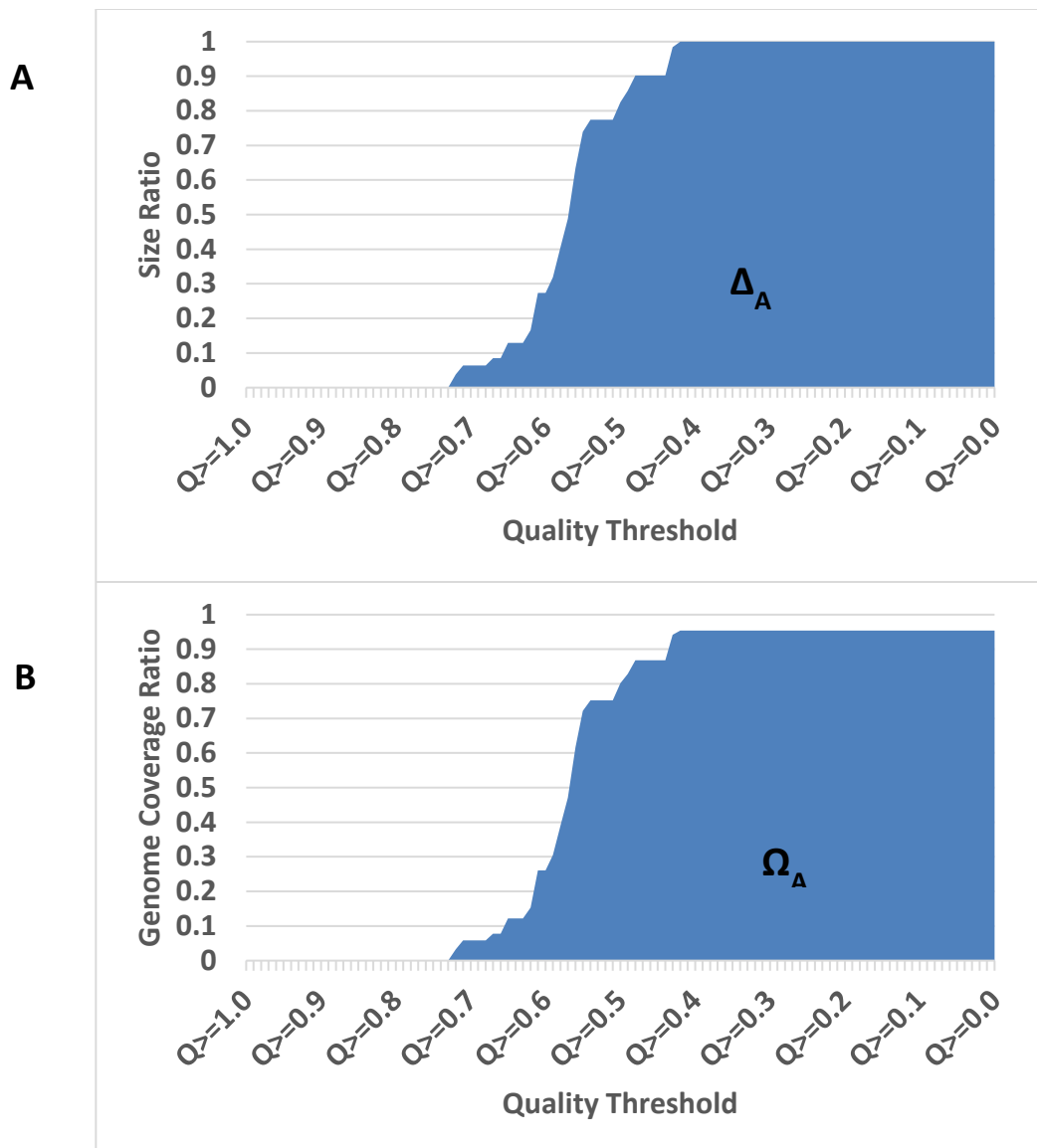
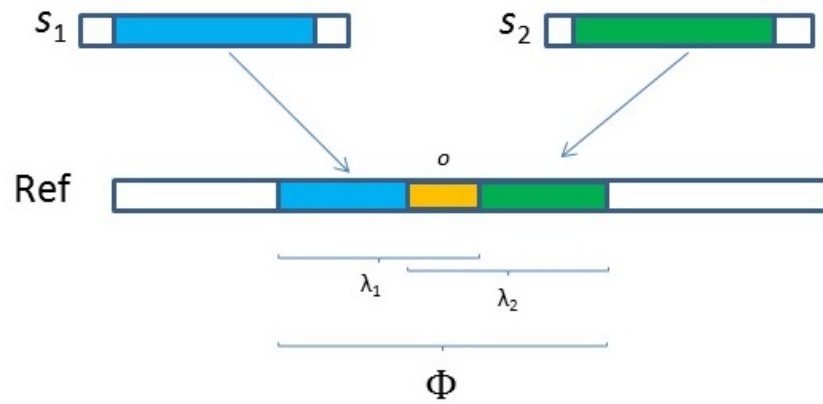


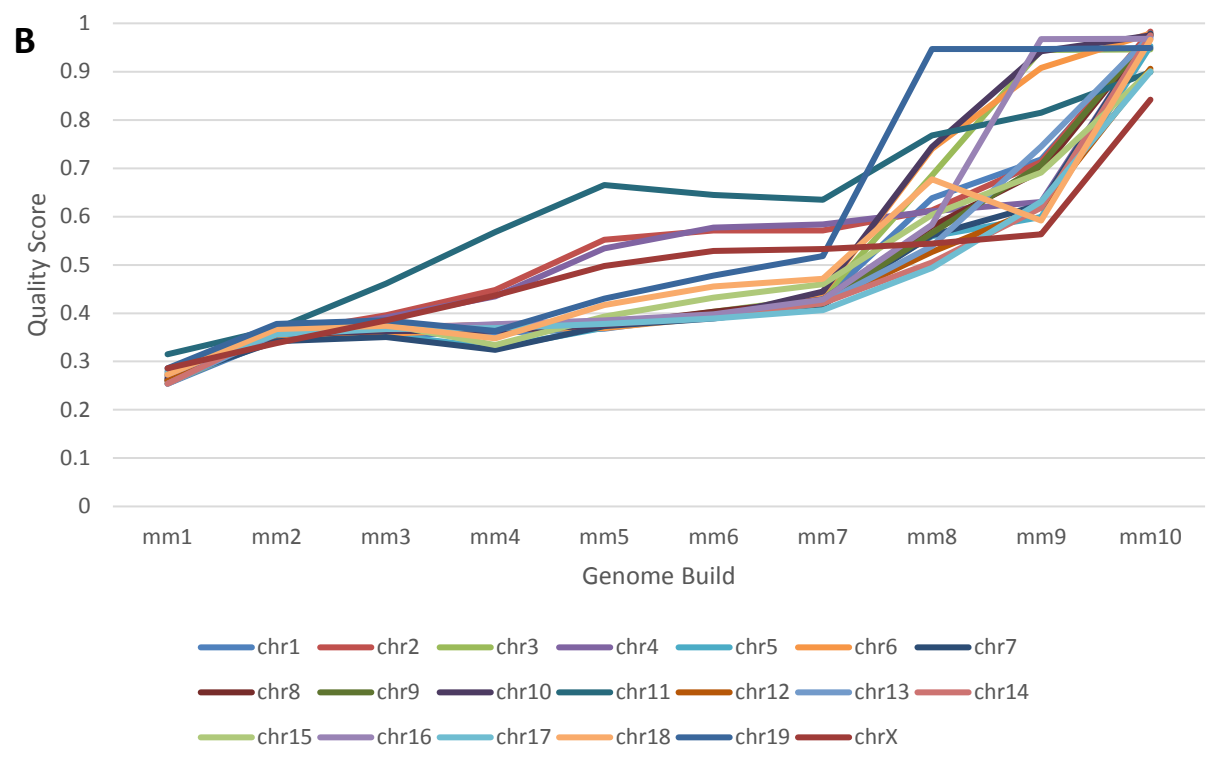
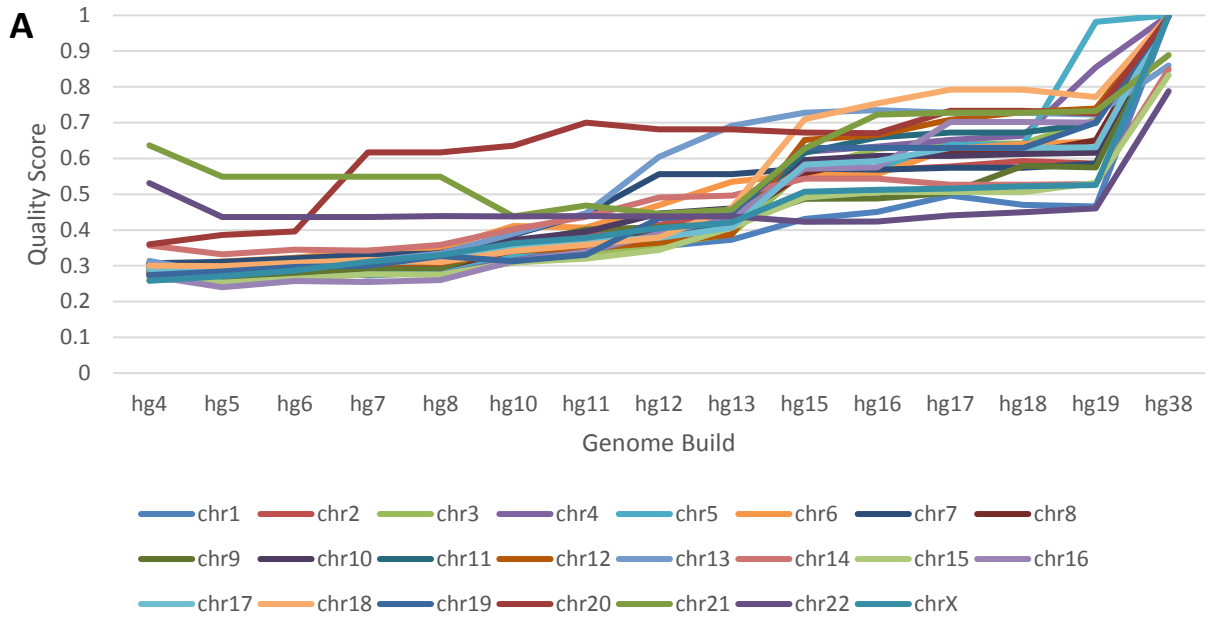
**Figure S1.** The overall flow diagram of dnAQET. The dnAQET aligns the partitioned assembly in parallel to a partitioned genome. Resulting alignments are filtered and quality score is computed.

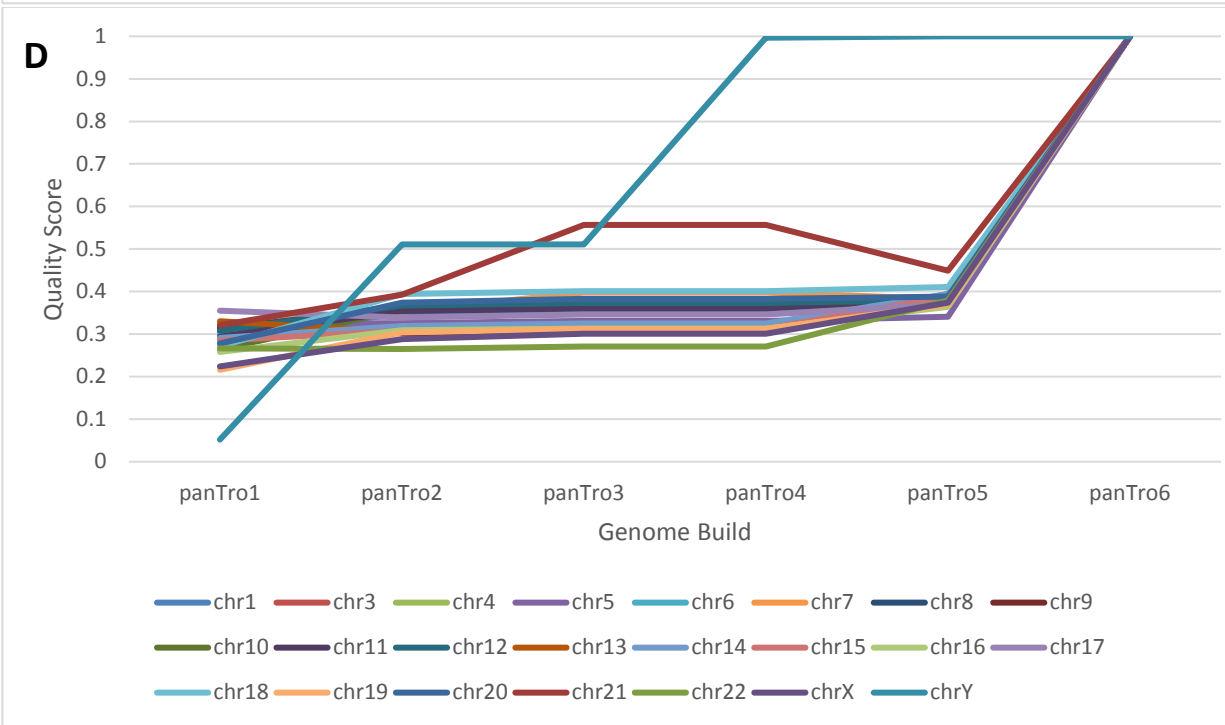
