
pyM2SA Documentation

Release

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pyM2SA is an open source software tool aimed at for solving Multiple Sequence Alignment problems with multi-objective metaheuristics.

Warning: Documentation is WIP!! Some information may be missing.

CHAPTER 1

About

pym2SA is being developed by [Antonio Benítez-Hidalgo \(email\)](#) and [Antonio J. Nebro \(email\)](#), associate professor at the University of Málaga.

CHAPTER 2

API documentation

2.1 Algorithms

2.1.1 Multiobjective algorithms

dNSGA-II

```
pym2sa.algorithm.multiobjective.dnsgaii.R

pym2sa.algorithm.multiobjective.dnsgaii.create_new_solution(problem)
class pym2sa.algorithm.multiobjective.dnsgaii.dNSGAII(population_size:
    int,                                problem:
        jmetal.core.problem.Problem[S],
    max_evaluations:
        int,                                mutation:
            jmetal.core.operator.Mutation[S],
    crossover:
        jmetal.core.operator.Crossover[S,
            S],                               selection:
            jmetal.core.operator.Selection[typing.List[S],
                S],                               number_of_cores:
                int,      client:      <Mock
                    name='mock.Client'
                    id='140082754666000'>)
```

Bases: jmetal.core.algorithm.Algorithm

create_initial_population() → typing.List[S]

get_name() → str

get_result()

run()

update_progress (*population*)

```
pym2sa.algorithm.multiobjective.dnsgaii.reproduction(population: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem[S], crossover_operator: jmetal.core.operator.Crossover[S, S], mutation_operator: jmetal.core.operator.Mutation[S])  
→ S
```

Cross and mutate a list of solutions and return an individual (whichever scores better attending to one objective).

2.2 Components

2.2.1 Evaluator

```
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.DelayedEvaluator  
Bases: jmetal.component.evaluator.Evaluator  
evaluate (solution_list: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem) → typing.List[S]  
  
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.MapEvaluator (n_workers: int = 4)  
Bases: jmetal.component.evaluator.Evaluator  
evaluate (solution_list: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem) → typing.List[S]  
  
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.MultithreadedEvaluator (n_workers: int = 1)  
Bases: jmetal.component.evaluator.Evaluator  
evaluate (solution_list: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem) → typing.List[S]  
  
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.ProcessPoolEvaluator (processes: int = 4)  
Bases: pym2sa.component.evaluator.SubmitEvaluator  
  
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.SubmitEvaluator (submit_func)  
Bases: jmetal.component.evaluator.Evaluator  
evaluate (solution_list: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem) → typing.List[S]  
  
class pym2sa.component.evaluator.ThreadPoolEvaluator (workers: int = 4)  
Bases: jmetal.component.evaluator.Evaluator  
evaluate (solution_list: typing.List[S], problem: jmetal.core.problem.Problem) → typing.List[S]
```

2.2.2 Observer

```
class pym2sa.component.observer.WriteSequencesToFileObserver (output_directory)  
→ None  
Bases: object  
update (*args, **kwargs)
```

2.3 Core

2.3.1 Problem

```
class pym2sa.core.problem.MSAProblem
    Bases: jmetal.core.problem.Problem

    Class representing MSA problems

    evaluate(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution

    get_name() → str
```

2.3.2 Solution

```
class pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution(problem, msa: list) → None
    Bases: jmetal.core.solution.Solution

    Class representing MSA solutions.

    add_gap_to_sequence_at_index(seq_index: int, gap_position: int)
        Add one gap to an specific sequence.

        Parameters
        • seq_index – Index of the sequence on the alignment.
        • gap_position – Index of the gap.

    decode_alignment_as_list_of_pairs() → list
    decode_alignment_as_list_of_sequences() → list
    decode_sequence_at_index(seq_index: int)
    get_char_position_in_original_sequence(seq_index: int, position: int)
    get_gap_columns_from_alignment() → list
        Get index of gap columns in the alignment.

    get_length_of_alignment() → int
        Get length of the alignment (i.e., length of the first sequence).

    get_length_of_gaps(seq_index: int) → int
    get_length_of_sequence(seq_index: int) → int
        Get length of an specific sequence.

        Parameters seq_index – Index of the sequence in the alignment.
```

get_next_char_position_after_gap(seq_index: int, gap_position: int)

get_number_of_gaps_groups_of_sequence(seq_index: int) → float
Get number of gaps groups of an specific sequence.

get_number_of_gaps_of_sequence_at_index(seq_index: int)
Get number of gaps of an specific sequence.

Parameters **seq_index** – Index of the sequence in the alignment.

get_original_char_position_in_aligned_sequence(seq_index: int, position: int)

get_total_number_of_gaps() → int
Get total number of gaps in the alignment.

```
is_gap_char_at_sequence(seq_index: int, index: int) → bool
is_gap_column(column: int) → bool
    Check if an specific column in the alignment is in all gaps groups (i.e., column consist only of gaps).

    Parameters column – Index of the column in the alignment.

is_valid_msa() → bool
    Check if all sequences of the alignment have the same length.

merge_gaps_groups() → None
    Merge consecutive gaps groups in the alignment.

remove_full_of_gaps_columns() → None
    Remove columns that consist only of gaps.

remove_gap_column(column: int) → None
remove_gap_from_sequence(seq_index: int, position: int)
remove_gap_group_from_sequence_at_column(seq_index: int, column_index: int) → None
split_gap_column(column: int) → None
```

