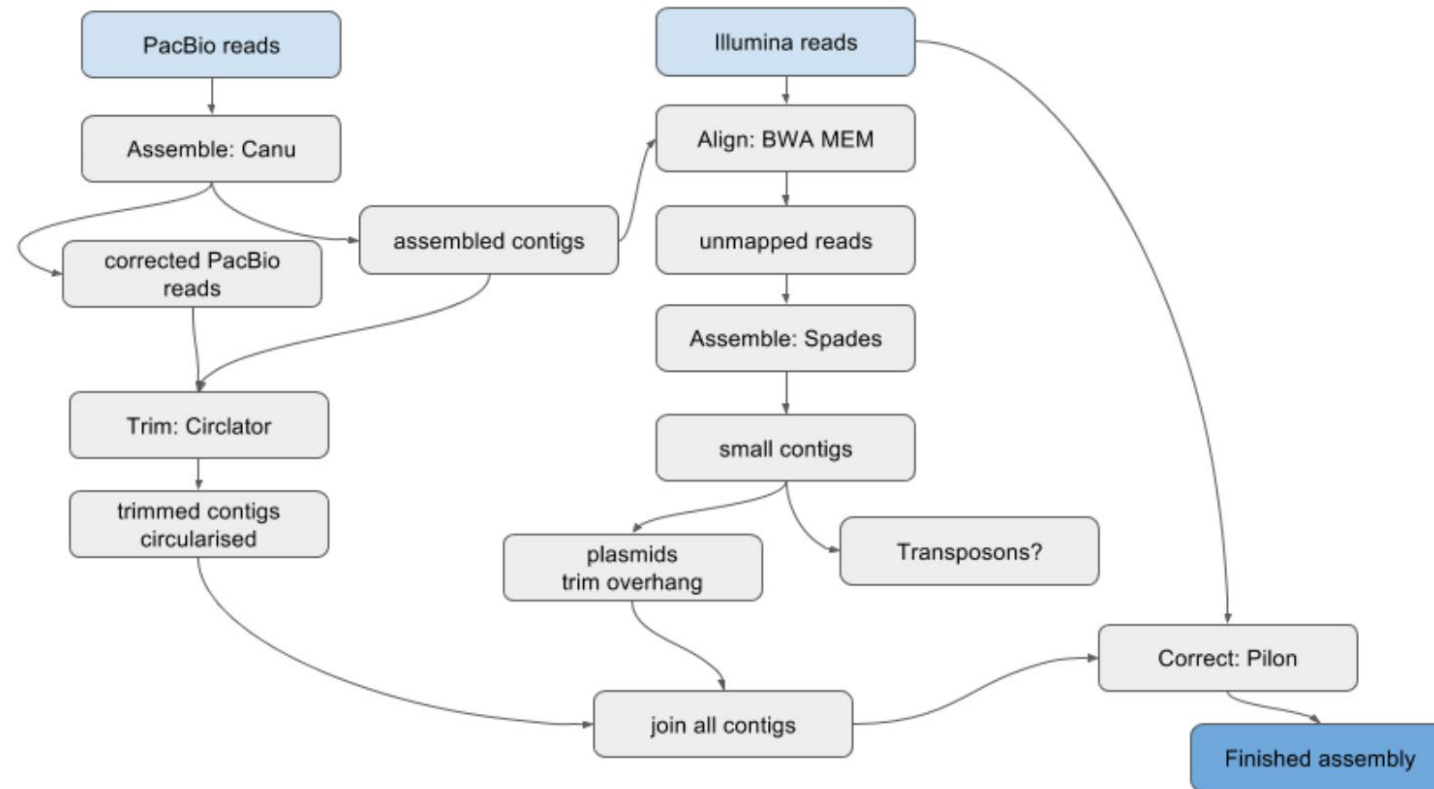


PacBio

Typical PacBio workflow

Command-line assembly



Running Canu in Galaxy

The screenshot displays the Galaxy Europe web interface for configuring the Canu assembler tool. The top navigation bar includes 'Galaxy Europe', 'Analyze Data', 'Workflow', 'Visualize', 'Shared Data', 'Help', 'User', and a 'Using 2%' indicator. The left sidebar contains a 'Tools' section with a search bar containing 'canu' and a 'Show Sections' button. Below this, several tool descriptions are listed, including 'Canu assembler', 'GLASSgo', and 'Interproscan functional predictions of ORFs'. The 'WORKFLOWS' section is also visible.

The main content area shows the 'Canu assembler' tool configuration page. The tool description is 'Assembler optimized for long error-prone reads such as PacBio, Oxford Nanopore (Galaxy Version 1.8)'. The 'Input reads' section contains a list of files: '17: R1.fq', '16: pacbio.fq', '6: S288C_reference_sequence_R64-chromosome_names.fasta', '5: H3_TTAGGC_L002_R2_001.fastq.gz', '4: H3_TTAGGC_L002_R1_001.fastq.gz', '3: GSM461180_1.fastqsanger', and '2: GSM461177_2.fastqsanger'. The 'Mode' dropdown is set to 'PacBio raw'. The 'To restrict canu to only a specific stage, use' dropdown is set to 'all'. The 'Estimated genome size (e.g. 80m, 15k, 2g)' is set to '30000'. The 'Maximum raw overlap mismatch' and 'Maximum corrected overlap mismatch' are represented by sliders. The 'Minimum read length' is also present.

The right sidebar shows the 'History' section with a search bar and a list of datasets. The 'RNaseq' section shows '16 shown, 7 deleted' and '4.84 GB'. The 'History' list includes datasets like '23: Canu assembler on data 16 (trimmed reads)', '22: Canu assembler on data 16 (corrected reads)', '21: Canu assembler on data 16 (unitigs)', '20: Canu assembler on data 16 (unassembled)', '19: Canu assembler on data 16 (contigs)', '18: R2.fq', '17: R1.fq', '16: pacbio.fq', and '8: 189_featureCounts on collection 116_Counts_H1.tgz'.

Canu commandline

```
usage: canu [-version] [-citation] \  
[-correct | -trim | -assemble | -trim-assemble] \  
[-s <assembly-specifications-file>] \  
-p <assembly-prefix> \  
-d <assembly-directory> \  
genomeSize=<number>[g|m|k] \  
[other-options] \  
[-pacbio-raw |  
-pacbio-corrected |  
-nanopore-raw |  
-nanopore-corrected] file1 file2 ...
```

example: `canu -d run1 -p godzilla genomeSize=1g -nanopore-raw reads/*.fasta.gz`

To restrict Canu to only a specific stage, use:

- correct - generate corrected reads
- trim - generate trimmed reads
- assemble - generate an assembly
- trim-assemble - generate trimmed reads and then assemble them

Canu options

The assembly is computed in the `-d <assembly-directory>`, with output files named using the `-p <assembly-prefix>`. This directory is created if needed. It is not possible to run multiple assemblies in the same directory.

The genome size should be your best guess of the haploid genome size of what is being assembled. It is used primarily to estimate coverage in reads, NOT as the desired assembly size. Fractional values are allowed: '4.7m' equals '4700k' equals '4700000'

A full list of options can be printed with `'-options'`.

Reads can be either FASTA or FASTQ format, uncompressed, or compressed with gz, bz2 or xz.

Reads are specified by the technology they were generated with, and any processing performed:

- `-pacbio-raw <files>` Reads are straight off the machine.
- `-pacbio-corrected <files>` Reads have been corrected.
- `-nanopore-raw <files>`
- `-nanopore-corrected <files>`