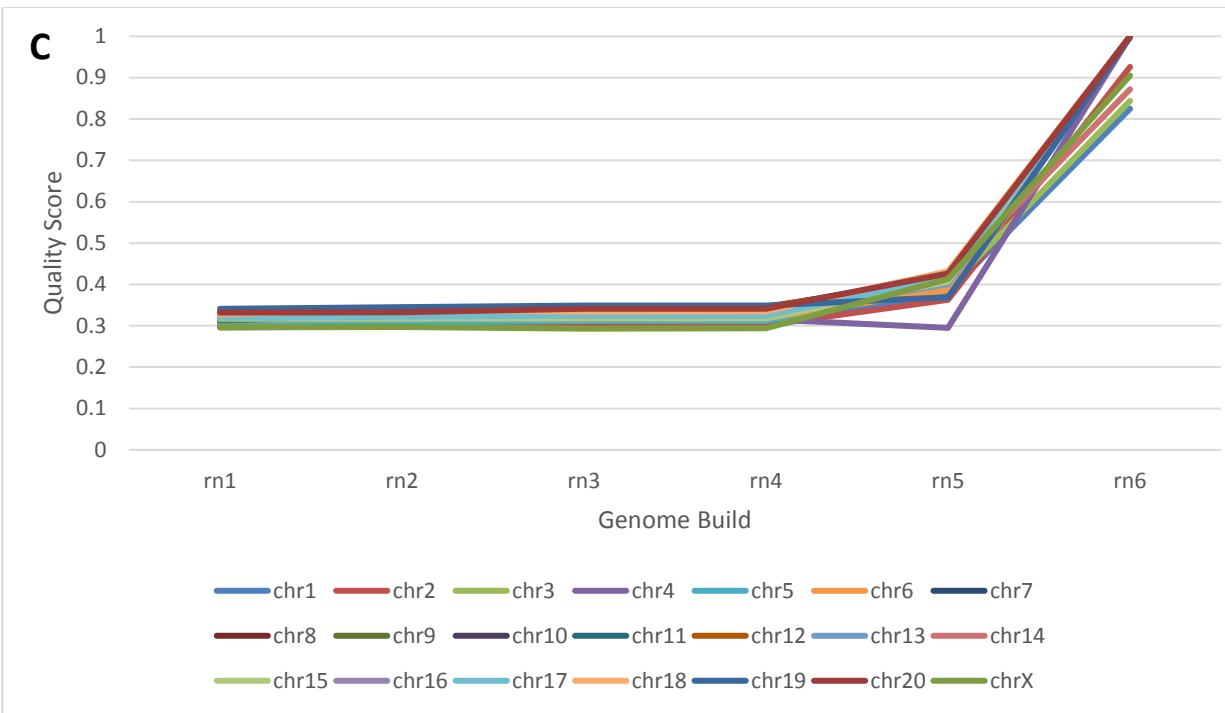


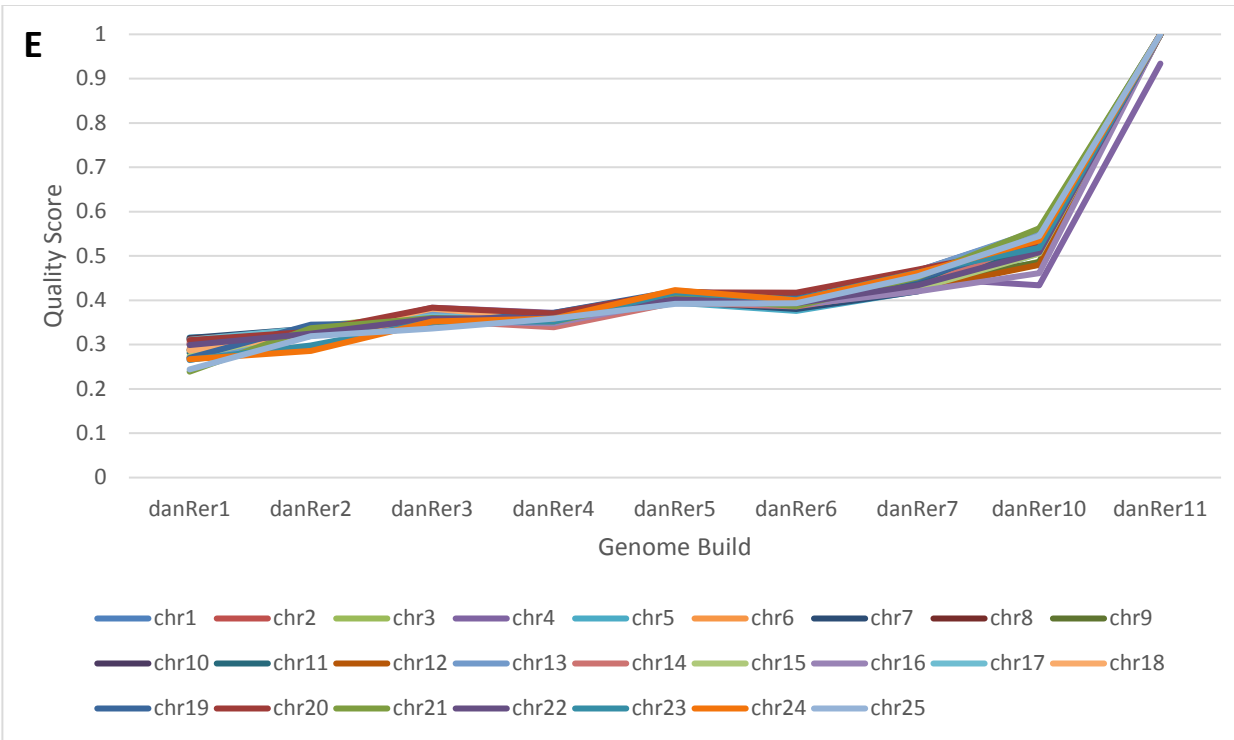
**Figure S2.** Visual description of cumulative quality distribution graph and cumulative genome coverage graph. The graph in (A) displays a cumulative quality distribution curve for which the values on x-axis represents the quality thresholds and the corresponding values on the y-axis represents the ratio of the total size of the scaffolds that has a quality score more than the corresponding quality threshold on the x-axis to the whole assembly size. Similarly, the graph in (B) a curve for which the values on x-axis represents the quality thresholds and the corresponding values on the y-axis represents the reference genome coverage ratio obtained by the scaffolds that has a quality score more than the corresponding quality threshold on the x-axis.



**Figure S3.** Graphical representation of redundancy. The graph displays two scaffolds with an overlap of  $o$  base pairs in their alignments. The portion of the reference genome covered by these alignments is denoted by  $\Phi$  and the alignment lengths of  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are denoted by  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ , respectively.







**Figure S4.** Individual quality score distributions of the chromosomes of reference genomes for the five organisms across different builds. The x-axis depicts the builds. The y-axis indicates quality scores that dnAQET computed for the chromosomes of reference genome builds of human (A), mouse (B), rat (C), chimpanzee (D), zebrafish (E).