2.4 Operators

2.4.1 Crossover

```
class pym2sa.operator.crossover.HMSA(probability: float) → None
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Crossover
Implements an horizontal recombination for MSA.

do_crossover(parents: typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]) → typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]
execute(parents: typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]) → typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]
get_name() → str
get_number_of_parents() → int

class pym2sa.operator.crossover.SPXMSA(probability: float, remove_gap_columns: bool = True) → None
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Crossover
Implements a single point crossover for MSA.

cross_parents(cx_point: int, parents: typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution], cutting_points_in_first_parent: list, column_positions_in_second_parent: list) → typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]
do_crossover(parents: typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]) → typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]
execute(parents: typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]) → typing.List[pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution]
```

```
fill_sequences_with_gaps_to_reach_the_max_sequence_length(solution:  
                                         pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution,  
                                         max_length: int,  
                                         cutting_points:  
                                         list)  
find_cutting_points_in_first_parent(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution, posi-  
                                         tion: int) → list  
    Find the real cutting points in a solution. If the column is a gap then the next non-gap symbol must be  
    found  
find_length_of_the_largest_sequence(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution)  
find_original_positions_in_original_sequences(solution:  
                                         pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution,  
                                         column: int) → list  
    Given a solution, find for each sequence the original positions of the symbol in the column in the original  
    unaligned sequences  
get_name() → str  
get_number_of_parents() → int
```

2.4.2 Mutation

```
class pym2sa.operator.mutation.MultipleMSAMutation(operator: type-  
                                         ing.List[jmetal.core.operator.Mutation[S]],  
                                         probability: float) → None  
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Mutation  
do_mutation(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
execute(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
get_name() → str  
class pym2sa.operator.mutation.OneRandomGapInsertion(probability: float, re-  
                                         move_gap_columns: bool  
                                         = False) → None  
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Mutation  
do_mutation(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
execute(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
get_name() → str  
class pym2sa.operator.mutation.ShiftClosedGapGroups(probability: float, re-  
                                         move_gap_columns: bool  
                                         = True) → None  
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Mutation  
For every sequence, selects a random group and shift it with the closest gap group.  
do_mutation(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
execute(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution  
get_name() → str  
class pym2sa.operator.mutation.ShiftGapGroup(probability: float, remove_gap_columns:  
                                         bool = True) → None  
Bases: jmetal.core.operator.Mutation
```

Selects a gap group randomly in all the sequences of a solution and shifts it one position to the left or to the right.

do_mutation (*solution*: *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*) → *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*

execute (*solution*: *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*) → *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*

get_name () → str

class *pym2sa.operator.mutation.TwoRandomAdjacentGapGroup* (*probability*: float, *remove_gap_columns*: bool = True) → None

Bases: *jmetal.core.operator.Mutation*

Selects a random gap group and merges it with the adjacent gaps group.

do_mutation (*solution*: *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*) → *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*

execute (*solution*: *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*) → *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*

get_name () → str

2.5 Problems

2.5.1 BALiBASE

class *pym2sa.problem.BALiBASE.BALiBASE* (*balibase_instance*: str, *balibase_path*: str, *score_list*: typing.List[*pymsa.core.score.Score*]) → None

Bases: *pym2sa.problem.MSA.MSA*

Creates a new problem based on an instance of BALiBASE.

Parameters

- **balibase_instance** – Instance name (e.g., BB12010).
- **balibase_path** – Path containing two directories: *bb_aligned*, with the pre-computed alignments and *bb_release*, with the original sequences.
- **score_list** – List of scores.

DATA_FILES = ['tfa_clu', 'tfa_muscle', 'tfa_kalign', 'tfa_realign', 'fasta_aln', 'tfa

create_solution () → *pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution*

Read and import an instance of BALiBASE.

get_name () → str

2.5.2 Generic MSA

class *pym2sa.problem.MSA.MSA* (*score_list*: typing.List[*pymsa.core.score.Score*], *sequences_without_gaps*: typing.List[str], *sequences_names*: typing.List[str])

Bases: *pym2sa.core.problem.MSAProblem*

Creates a new generic MSA problem.

Parameters

- **score_list** – List of scores to evaluate MSAs.

- **sequences_without_gaps** – List of original sequences (without gaps).
- **sequences_names** – List of sequences names.

create_solution() → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution

evaluate(solution: pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution) → pym2sa.core.solution.MSASolution
Evaluate a multiple sequence alignment solution.

Parameters **solution** – MSA to evaluate.

get_name() → str

2.6 Utils

2.6.1 Graphic

class pym2sa.util.graphic.**MSAPlot** (*plot_title: str, axis_labels: list = None*)
Bases: jmetal.util.graphic.FrontPlot

Creates a new [MSAPlot](#) instance. Suitable for problems with 2 or more objectives.

Parameters

- **plot_title** – Title of the graph.
- **axis_labels** – List of axis labels.

to_html(filename: str = 'front') → None

Export the graph to an interactive HTML (solutions can be selected to show some metadata).

Parameters **filename** – Output file name.

CHAPTER 3

Installation steps

Via pip:

```
$ pip install pym2sa
```

Via Github:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/benhid/pyM2SA.git
$ cd pyM2SA
$ python setup.py install
```


CHAPTER 4

Features

- The scores that are currently available are those from **pyMSA** (v0.5.1):
 - Sum of pairs,
 - Star,
 - Minimum entropy,
 - Percentage of non-gaps,
 - Percentage of totally conserved columns,
 - STRIKE.
- The algorithm that is currently available is:
 - NSGA-II
- Crossover operator:
 - Single-point crossover (`GapSequenceSolutionSinglePoint`).
- Mutation operators:
 - Shift closest gap group (`ShiftClosedGapGroups`),
 - Shift gap group (`ShiftGapGroup`),
 - Random gap insertion (`OneRandomGapInsertion`),
 - Merge two random adjacent gaps group (`TwoRandomAdjacentGapGroup`),
 - Multiple mutation (`MultipleMSAMutation`).

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