SSuMMo Documentation

Release 0.5a

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September 30, 2013
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Python Module Index

Index
**THE SSUMMO SOFTWARE**

Firstly, thanks for your interest in SSUMMO! This manual has been written for the end user and maintainer, to explain SSuMMo and how it evolved at an algorithmic level. I also describe how data is stored and converted between various file formats and how to update the SSuMMo database to use the latest ARB Silva sequence database. Also included is a tutorial, listing some practical examples of using SSuMMo to annotate sequences, reconstruct taxonomies from sequence data, and compare multiple sequence datasets.

SSuMMo is designed to read in a file of DNA or RNA sequences, and assign those sequences to taxonomic ranks. The sequence file can be read in a wide variety of sequence file formats, (fasta, fastq, sff, Stockholm, etc.), and each of those sequences will be allocated to taxa in the tree of life, so long as they are found to contain the gene, or genes of interest. The current version of SSuMMo only recognizes small subunit ribosomal RNA sequences, but other marker genes can be added to the SSuMMo database, albeit with a bit of work. Let’s not get ahead of ourselves! First of all, I feel I should explain how SSuMMo evolved from a simple collection of python scripts, to an object-oriented, multiprocessing program that it is today.

### 1.1 The main algorithm - SSUMMO.py

The first task of the SSuMMo program is to load a pre-compiled index of ARB taxonomies into memory, for fast traversal of the taxonomy database. When first loaded, this object takes up a lot of memory (~50MB), but as the tree of life is traversed, taxa which aren't identified amongst the query sequences are completely dropped (from memory), but identified taxa are saved into a taxonomy object which grows as taxa at higher resolutions are found. As subsequent nodes are encountered, accessions allocated to each taxon are "popped" from parent to the winning child node, unless the sequence is just as likely to have derived from two or more taxa, in which case the accession is left with the parent, as well as with all equally probable child taxa. This design, of recursively allocating sequences to increasingly specific nodes in the tree of life, was incorporated into all versions of SSuMMo, but could still be implemented in a number of ways. In order to minimize processing times, we built and tested SSuMMo using hmmer in 3 different methods, and took the fastest of these forward for development as a parallel-processing program.

### 1.2 V0.0.1

Sequences were parsed individually and compared to each node’s child HMMs using Hmmer v3.0’s Viterbi algorithm, built into hmmsearch. Bit-scores returned from hmmsearch for each query sequence vs. HMM comparison are collated at each node, and the highest bit-score is chosen as the taxon whence the sequence is most likely to have derived. The algorithm proceeds to score the query sequence against each child of the previous round's winning taxon. This process continues until there are either no further HMMs with which to compare, or there are two or more HMMs with the same parent which result in the same bit-score. In the case where there is no clear winner (multiple HMMs with equal alignment bit-scores), the sequence is compared to the child nodes of each winning node, continuing until there is a clear winner. If no unique winner is found and there are no further children, then this sequence is assigned to the last single winning node, and classed as an “ambiguous sequence”.

---

1
1.3 v0.0.2

Every sequence is simultaneously piped to an hmmsearch program to be aligned and scored against a single HMM at a time. After each round of running hmmsearch against a node’s children, the highest bit-scores for each sequence are collated, and the query sequence accessions are assigned to the relevant best-scoring HMM. Similar to v0.0.1, if multiple children result in equal scores, hmmsearch continues to run on all subsequent top-scoring children until a single, highest bit-score is found. The accession is retained with the last uniquely winning parent node if no clear winner is found.

1.4 v0.0.3

The database of HMMs was first modified to include “pressed” HMMs at each node in the decision tree. These are created by using HMMer v3.0’s hmmpress program, which reads in multiple HMMs and converts them into several optimized, binary files. SSuMMe v0.0.3 use hmmscan in place of hmmsearch, which can score single or multiple sequences against each set of pressed HMMs. Otherwise, SSuMMe v0.0.3 used similar application logic to the previous versions.

1.5 v0.0.4

After profiling all the above versions for speed, we noted that SSuMMe v0.0.2 performed the fastest on the same test dataset, and using the same test environment (same machine, HMM database and hmmer version). We thus chose this version for further development, and optimized it to take advantage of Python’s multiprocessing module. This was used to parallelize the hmmsearch program calls, so that a variable number of hmmsearch processes can be started simultaneously and thus the sequences can be compared against multiple HMMs at the same time, across multiple processors.
2.1 STORAGE OF RESULT DATA

All results files are stored in standard files denoted by their file name suffix (html, csv, jpg etc.) or as optimized “pickled” objects, created using Python's cPickle module. Phyloxml trees are saved with a .xml extension. These pickled objects can be used by SSuMMo post-analysis programs for conversion to a wide number of formats or used for further population analyses.

2.2 CONVERSION SCRIPTS

2.2.1 dict_to_html.py

dict_to_html.py can create a dynamic html file which can be uploaded to a webserver or viewed in a local web browser. Template html, Javascript and css files are provided as templates with which to create dynamic html representations of an identified taxonomy.

2.2.2 dict_to_phyloxml.py

No prior template files are necessary to create a phyloxml representation of SSuMMo results; only the .pkl file or files which are produced by SSuMMo. However, this script can also output files which automatically colour and annotate the trees when viewed in ITol, according to taxonomy.

2.2.3 Turning results files into figures.

The results dictionary is saved in “pickled” format, and 3 scripts have been written to convert this results dictionary to either dhtml for browsing in a web browser, phyloxml for visualizing in a tree viewer, or a tab- or comma-delimited text file for tabular representation of each sequence’s final results data, in Microsoft Excel for example. Perhaps the best functionality is realized with multiple results files, when multiple trees can be combined and compared alongside one another. comparative_results.py is designed for this purpose, and is the swiss-army knife of the SSuMMo toolkit for manipulating results data files. See below for examples of it’s useage.

2.2.4 Preparing test sequence data

The ssummo database was prepared with ARB's SSURef 102 dataset, which contains 460,783 non-redundant* small subunit rRNA sequences and was released on 15th February 2010 [http://beta.arb-silva.de/]. An updated release, SSUParc 103, which contains 1,353,677 sequences, was made available on the 1st June 2010. This provides an opportunity to test up to 892,894 full-length, pre-annotated sequences not present in the training data. Sequences exclusively present in SSUParc 103 were determined and placed into a blast database. The accession numbers for all of these sequences were stored as a binary index file (a pickled python dictionary with accession number as key, and EMBL taxonomy as the value).
* “non-redundant” refers to the fact that highly similar sequences have been removed, so that the dataset is a
minimised but still providing a comprehensive reflection of the diversity in small subunit RNA sequences.

