Nanopore sequencing, also known as fourth-generation sequencing or single-molecule real-time DNA sequencing, enables the identification of single DNA molecules without the need for polymerase chain reaction (PCR). No PCR amplification or chemical labeling is needed during the real-time sequencing of DNA or RNA molecules, thereby avoiding the introduction of false mutations during operation and ensuring high fidelity. While NGS generates reads of hundreds of bases, nanopore sequencing can produce reads of several kilobases or even megabases (ultra-long reads) [12,13]. The principle behind nanopore sequencing involves the passage of single-strand DNA/RNA through the nanopore embedded in a membrane driven by a voltage across the membrane. The presence of nucleotides in the nanopore changes resistance and thus the current, which can be measured to decipher the DNA/RNA molecules as they pass through the nanopore. This current signal is collected as the raw data by nanopore sequencers [14,15].