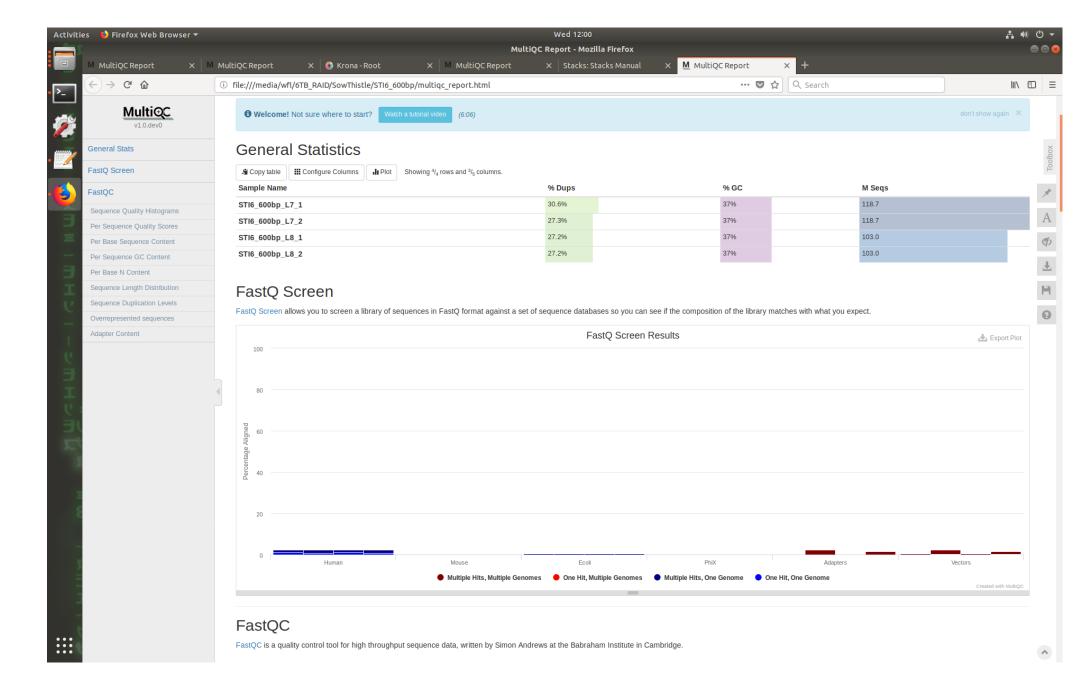
http://seqanswers.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-42552.html

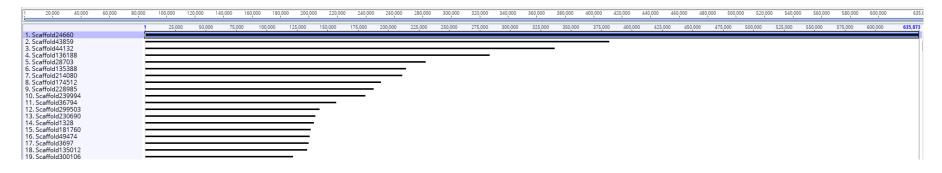
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3llHR93L14wd0pSSnFULUlhcUk/edit

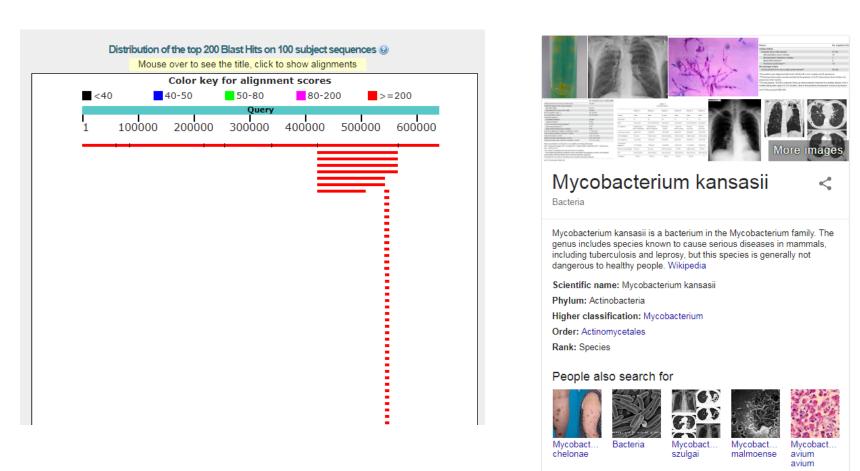
hg19_main_mask_ribo_animal_allplant_allfungus.fa.gz

bbmap.sh minid=0.95 maxindel=3 bwr=0.16 bw=12 quickmatch fast minhits=2 path=/path/to/hg19masked/ qtrim=rl trimq=10 untrim -Xmx23g in=reads.fq outu=clean.fq outm=human.fq