2.2.5 Sequence length vs. accuracy of genus assignment

Full length test sequences were randomly chosen and extracted in aligned fasta format. Two commonly used
universal primers and their target regions were identified for both prokaryotic 16S rRNA and eukaryotic 18S rRNA.
Each universal primer is designed to target a specific region of the reference alignments, and these regions, as
reported in the literature are presented in Table 2.

Subsequences were extracted to mimic data from a real pyrosequencing experiment, by choosing start residues
as would be targeted by each primer, and then cutting the sequences to lengths varying from a maximum of 700
residues (depending on length of sequence from primer annealing site) to 40 residues, in steps of 10 bases. Each
subsequence was passed through SSuMMo and the genus assignments recorded and tallied.

Table 2.1: Conserved regions identified in 16S rRNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Primer sequence 5’-3’</th>
<th>Alignment Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E343F</td>
<td>TACGGRAGGCACCCG</td>
<td>343-357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U515F</td>
<td>CAGCMGCGCGGTATWCC</td>
<td>519-537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U789F</td>
<td>TAGATACCGSGTATGCC</td>
<td>789-807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A906R</td>
<td>CCACGCAATGCTTTAAGTTTC</td>
<td>906-927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1053F</td>
<td>GATGGGCYGCXTCAG</td>
<td>1053-1068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pyrosequencing experiments, universal primers are designed to target conserved regions in SSU rRNA, so that a
single universal primer can be used to determine sequence information from one or more groups of organisms.

BUILDING THE SSUMMO DATABASE FROM A NEW ARB RELEASE

The SSuMMo software first needs to be downloaded (from http://ssummo.googlecode.com/p/ssummo).

Edit ssummo.CONFIG pointing ssummo.CONFIG.top and ssummo.CONFIG.arbDBdir to directories where you have write-permission. ssummo.CONFIG.top should be a directory where the index file (ssummo.CONFIG.taxIndex) will be stored. ssummo.CONFIG.arbDBdir will be the root directory for the ARB Silva database of SSU rRNA HMMs.

e.g.

```
top = '/var/lib/ssummo'
arbDBdir = top + '/arbDB106'
taxIndex = 'arbDB106.plk'
```

You need a copy of the ARB Silva sequence databases to continue. Go to ftp://ftp.arb-silva.de/release_106/Exports/
and get the SSURef_*tax* and SSURef_*full_align* file/s.

Then, to build the database

```
# Change to directory with SSURef sequences.
$ cd /path/to/top/arbDB106

# Create the ARB taxonomy index.
$ python /path/to/dictify.py --indexTaxa SSURef_[version]_tax_silva.fasta

# Remove gapped sequences and convert leading and trailing '.'s to '-'s
$ python /path/to/dictify.py --rewrite SSURef_[ver]_tax_silva.fasta

After downloading the SSURef...full_align...tgz file from the ARB Silva FTP server

# Extract it.
$ tar xzf <file_name.tgz
```
# Index the byte locations of each sequence.
python ../bin/dictify.py --indexSeqs SSU*full_align*.fasta

This outputs a file with the same name, but with “.fas” suffix. Now, split sequences into files named by their domain (e.g. 'Bacteria.fas', etc.)

python ../bin/dictify.py --splitTaxa SSU*full_align*.fas

SSUMMO COMMANDS

- Assign fasta formatted sequences to taxa
  python /path/to/SSUMMO.py <sequencefile>

- Annotate sequences from sff format and rewrite to fasta format
  python /path/to/SSUMMO.py --format sff --in sequencefile.sff \
  --out annotatedseqs.fas --outformat fasta

2.2.6 Loading the SSuMMo MySQL database

The SSuMMo database can be loaded like so, on any POSIX compliant operating system

$ mysql -h <hostname> -u <username> -p <database> < taxdump.sql
CHAPTER
THREE

SSUMMO LIBRARY

SSuMMo import hook. Prints GPL copyright string on import and hacks the import path, in order to make everything in the ssuanno package directory directly importable.

With a slightly more modularised design, this should become unnecessary.

3.1 Dependencies

Make sure that SSuMMo can import the following modules:-

- MySQLdb (from the python-mysql package)
- Bio (the python-biopython package)
- hmer (at least version 3.0 - available http://hmer.janelia.org/)

3.2 Compatibility

SSUMMO is a package written purely in CPython and has been tested on Ubuntu & Mac OS X, both running python 2.6.x. & python 2.7.x

IronPython in Windows won't work because it doesn't allow the use of CPython's built-in 'signal' module. CPython in windows probably won't work either unless you've got hmer compiled and installed on Cygwin, as a POSIX subsystem is required.

3.3 ArbIO Module

Description:

Class to work with alignments from the ARB database. Their alignments are big and some of the sequences contain gaps. This can output those sequences and give the option of whether to keep those gaps or not.

Example:- python ArbIO.py SSU_Ref_104_full_align.fasta

class ssuanno.ArbiO.ArbiO(inHandle=<open file '<stdin>', mode 'r' at 0x1007240c0>, out=<open file '<stdout>', mode 'w' at 0x100724150>, index=None)

Bases: object

Works with large files... Keep the file object open, and move around using the ArbiO.index This contains byte locations of each record, but if indexed, then the sequence will be returned.

FastaIterator (skipGapped=True)

arbiSeqToStr (sequence, skipGapped=True)
close()
Closes 3 open handles: self.inFile, self.outFile, self.indexFile (if it's open, dumping contents of self.indexes there)

dumpAndIndex(outHandle, skipGapped=True, format='fasta')
Writes converted arb sequence file to a file handle. Updates the self.index simultaneously.

fetch(accessions)
Give a list of accessions and this will yield them as SeqRecord objects by reading them from the rewritten file.

index()
Indexes self.inFile for sequence locations. Dumps the index to self.indexFile, which is named with the same prefix as self.inFile, but with '.pklindex' as the suffix.

indexAndInfo()
Indexes self.inFile for sequence locations, whilst creating dictionaries containing the sequence header information. If a species is presented in [...], this is stored in a dictionary called self.speciesDict, with accessions as the keys. Everything else in a sequence header is stored in another dictionary self.info

parse(handle, skipGapped=True)
An iterator function that yield's SeqRecord objects from an ARB sequence alignment. Parsing includes converting dots '.' at the start and end of each alignment to dashes '-'. Also, will check for dots in the middle of the sequence, which represent gaps in the alignment. If these dots are found and skipGapped=True (default), then these SeqRecords will not be yielded.

