생명정보학에서 쓰이는 컴퓨터 Perl 언어의 기초 교육

Raw sequences of NGS technologies and Perl program



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We will reconstruct rice (*Oryza sativa*) genomes based on raw data of 3000 rice genomes.

j gigadb.org/dataset/200001

Revolutionizing data dissemination, organization, and use



Data released on May 27, 2014

The Rice 3000 Genomes Project Data.

The 3000 Rice Genomes Project, (2014): The Rice 3000 Genomes Project Data. GigaScience Database. http://dx.doi.org/10.5524/200001 RIS BIBTEX TEXT

Rice, Oryza sativa L., is the staple food for half the world's population. By 2030, rice production must increase by at least 25% to keep pace with population growth. Accelerated genetic gains in rice improvement are needed to mitigate the effects of climate change and loss of arable land and to ensure global food supply.

Here, we include data from an international effort resequencing a core collection of 3,000 rice accessions from 89 countries as a global public good. The 3,000 sequenced rice genomes had an average sequencing depth of 14X, average genome coverage and mapping rates of 94.0% and 92.5%, respectively.

This data provides a foundation for large-scale discovery of novel alleles for important rice phenotypes using various bioinformatics and/or genetic approaches. It also serves to understand at a higher level of detail the genomic diversity within O. sativa. With the release of the sequencing data, the project calls for the global rice community to take advantage of this data as a foundation for establishing a global, public rice genetic/genomic database and information platform for advancing rice breeding technology for future rice improvement.

Keywords: Oryza sativa, genetic resources, genome diversity, next generation sequencing

The 3000 rice genomes sequence data are now completely uploaded into the INSDC databases (the Sequence Read Archives (SRA) at EBI, DDBJ and NCBI), and available for easy download from the links noted below, rather than from GigaDB. NB - the mapping of each file as previously stored in GigaDB to the relevant location on the EBI FTP server can be found in the file seq file mapping to SRA.txt.

Please choose the appropriate geographical location:

Europe: EBI - PRJEB6180

USA: NCBI - PRJEB6180

Asia: DDBJ - ERP005654

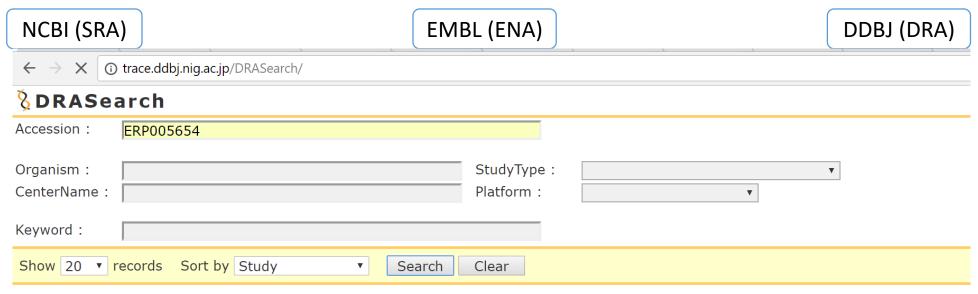


Genomic



Raw data can be found in NCBI Short Read Archive (SRA) or EMBL European Nucleotide Archive or

DDBJ DDBJ Read Archive (DRA).



