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CoverM: A Configurable, Easy-to-Use DNA Read Coverage and Relative Abundance Calculator for Metagenomics Applications ## Introduction [Image description: Diagram showing the relationship between metagenomics, CoverM, and DNA read coverage] CoverM aims to be a configurable, easy-to-use, and fast DNA read coverage and relative abundance calculator focused on metagenomics applications. With its user-friendly interface and robust features, CoverM helps researchers calculate the coverage of genomes, MAGs, or individual contigs in their metagenomic samples. ## Installation [Image description: Screenshot showing the installation process of CoverM] CoverM can be installed through the bioconda conda channel. After initial setup, you can install it using statically compiled binaries available on the releases page. **Source Code**: Install CoverM from source, using the cargo build system after installing Rust. ## Modes of Operation CoverM operates in several modes: ## Genome Mode * Calculate coverage of genomes * [Example](#) ## Contig Mode * Calculate coverage of contigs * [Example](#) ## Utility Modes * **make**: Generate BAM files through alignment filter * **cluster**: DerePLICATE and cluster genomes * **shell-completion**: Generate shell completion scripts ## Usage [Image description: Screenshot showing the usage example of CoverM] To calculate the coverage or relative abundance of a set of genomes in a metagenomic sample, you can use CoverM. Here's an example: "bash coverm genome -coupled sample_1.fq.gz sample_1.2.fq.gz -genome-fasta-files genome_1.fna genome_2.fna genome_3.fna genome_4.fna genome_5.fna genome_6.fna genome_7.fna genome_8.fna -t 8 -m mean relative_abundance covered_fraction -o output.coverm.tsv" This will calculate the mean coverage, relative abundance, and covered fraction for each genome in the sample. ## Links * [CoverM Documentation](#) * [GitHub Repository](#) Looking at half of our sample diversity, we see that the file output.coverm.tsv shows genome samples with varying metrics. The columns include Genome, Mean, Relative Abundance (%), and Covered Fraction for each sample. For instance, genome_1 has a mean coverage of 0.941, while genome_5 shows no coverage at all. Looking at the covered fraction, we see that most genomes have low values due to sub-sampling to 100,000 reads from the full sample.

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