parseHeader(seqHeader)
Given the header of an ARB sequence or fasta sequence, will return the tuple: (id, name, description). id is the everything up until the first bit of whitespace. description is the rest up until ']' if found. name is anything that's in the square brackets.

pipeSequences(accessions, outPipe)
SeqIOIndex - An Index created by IndexDB / SeqIO.index accessions - a list of accessions to be returned in fasta format

regreplacematchObject)

rereplace(regObj)
taxonomify(taxonomy, accession)
Given the taxonomy in the sequence header (stored as ArSeqRecord.description), update the taxonomy dictionary (selftaxonomy)

class ssu. ArbIO. ArbSeqRecord(seq, **kwargs)
Bases: Bio.SeqRecord.SeqRecord

storeindex(index)
tell()

exception ssu. ArbIO. DotsException
Bases: exceptions.Exception

ssu. ArbIO. main(options)

3.4 CONFIG Module

This is the configuration file. You are expected to make sure all the path names and account details in here are right for you!

It is also worth creating an IToL account, requesting a batch-upload account and entering the username and password they provide into this file.
3.5 HMMcompare Module

Reads an HMM file and converts each natural log probability into a position specific scoring matrix.

```python
class ssuMmo.HMMcompare.AlignSeq(inPipe, outPipe, options)
    Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process
    run()

class ssuMmo.HMMcompare.CalcProb(inQ, sumQ, lock)
    Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process
    run()

exception ssuMmo.HMMcompare.ColumnError
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

class ssuMmo.HMMcompare.LocalOptions(args=None)
    Bases: ssuMmo.cmd_options.Options
    help_text = {'-ncpus': 'Number of processes to initiate which will do the math calculations', '-desc': 'Filter input sequence file'}
    options = {'-ncpus': 3, '-desc': [], '-accs': [], '-format': 'fasta', '-out': '<open file <stdout>', mode 'w' at ox100724150, '-con'}
    parse_args(args)
    print_help()

class ssuMmo.HMMcompare.SumProbs(inQ, outQ)
    Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process
    run()

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.get_consensus(HMM)

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.parseHMM(options, prob_calcProc)

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.parse_seqs(options)

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.print_HMMs_vs_seq(accession_names, matrices, resultseq, out=<open file <stdout>', mode 'w' at ox100724150)

This will write (to out) the cumulative sequence scores a single sequence against multiple HMMs. The columns are subdivided into groups, each group corresponding to an HMM. Within each group of columns, every sequence gets a column of it's own. Note that consensus sequence scores show the cumulative scores for consensus sequences that are unique for each HMM.

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.print_seqs_vs_HMM(accession_names, matrices, out=<open file <stdout>', mode 'w' at ox100724150)

This prints multiple sequences against each sequential HMM. So the output will contain columns containing the cumulative sequence scores of each sequence against just one model. If there's multiple HMMs, then the next HMM will be printed underneath.

ssuMmo.HMMcompare.score_alignment(alignment_residues, matrices, processes)
```

3.6 Phylogeny Module

ssuMmo.Phylology.combine_dicts(results_dicts, merge=False)

Give a list of SSUUMO results dictionaries. This shall return a dictionary containing each & every node from all of those dictionaries.

Where accessions are found assigned to a node, this will combine the accessions from all results_dicts into a list of lists; one list of accessions per results dictionary, in the same order as are passed to this function.

ssuMmo.Phylology.merge_dicts(results_dicts)

Give a list of SSUUMO results dictionaries. This shall return a dictionary containing each & every node from all of those dictionaries.
Where accessions are found assigned to a node, this will combine the accessions from all results_dicts into a list of lists; one list of accessions per results dictionary, in the same order as are passed to this function.

### 3.7 acc_finder Module

Script to retrieve accessions assigned to specific taxa. Searches through SSUOMO results files (.pkl files) and retrieves all accessions assigned to the taxa of interest.

```python
class ssummo.acc_finder.Finder(cwd='')

    find_seq_file(dataset_name)
    get_format(file_name)
    get_sequences(dataset_name, accessions)
        Dataset_name is the name of the dataset file. Sequence format will be auto-detected. Accessions should be an iterable item that yields accession numbers to search for in the file.
    search(results_dict, name)
```

### 3.8 alignDB Module

Simple command line tool to extract sequences of interest from a sequence file.

Description:

Program to reformat or filter sequences in a variety of formats. See [http://www.biopython.org/wiki/SeqIO](http://www.biopython.org/wiki/SeqIO) for a list of formats, although there are currently more supported by biopython.

E.g. *sff* format (Roche 454's binary sequence format) is supported by biopython, but not mentioned on the webpage.

E.g.

```bash
alignDB.py -db infile.sto
[-format stockholm]
[-accs "acc_1" "acc_2" "acc_N"]
[-desc "Methanobacter maripuladis" "Methanococcus"]
```

```python
class ssummo.alignDB.LocalOptions(args=None)
    Bases: ssummo.cmd_options.Options
    help_text = {'-desc': 'Descriptions to look for within db. Again, is relaxed, so returns all matches. Envelope each description in quotes.
    options = {'-desc': [], '-accs': [], '-db': None, '-format': 'fasta', '-out': '<open file <stdout>', mode 'w' at 0x100724150, '-o':
    parse_args(args)
    print_help()

class ssummo.alignDB.Reader(options)

    reverser(seq)
    writer(seq)
    ssummo.alignDB.parse_input(options)
```
3.9 cmd_options Module

Provides class: :class:`Options <ssummo.cmd_options.Options>`, to assist with command line option parsing and printing of help messages. Developed to be independent of core Python library modules: :mod:`argparse` and :mod:`optparse`, as the former was only introduced to Python recently, while the latter was deprecated.

.. code-block:: python

    class ssummo.cmd_options.Options(args=None)
        Bases: object

    Class to parse command line options. Overwrite the class attributes to customise.

    check_groups()
        Called automatically if any regular expression arguments are defined and found when parsing command line options.
        