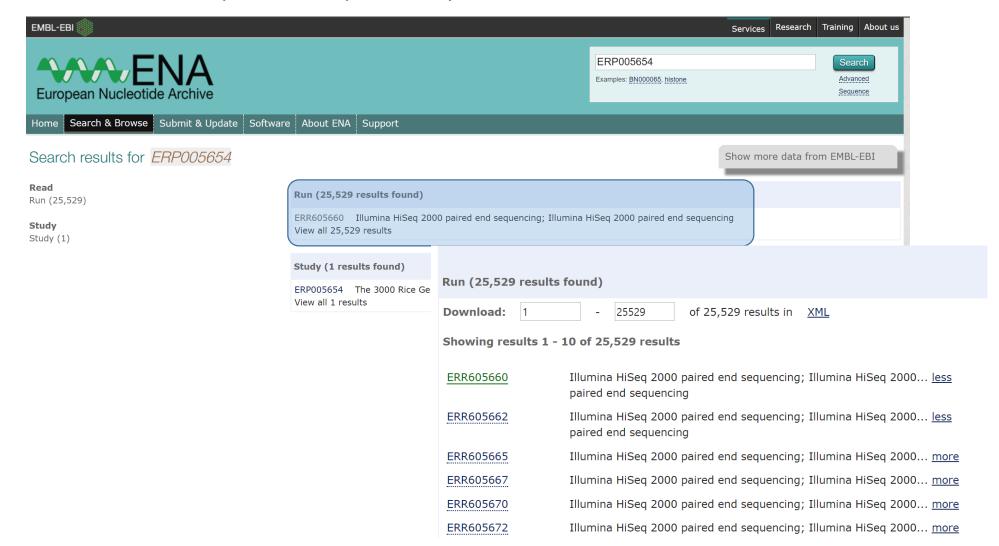
Statistics

Released Entries

Type	Count
<u>Submission</u>	739335
<u>Study</u>	114739
<u>Experiment</u>	3244386
<u>Sample</u>	2909732
<u>Run</u>	3653980



- Usually, we can download data via DDBJ or EMBL because NCBI ask us to use special toolkit to download.
- Three archives are synchronized periodically so that data in three archives are same.





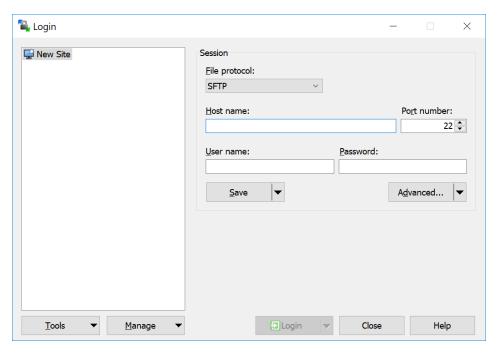
Download fastq files from the below link.

Showing results 1 - 1 of 1 results **CRAM** Study Sample Secondary **Experiment Run** Tax Scientific Instrument Library FASTQ **FASTO** Submitted Submitted NCBI NCBI **CRAM** accession ID model files files (FTP) files SRA file SRA file Index **Index files** accession accession sample accession layout files name (Galaxy) accession (FTP) (Galaxy) (FTP) (Galaxy) files (Galaxy) (FTP) **PAIRED** File 1 PRJEB6180 | SAMEA2569476 | ERS469754 ERX562431 ERR605660 4530 Oryza Illumina File 1 Fastq file 1 Fastq file 1 File 1 sativa HiSeq 2000 File 2 File 2 Fastq file 2 Fastq file 2

- Downloaded files are compressed files because of large size of file.
- gz format is better uncompressed in server side because we have to transfer file from local computer

to server.

- To transfer files, WinSCP program can be used.
- Server IP, port, user account information are required.





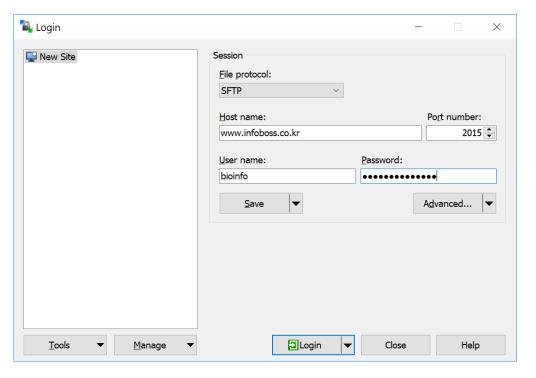
Server information is like below:

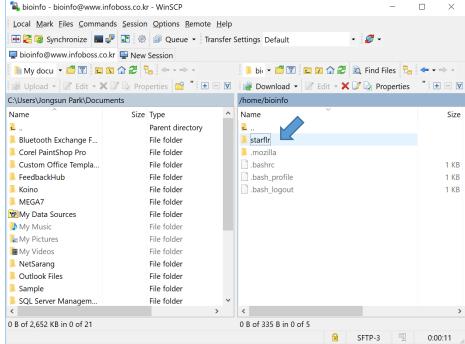
IP: www.infoboss.co.kr

Port: 2015 ID: bioinfo

Password: todanfwjdqhgkr

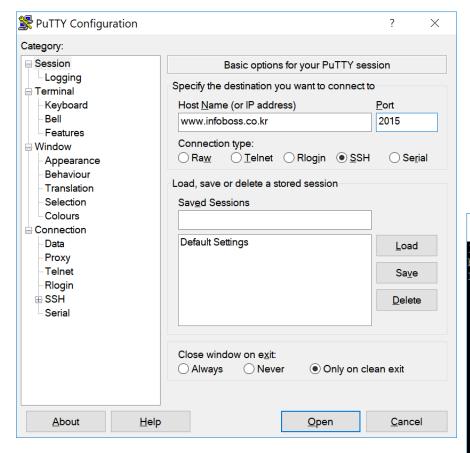
- Using WinSCP, let's upload files after connecting servers.
- Please use personal folder after login, if not, you may not lose your data for the remaining lecture!