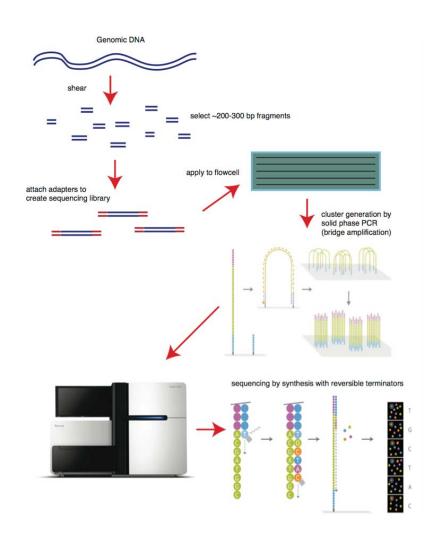








Adapter trimming



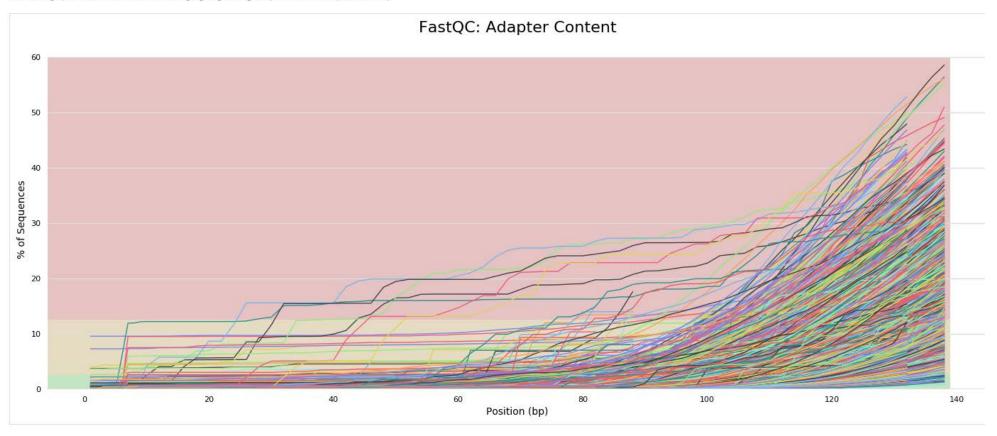


Before trimming:

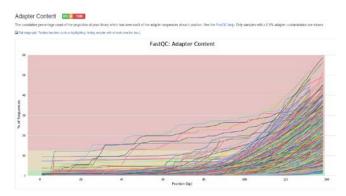
Adapter Content 818 40 1500

The cumulative percentage count of the proportion of your library which has seen each of the adapter sequences at each position. See the FastQC help. Only samples with ≥ 0.1% adapter contamination are shown.

☑ Flat image plot. Toolbox functions such as highlighting / hiding samples will not work (see the docs).

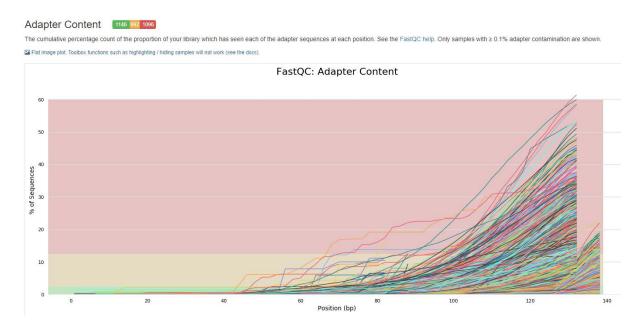


Before trimming:

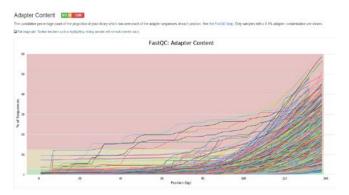


java -jar /mnt/d/EucMel/programs/Trimmomatic-0.36/trimmomatic-0.36.jar PE -threads 8 -phred33 /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/AllDATA/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_R1.fastq /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/AllDATA/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_R2.fastq /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/trimmed/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_forward_paired.fq /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/trimmed/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_forward_unpaired.fq /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/trimmed/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_reverse_paired.fq /mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/trimmed/Allosyncarpia_ternata_11530_reverse_unpaired.fq ILLUMINACLIP:/mnt/d/EucMel/programs/Trimmomatic-0.36/adapters/TruSeq3-PE-2.fa:2:40:15 LEADING:3 TRAILING:3 SLIDINGWINDOW:4:15 MINLEN:50

Trimmomatic:

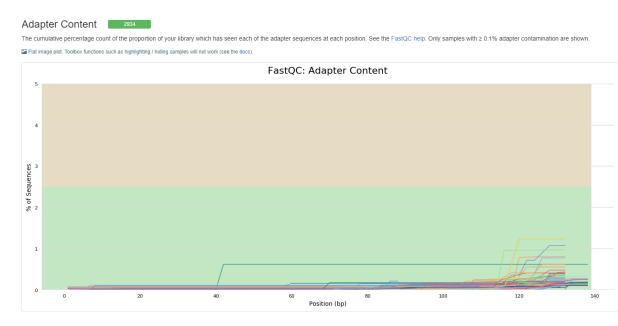


Before trimming:



bbduk.sh in1=/mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/AllDATA/".\$samplefilename."_R1.fastq in2=/mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/AllDATA/".\$samplefilename."_R2.fastq out1=/mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/bbtrimmed/".\$samplefilename."_trimmed_1.fq out2=/mnt/d/EucMel/DATA/bbtrimmed/".\$samplefilename."_trimmed_2.fq minlen=80 ktrim=r k=23 mink=8 hdist=1 tbo tpe ref=/mnt/c/bbmap/resources/adapters.fa maxns=0 qtrim=r trimq=10

Bbduk:



QUALITY CONTROL

PASSED INSPECTION