        This checks to make sure that there are the same number of grouped files as there are input files. If they differ, then this will overwrite files provided to -in with files provided in the groups.

    example = None
        Show how the program is used (in programmer lingo).

    expand_stars()

    help_text = {'-out': 'Suffix of all the output files. By default, use -in, appending something to the suffix.', '-in': 'Input select files.'}
        A dictionary containing keys and default arguments for all options.

    multiargs = []
        List containing arguments that can take only one value.

    options = {'-out': None, '-in': []}

    parse_args(args)
        Give the command line options and this will update self.options and return those updated options as a dictionary.

    post_checks = []
        List of regular expressions for creating a dynamic number of groups. By default, groups are defined by -groupN where N is any positive integer. Subsequent arguments are file names that are covered with -in when parse_args() is called.

    print_help()
        Prints help info for the options defined in self.options

    regargs = [<_src.SRE_Pattern object at 0x10304904>]
        List containing the arguments that can take multiple values (e.g. can often provide multiple input files).

    regopts = []
        for internal use.

    singleargs = []
        Give an example of how to use it.

    switches = []
        A dictionary with same keys as options, containing help text for all options.

    usage = None
        A dictionary containing help text for all options not requiring commands. All switches start with two dashes ‘--’, and when provided will be changed to have a value of True.

3.10 colours Module

Library for working with colours. If run from the command line, provide a number N, and this shall return N colours (in HEX format) as distant as possible, according to the HSL model.

Example usage:
python colours.py 5

Description: Library for working with colours. If run from the command line, provide a number N, and this shall return N colours (in HEX format) as distant as possible, according to the HSL model.

class ssummo.colours.HSLColour(angle, degrees=360)
ssummo.colours.HSL_to_HEX(HSL)
ssummo.colours.HSL_to_RGB(HSL)
class ssummo.colours.Heat(N=360, groups=None)

    BLUE_HUE = (180, 240)
    BLUE_LUM = (99, 70.71067811865476)
    LAST_HUE = (0, 360)
    LAST_LUM = (10, 86.60254037844386)
    RED_HUE = (25, -31)
    RED_LUM = (50, 10)
    YELLOW_HUE = (80, 30)
    YELLOW_LUM = (86.60254037844386, 29.2893121881345245)
classmethod last_test(col, colour_number)
classmethod make_HSL_heatmap(N, groups=None)
    Given a number N, will yield that many colours, splitting N into 3 main colour groups.
    If optional groups is given, this should be a list indicating the number of shades per colour group.
    If N is not divisible by 3, more shades are put into the latter groups.

    sin30 = 50
    sin45 = 70.71067811865476
    sin60 = 86.60254037844386

ssummo.colours.RGB_to_HEX(HSL)
ssummo.colours.degrees_within_360(degrees)
ssummo.colours.draw_heatmap(N, groups=None)
ssummo.colours.draw_vert_heatmap(N, groups=None)
ssummo.colours.generate_HEX_colours(N, shift=81, degrees=360.0)
ssummo.colours.generate_HSL_colours(N, shift=81, degrees=360.0)
    Given an integer N, return N unique colours as distinct as possible according to the HSL model

ssummo.colours.hue_to_RGB(m1, m2, hue)

3.11 compare_trees Module

Backend module for comparative_results.py

def ssummo.compare_trees.ArgumentError
    Bases: exceptions.BaseException
class ssummo.compare_trees.GraphWriter(results, options, methods='default')
add_method(method_fn, *args, **kwargs)

When comparing results, which is a recursive process, there are a number of places with which to attach methods. method indicates where in the process to attach the function fn. :param method: Allowed values:

• 'pre' - Methods called before we start recursing the tree. By default, this initialises output files and combines the results dictionaries.

• 'iter' - A generator function for iterating through results dictionaries. Each iter method needs its own consumer method too. The generator will thus yield an item that is passed to the given method. This must be defined with the extra kwarg: meth

• 'in' - The default 'meth' is iterateur. This calls every method referenced by 'in', in the order specified by self.methods.in

• 'post' - Closing methods.

fn should be a reference to a function.

*args and **kwargs are dependent on the given value of fn.

close_files()
close_xml(*args, **kwargs)
colour_node(unique_name, node)
combine_dicts()
default()

This method adds the default method sets to the object model prior to processing the SSuMMo results files.

diff_groups(unique_name, node)

Counts how many groups contain this particularly node. If there's only one group containing this node, then we store the unique name of the taxa in self.group_uniques['-groupX']

generator()

init_colorstrip(*args, **kwargs)
init_colours(*args, **kwargs)
init_graph(*args, **kwargs)
init_heatmap(*args, **kwargs)
init_xml(*args, **kwargs)

iter_groups(*args, **kwargs)
iterateur(taxpath_node)
merge_dicts(results_dicts)

Like ssummolib.combine_dicts, except that accessions aren't grouped by dataset, but by group.

Parameters results_dicts – A sequence of SSuMMo results dictionaries.

Returns The total observed population structure in all the results_dicts. At leaves and ambiguous nodes, the dictionary key 'accessions' contains a list of lists as long as the number of groups, with inner each list containing file names in each group.

print_groups(*args, **kwargs)

run()

unique_taxon(tax_nodes)

uniqueify()
unknowns()
  Either merges or deletes unknown nodes, assigning the accessions to a single unknown clade, or the
  parent clade, respectively.

write_colorstrip(unique_name, node)
write_heatmap(unique_name, node)
write_xml(unique_name, node)

ssummo.compare_trees.ITOLDownload(graph_name,itol_uploader,ITOLDownloadOptions=[],
                                  formats=['pdf'])

ssummo.compare_trees.ITOLUpload(graph_name,heatmap_name,ITOLOptionDict)

class ssummo.compare_trees.LocalOptions(args=None)
  Bases: ssummo.cmd_options.Options
  Class to parse command line options.
  get_file_name(tried=None)
  local_checks()
  local_parse_args(args)
    Give the command line options and this will update self.options and return those updated options as a
dictionary.

class ssummo.compare_trees.Population(**kwargs)
  Bases: object
    name
    taxa

class ssummo.compare_trees.Taxon(**kwargs)
  Bases: object
    name
    rank
    taxid

ssummo.compare_trees.load_dicts(file_names)

ssummo.compare_trees.main(options)

3.12 count_hmms Module

If called from a Unix shell, please provide the function name you want to call, and any required arguments, exactly
as presented here.

e.g.:
  python count_hmms.py countseqs /path/to/dir

or:
  python count_hmms.py

This will traverse all directories from Archaea, Bacteria and Eukaryota, and will return the total number of hmms
that exist and the number that are in the right place.

Description:
  • Some functions to look through the SSUMMO directory structure, checking either the HMMs or the sequences
    found in that directory.
- If a function argument is presented here with a default value, then that argument is optional. Default values are the ones with an equal sign.