Let's login to server using Putty.



```
🚅 bioinfo@Caturra:~
                                                                          X
login as: bioinfo
bioinfo@www.infoboss.co.kr's password:
Last login: Sat Sep 16 08:44:59 2017 from 223.57.21.134
[bioinfo@Caturra ~]$
```



- List of files and directories : ls -al
- Change directory: cd

```
bioinfo@Caturra:~/starflr
                                                                             \times
login as: bioinfo
bioinfo@www.infoboss.co.kr's password:
Last login: Sat Sep 16 08:44:59 2017 from 223.57.21.134
[bioinfo@Caturra ~]$ ls -al_
total 44
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:45 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 16 root root 4096 Sep 16 08:35 ...
rw----. 1 bioinfo user 6 Sep 16 08:45 .bash_history
rw-r--r-. 1 bioinfo user 18 Mar 12 2013 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-. 1 bioinfo user 193 Mar 12 2013 .bash profile
rw-r--r-. 1 bioinfo user 124 Mar 12 2013 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x. 4 bioinfo user 4096 Apr 13 2013 .mozilla
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:38 starflr
[bioinfo@Caturra ~]$ cd starflr
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$
```



Copy files: cp

Move files: mv

Rename filename?

```
bioinfo@Caturra:~/starflr
                                                                         X
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ ls -al
total 24
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 .
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test2.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ cp test1.txt test3.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ Is -al
total 28
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:50 .
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test2.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:50 test3.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr] $ mv test2.txt test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ -
```



- Compress file using gzip : gzip [filename]
- Uncompress file using gzip : gzip -d [filename]

```
bioinfo@Caturra:~/starflr
                                                                              X
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ ls -al
total 28
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:50.
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:50 test3.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ gzip test1.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ Is -ar
total 28
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 09:01 .
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 35 Sep 16 08:49
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:50 test3.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ gzip -d test1.txt.gz
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ Is -ar
total 28
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 09:01 .
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user
                            5 Sep 16 08:50 test3.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user
                             5 Sep 16 08:49 test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$
```



Counting number of lines in file: wc –l [filename]

```
bioinfo@Caturra:~/starflr
                                                                                      \times
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ ls -al
total 28
drwxrwxr--+ 2 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 09:01 .
drwx----+ 4 bioinfo user 4096 Sep 16 08:49 ...
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:49 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 bioinfo user 5 Sep 16 08:50 test3.txt 5 Sep 16 08:49 test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$ wc -1 test4.txt
1 test4.txt
[bioinfo@Caturra starflr]$
```

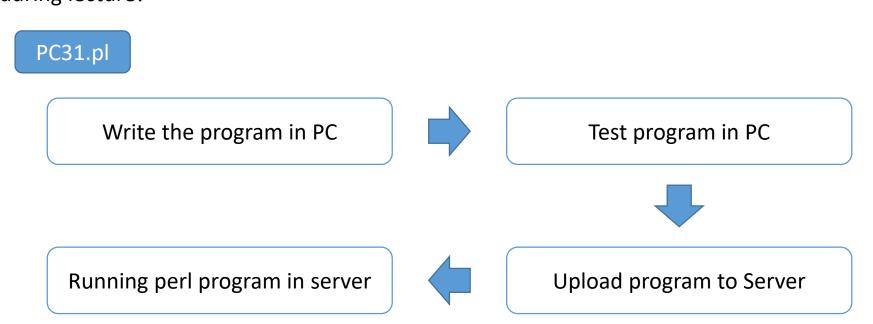




- To run perl program in Linux, please use the below header:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl –w
use strict;
```

- Let's make program to cut 100,000 lines from the downloaded files because that file is too big to test during lecture!



Thank you for your attention!

If you have question, please ask! =)

starflr@infoboss.co.kr