**e.g. The function 'walkall' has an argument 'delete', which has a default value of False.**

**Defined functions:** `walkall(dir_list = ['Bacteria','Eukaryota','Archaea'], delete=False)` `countseqs(pathname, file_name='accessions.txt')` `avseqlens(pathname)` `counter(dir_list, delete=False)` `couthmms(cwd)`

**Other help???:** `pydoc count_hmms.py`

- `ssummo.count.hmms.avnoseqseqs(pathname)`
  - Given a pathname, find the sequences file, and average the length of all the sequences

- `ssummo.count.hmms.avnoseqseqs(cwd)`
  - Given a pathname, this function will return the number of HMMs in that directory, and the number of directories in that directory

- `ssummo.count.hmms.avnoseqseqs(pathname, file_name='accessions.txt')`
  - Given a pathname to a taxonomic id, Return the number of representative 16S sequences in a taxonomies folder directory.

- `ssummo.count.hmms.avnoseqseqs(dir_list, delete=False)`
  - Uses os.walk() and traverses the directories presented in the list 'dir_list' and checks to see if hmms are present in the correct place. If delete is True, then these hmms will be deleted. If delete is False or not specified, then a count of misplaced hmms will be printed & returned.

- `ssummo.count.hmms.avnoseqseqs(dir_list=None, delete=False)`

### 3.13 count_seqs Module

**class ssummo.count.seqs.Counter(options)**

- `count()`

**class ssummo.count.seqs.MyOptions(args)**

  - Bases: `ssummo.cmd_options.Options`

### 3.14 dict_to_html Module

This script creates an html file that represents the directory hierarchy which it searches. Provide a path as first system argument, and this will represent the subdirectory hierarchies as a dynamic web page.

**Usage:**

- python dict_to_html.py [SSUMMO_output].pkl

**Description:**

- Creates browse-able html page from SSuMMo results dictionary.

**Note**

- This script requires the file `folder_initiate.html`, which is looked for in the directory `CONFIG.top + '/html/'`

- This file is distributed with the SSuMMo package.

For the generated html page to work correctly, the following files need to be found by the web server, as are linked to by the generated html:

- simpletree.css
- simpletreemenu.js

When placed in a web server directory, need to ensure that the following files are linked to properly:
By default, the generated html embeds links to the following web server directories (relative to site root):

- /styles/simpletree.css
- /js/simpletreemenu.js

If you want or need to change the location of these files, then you'll need to change the links in html/folder_initiate.html (lines 2 & 12)

ssumo.dict_to_html.close_html(write_handle)

This function will append the appropriate closing tags to the end of the html file

ssumo.dict_to_html.cursor()

ssumo.dict_to_html.find_start(resultsDict, dbDir='EDIT_ME', tdict='arbDB104.pkl')

ssumo.dict_to_html.get_all_ranks(tdict, startDir, MySQlcur, parent='root')

Given the results dict and a MySQLdb cursor instance, returns a list of all unique taxonomic ranks present in the results dictionary

ssumo.dict_to_html.get_rank(MySQlcur, OTU, parent, table)

ssumo.dict_to_html.initiate_html(top, write_handle, ranks)

This function initiates an html directory file by appending the appropriate head tags and css information to create a dynamic tree representation from the directory hierarchy

ssumo.dict_to_html.write_css(handle, ranks, colours)

ssumo.dict_to_html.write_html(startDir, html_out, taxDict)

ssumo.dict_to_html.write_key(write_handle, ranks)

### 3.15 dictify Module

This script looks through a fasta file of SSU... file downloaded from ARB, creating a directory hierarchy that reflects the taxonomic ordering as presented by the ARB data file.

In each of these directories a file (`accessions.txt`) is created that contains all the accessions that are descendants of that taxonomic rank.

```python
class ssummo.dictify.HMMBuilder
    More of a checker than a builder. Provides methods to check whether or not to rebuild an HMM, and manages
    Locks, Pipes and Queues controlling their building.

    buildhmm(cwd, nSeqs)
        Checks an HMM given in cwd, returns True if it should be rebuilt, along with the NCBI taxonomic
        identifier and it's rank.

    checkhmm(cwd, hmmName, nSeqs)

    receiveTaxID(tax_name_ID, OTU_name)
        Receive information from the TaxDB process.

        Parameters

        - tax_name_ID – A dictionary sent by pipe from TaxDB._tax_ID_thread().
        - OTU_name – is the name of the OTU according to the ARB and the SSUMMO database.

        Returns The tuple (tax_ID, rank), if tax_name_ID is is unique and
        'OTU_name matches. If the received tax_id is 0, then the returned tax_ID is the matched
        OTU name, instead of the taxonomic ID.

    ssummo.dictify.IBuildHmms(options)
    ssummo.dictify.ICheck(options)
```
ssummo.dictify.IDeleteNonUniques(options)
ssummo.dictify.IGapBGone(options)
ssummo.dictify.IIndexSeqs(options)
ssummo.dictify.IIndexTaxa(options)
ssummo.dictify.IPressHmms(options)
ssummo.dictify.IProcessOptions(options)
ssummo.dictify.IRemoveAccessions(options)
ssummo.dictify.IRewrite(options)
   This rewrites all ARB sequences to a file in a specified format. This'll also dump a byte-index of the output sequences to the same name as the output file. This causes problems if writing to standard out, as won't have write permission to save to /dev/stdout.pkindex, so will then save byte index to the name of the input file(pkindex).
ssummo.dictify.ISplitTaxa(options)

class ssummo.dictify.MyOptions(*args)
   Bases: ssummo.cmd_options.Options
       print_help()

class ssummo.dictify.SeqDB
   Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process
   Asynchronous process for managing large sequence files released by the ARB Silva database. General workflow should look something like this:
   
   arb_db_process = SeqDB()
   arb_db_process.start()

   The order of the following arb_db_process method calls is important, and can be repeated as many times as necessary, before finally calling finalise().

   arb_db_process.init_seq_file('SSU_Ref...fas')
   accessions = ['NC_123456', ...]
   arb_db_process.put_ids(accessions)
   seqs = []
   for acc in accessions:
      seq = arb_db_process.get_seq()
      seqs.append(seq)
   arb_db_process.stop()

   Once no more sequence files need to be read, call

   arb_db_process.finalise()

   finalise(ids)
   get_seq()
      Used by client threads, to retrieve a sequence from the SeqDB process.

   init_seq_file(path)
      Initialise a sequence file for reading. Should be called by client thread immediately after thread is started and before put_id() is called.
      
      Internally, (i.e. in the SeqDB subprocess) create a new ArbIO.ArbIO instance, on the sequence file, and reads sequences using that.

   put_ids(ids)
      Send accession numbers to the SeqDB server, for asynchronous retrieval from get_seq().
Parameters **ids** – should be a sequence of accession numbers identifiable in the sequence file.

```python
run()
```

```python
stop(ids)
```

Stop reading from seq_file, waiting for either a new seq file, or `finalize()` to be called.

```python
ssummo.dictify.buildhmm(path, in_file, tdict, TaxDBObj, seq_db, node=all, threads=None)
```

Traverse the (indexed) directory hierarchy and runs hhmalign, hmmbuild in each of the directories from top onwards.

```python
ssummo.dictify.deleteNonUniques(tdict, tDB)
```

```python
ssummo.dictify.fasta_to_index_file(in_file)
```

Reads fasta file into dictionary, outs it to file of directory indexes.

```python
ssummo.dictify.gapgone(files, threshold='100')
```

```python
ssummo.dictify.getSequences(ArbIOobj, accessions, out_pipe)
```

SeqIOIndex - An Index created by IndexDB / SeqIO.index accessions - a list of accessions to be returned in fasta format

```python
ssummo.dictify.hmm_checker(in_file, options=['-start': 'EDIT ME '])
```

Walks all directories and prints out the number of sequences.

**Parameters**

- **in_file** – file handle for taxonomic index.
- **options** – dictionary of configuration options, passed to `find_start()`.

**Usage**

```python
from dictify import hmm_checker
index_handle = file('file_list.txt', 'r')
remaining_seqs, remaining_hmms = hmm_checker(index_handle)
```

This same command can be run directly from the command line with

```bash
go python dictify.py check Bacteria Archaea
```

**Note** This function relies on the path configured in `CONFIG.py` ssummo.CONFIG.arbDBdir.

```python
ssummo.dictify.presshmm(tdict)
```

Traverses tdict, pressing sub-node HMMs into the parent node

```python
ssummo.dictify.splitTaxa(SeqFile)
```

```python
ssummo.dictify.taxonomic_dictionary(file_handle=':filetype=dir_index')
```

As input, give a file handle to a fasta file from the ARB. This will return a dictionary of dictionaries representing all the taxonomic identities of all the contained sequences.

If using the pickled dictionary file (taxIndex in `CONFIG.py`), be sure to open the file in BINARY mode, using the `b` flag.

```python
e.g.
with handle as file(taxIndex, 'rb'):
    tdict = taxonomic_dictionary(handle)
```

### 3.16 find_taxa Module

Program to find all taxa containing a name of interest. For example, if you want to find all nodes with Mycobacteria in the name, this program will return the path to those nodes on one line, and the ranks of each of those taxa on the next.
Example:- python findTaxa.py -in Mycobacteria Escherichia
ssummo.find_taxa.main(ARGS)
ssummo.find_taxa.parse_args(ARGS)
ssummo.find_taxa.print_matches(nameRanks, callback=<built-in method write of file object at 0x100724150>)
    Traverse through the tree nameRanks, which should be a nested dictionary of dictionaries, printing the nodes at each level with consistent indentation. Results are written using the given callback() function.

### 3.17 graphs Module

Generic graph plotting functionality.

```python
class ssummo.graphs.Plotter
    Bases: object
    Class providing generic graph plotting methods.
    artists = []
    index_artists = []
    index_heights = []
    index_labels = []
    key = '8'
    marker_ind = 0
    marker_sizes = {'d': 49, '+': 49, 'o': 9, 's': 49, '8': 49, 'v': 49, 'x': 49, '<': 49}
    Available scatter plot markers for matplotlib
    markers = ['+', 'o', 'v', 'd', '<', 's', '8']

    plot_box(xvals, yvals, label=None, widths=None, *args, **kwargs)
    Given one or more x-value, will plot all given y-values as a box-and-whisker plot.
    This is designed to be called once per dataset, so that each dataset has the same colour.
    See http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot for more information

    plot_scatter(xvals, yvals, marker=None, label=None, *args, **kwargs)
    Parameters
    - `xvals` – Passed directly to plt.scatter(), so must be compatible with matplotlib.
    - `yvals` – Can optionally be a dictionary of vectors, in which case all the keys must be present in xvals. If not a dictionary, assume that it is a sequence with same length as xvals.
    - `marker` – Can be given a number indexing which of self.markers to use, or a string to pass directly to matplotlib. By default, rotate through markers, using whatever marker is currently selected with: self.markers[self.marker_ind]

    label can optionally be used to indicate the label in the legend.

    Optional args and kwargs are passed directly to matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()

    plot_scatter_errors(xvals, yvals, mid=None, xerr=None, yerr=None, label=None, *args, **kwargs)
    Plot xvals against yvals with error bars. Uses self.plot_scatter to draw the points, but adds error bars.

```
param mid  This is the function which calculates the centre of crosses. By default, use 
numpy.mean().

param xerr  By default, don't draw x error bars. Otherwise, pass a function reference which 
will return the error values when passed xvals.

param yerr  By default, draw 95% Confidence Intervals. i.e. \( \pm 1.96 \times 
\frac{\text{STD. dev.}}{\sqrt{\text{replicates}}} \)

x_max = 0
y_max = 0
ssummo.graphs.make_patch_spines_invisible(ax)
ssummo.graphs.make_spine_invisible(ax, direction)

3.18 link_EMBL_taxonomy Module

Populates a MySQL database with a combination of ARB's and NCBI's taxonomy databases.

class ssummo.link_EMBL_taxonomy.ISqlDatabase
Bases: object

Abstract class providing database connectivity hooks for subclasses to implement.

connect\(\text{(user, host, passwd, db)}\)
 Connect to MySQL database, creating self.cnx and self.cur

db = None
 MySQL database name

delete_tables()
 Drop all tables from database. Use with care!!!

host = None
 MySQL server host name

passwd = None
 MySQL password

show_tables()
 Populate tables from the SQL command:

(mysql) SHOW TABLES

user = None
 MySQL user name

class ssummo.link_EMBL_taxonomy.NcbiTaxDb
Bases: ssummo.link_EMBL_taxonomy.ISqlDatabase

Class used to retrieve the latest EMBL taxonomy listing from the NCBI ftp repository and save it to a local mysql database.

_write_to_mysql may need to be edited to match the database security info that is in use on your system.

General usage: x = NCBI_tax_to_SQL() x.automate()

By default this will use the database metagenomics (will crash if the database doesn't exist) and then create the table 'nodes' within that database.

automate\(\text{(db_name='taxonomies')}\)

iter_lines\(\text{(fname)}\)
class ssummo.link_EMBL_taxonomy.Translate
    Bases: ssummo.link_EMBL_taxonomy.ISqlDatabase

    automate()
    check_exist(OTU, parent, table)

    create_output_table()
    Creates a MySQL table called EMBL_Vs_ARB and a text file called EMBL_Vs_ARB.txt. These are empty but can be written to by calling: self.execute( ... ) or self.out_handle.write( ... ) Columns are in the order: OTU Name*, EMBL Count, ARB Count, Rank, Depth*, Max Depth The *s indicate compound primary keys.

    find_parent(childIDs, parent, child)
    Given a list of ID numbers and the name of the parent this will find the ID with the same parent (from IDs) and will return the correct ID and the rank.

    get_Ids(OTU, parent)

    get_rank(ID)

    rows_to_list(rows)
    Given a single column of results from mysql.cur.fetchall() convert to a single list

    rows_to_set(rows)

    walk(dict_to_walk, parent=’root’)
    Provide a dictionary, and this will traverse it top down, yielding each OTU, the depth it is found and the maximum depth from that point.

3.19 phyloxml Module

This is the backend library for the SSuMMo script dict_to_phyloxml.py, which can create phyloxml formatted trees from SSuMMo results files.

It’s contains the functions necessary to make phyloxml, so is also used by comparative_results and SSUMMO.

Description: Library module for creating phyloxml formatted trees from SSuMMo results dictionaries

ssummo.phyloxml.colour_node(path_list, colour_indexes, out_handle, colours)
    Colours each node by the 2nd level from root, by creating an ITOL-compatible colour index file for uploading to colour the leaves.

ssummo.phyloxml.exec_dict_to_phyloxml(argv=None)
    Main entry point for dict_to_phyloxml

ssummo.phyloxml.make_colours(results_dict, taxDict, colour_rank=’phylum’)
    Results_dict is the results we’re gonna be turning into phyloxml. taxDict is the complete ARB taxonomy dictionary. colour_rank is the rank at which you want to colour.

ssummo.phyloxml.number_of_leaves(node)
    Given a taxonomy node, count the number of assigned sequences to it, from that point in the tree.

ssummo.phyloxml.write_xml(top, tree_out, results_dict, tax_dict, colour_rank=’phylum’)
    Generate PhyloXml output from a SSuMMo results dictionary

Parameters

- top – Path string to top of tree.
- tree_out – File handle to which results are written.
- results_dict – SSuMMo results dictionary.
- tax_dict – Global taxIndex.
- colour_rank – Rank at which to highlight branches (default=’phylum’).
3.20 pressGenus Module

Script to find all the genuses present in the ARB database, get all of their HMMs, and save all of those HMMs to a single file. Once all those HMMs are in a single file, they’re going to be pressed by hmmbuild.

```python
class ssummo.pressGenus.FindHmmPath(tdict, inQ, outQ):
    Bases: threading.Thread
    This thread continually loops through the dictionary looking for path names that match the OTU names piped over. When the OTU name & parent name match, the path to that HMM is passed back to the main thread.
    run()

ssummo.pressGenus.getGenuses(domain)
ssummo.pressGenus.main()
ssummo.pressGenus.pressHMM(inName)
```

3.21 resample Module

Library module for code shared between rankAbundance, rarefactionCurve and others. Contains code for selecting random subsamples from full datasets.

```python
class ssummo.resample.Indices(out, collapse_rank=None)
    Number crunching class. Methods calculate biodiversity statistics for SSuMMo results files.
    SPLPlusJackknife(counts, total)
    Implementation of JackKnife formula from: http://www.jstatsoft.org/v15/i03/paper
    Smith, CD. Pontius, JS. Jackknife Estimator of Species Richness with S-PLUS, 2006, 15 (3)
    \[ J_n(S) = S_0 + \frac{(n-1)}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \]
    calc_all()
    Automates all calculations so that we can print the output.
    jack = None
    Jackknife value
    jackknife(counts, total)
    load(results_dictionary, combined=False, name=None)
    Load the dictionary. If the option ‘-collapse-at-rank’ is given, then we shall also collapse the dictionary at the specified rank. Results dictionary is not returned, but is stored as: self.dictionary
    name = None
    Dataset name
    out = None
    Output file
    print_header()
    shannon = None
    Shannon value
    shannon_index(probs)
    Give the probabilities as returned from tally() and total species count. :returns: The tuple \( (H', H_{max}) \)
    simpson = None
    Simpson index
```
simpsons_index(counts, total)

Simpson's index of Diversity. Returns a value from 0 - 1, where 0 shows no diversity, and 1 shows infinite diversity.

tally(combined=False)

 Writes rank abundance information to self.out. This is represented as just a single column, showing the number of sequences allocated to each taxon.

To use this, first define self.dictionary, preferably with Indices.load()
The function returns 3 items:

1. counts - a sorted list, containing the number of sequences allocated to each taxa, probabilities and total number of taxa.
2. probs - a list of floating point numbers, showing the percentage of sequences assigned to each taxon.
3. total - the total number of sequences found in the dataset.

These 3 items are needed to calculate the other indices...

class ssummo.resample.RandomNumberThread(Q, N, replicates, increment)
Bases: threading.Thread

run()

class ssummo.resample.Replicate
Store statistics on a single dataset. Supports addition and division.

 nseqs = 0

rarefaction = 0.0
    number of sequences sampled

shannon = 0.0

shannon_max = 0.0
    Shannon H' value

simpson = 0.0
    Shannon H_max value

ssummo.resample.Results
Object for storing multiple Replicate instance statistics.

3.22 seqDB Module

Command line tool to extract, filter or convert biological sequences.

Usage:

$ python seqDB.py -db infile.sto -format stockholm -accs acc1 acc2 \ -desc foo bar

This will read the Stockholm formatted sequence file infile.sto, and print out any sequences whose accession or description matches those given.

Description:

Program to reformat or filter sequences in a variety of formats. See http://www.biopython.org/wiki/SeqIO for a list of formats, although there are currently more supported by biopython. e.g. sff format (Roche 454's binary sequence format) is supported by biopython, but not mentioned on the webpage.

class ssummo.seqDB.Options

help_text = ('-db', 'Sequences input file (Default: stdin)'), ('-accs', 'List of accessions to look for within <db>). This is re...
options = ['-outformat': 'fasta', '-desc': [], '-accs': [], '-format': 'fasta', '-db': None, '-reverse': False, '-out': <open file '<stdin>', mode 'r' mode>]

parse_args(args)

print_help()

class ssummo.seqDB.Reader (inhandle, descriptions=None, accessions=None, maxlen=None, minlen=None)

Bases: object

Class for reading sequences of any format and filtering them, based on various criteria.

filter (test)
Filter sequence by length. Test should be a callable object which returns True or False, indicating whether
or not to return the sequence.

search_acc (seq)
Returns True if a given sequence's accession matches one of those given to initialiser.

search_desc (seq)
Returns True if a given sequence's description matches one of those given to initialiser.

sequences (format='fasta')
Generator method, yielding sequences which match this instance's filtering criteria.

class ssummo.seqDB.Writer (reverse=False)

Bases: object

static reverser (seq, form)

static writer (seq, form)

ssummo.seqDB.main (options)

SeqDB main loop. Just give an Options instance and this function will do the rest.

### 3.23 seqLen Module

class ssummo.seqLen.Lengths

getLens (inhandle, format=None)

getMean ()

getSTD ()

nBases ()

ssummo.seqLen.bases (nBases)

ssummo.seqLen.get_headers ()

ssummo.seqLen.get_stats (file_name, lengths=None)

ssummo.seqLen.guess_format (file_name)

Given a file name, will extract the file suffix, and try and guess the file type from that. Returns a format that
can be accepted as an argument to SeqIO.parse(....)

ssummo.seqLen.iterfiles (file_names, format=None)

ssummo.seqLen.main (file_names, format=None)

ssummo.seqLen.update_formats (formats=None)
3.24 simulate_lengths Module

class ssummo.simulate_lengths.Options(args=None)
    Class to parse command line options.

    calc_defaults()

    parse_args(args)
        Give the command line options and this will update self.options and return those updated options as a
dictionary.

    print_help()
        Prints help info for the options defined in self.options

class ssummo.simulate_lengths.Writer

    replSub =<_src.SRF_Pattern object at 0x1055818>

classmethod reverser(seqRecord, length, start=0)
    N.B. This doesn’t take the reverse complement. It returns a sequence slice from the opposite end.

classmethod writer(seqRecord, length, start=0)

ssummo.simulate_lengths.callSSUMMO(inName, SSUMMO_Options)

ssummo.simulate_lengths.callTallyDict(inName)

ssummo.simulate_lengths.getMinMeanMaxSeqLengths(in_file_name, seq_file_format)
    This searches through the given file name and returns a tuple with the minimum and maximum sequence
lengths in that file

ssummo.simulate_lengths.getRegion(inFileNam, length, Vregion, kingdom='archaea')

ssummo.simulate_lengths.hmmsearch_to_domtbl(seq_file_name, path)
    Given the a sequence file name and a path to an HMM, this will run hmmsearch on them and return a pipe to
the domain table.

ssummo.simulate_lengths.parse_hmmsearch_domtbl(pipe)
    Given a pipe to hmmsearch domtbl results, will return the results lines in a list of lists.

ssummo.simulate_lengths.rewriteSeqsAtLength(options, length, seq_file_format='fasta',
    start=0, min_length=10)
    Given an Options instance, a maximum sequence length, this will rewrite those sequences to options['-out'].
Optionally, provide a start location. Otherwise it’ll cut the sequence from the start up until the given length (if
the sequence is that long)

3.25 ssummolib Module

General library functions commonly needed for SSUMMO modules. Not to be called from command line.

class ssummo.ssummolib.ITOLCGI(out_file=None, colour_file=None)

    ITOLdownload(formats=['pdf'])

    ITOLupload()

    add_dataset(dataset_file, options='dataset_options')

    downloadOptions = {'rangesCover': 'leaves', 'showInternalLabels': 1, 'showInternalIDs': 0, 'fontSize': 28, 'lineWidth': 1}

class ssummo.ssummolib.SsummoOptions(args=None)
    Bases: ssummo.cmd_options.Options

    local_parse_args(args)
ssummo.ssummolib.collapse_at_rank(results_dict, collapse_at_rank, TaxDbObj=None, tax_dict=None, combined=False, in_files=None)

Collapses a results dictionary at desired rank.

Parameters
- **results_dict** – load (using pickle.load()) a SSUMMO results file (.pkl file).
- **collapse_at_rank** – The desired rank to collapse as the value.
- **TaxDbObj** – Instance of TaxDB. Created if None.
- **tax_dict** – The full taxonomic dictionary index (usually referred to by taxIndex in CONFig.py).
- **combined** – Have results files already been combined?
- **in_files** – If combined, should be a list. Used to count number of datasets.

ssummo.ssummolib.combine_dicts(results_dicts)

Give a list of SSUMMO results dictionaries. This shall return a dictionary containing each & every node from all of those dictionaries.

Where accessions are found assigned to a node, this will combine the accessions from all results_dicts into a list of lists; one list of accessions per results dictionary, in the same order as are passed to this function.

ssummo.ssummolib.find_start_node(resultsDict, taxDict)

Locates the directory where to enter the SSUMMO loop. Default is to start in arbDBdir, which is configured in CONFig.py. To change, give the command option `-start /some/path/to/dir`

ssummo.ssummolib.get_combined_accessions(startNode, accessions)

ssummo.ssummolib.load_index(silent=False)

ssummo.ssummolib.reduceToGenus(tdict, TaxDB)

class ssummo.ssummolib.seqDB(sefile, prefetchQ, outQ, pipes, format='fasta')

Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process

run()

### 3.26 taxonomy Module

Helper module for traversing and querying the ARB and NCBI taxonomy databases.

class ssummo.taxonomy.TaxDB

    create_thread(in_queue, out_pipe)
    Create and return a threading.Thread instance, meant for running self._tax_ID_thread() in a separate thread.
    
    self._tax_ID_thread()

    fetch_tax_id(table, OTUName, parentName, Queue=None)

get_ranks(table='Prokaryotes')

ssummo.taxonomy.fetch_rank(TaxDbObj, table, OTUName, parent_name=None)

Checks MySQL database for taxon with name OTUName, and parent parent_name. If a unique rank is found, return that, otherwise return False.

ssummo.taxonomy.find_taxa(tdict, options)

ssummo.taxonomy.get_ranks(taxPathList, TaxDbObj)

Give a list of all taxonomies you’ve got, and a TaxDB object. This will return a list of all the ranks, mirroring the taxPathList given, and also the table name.
ssummo.taxonomy.match_ranks(taxa)
ssummo.taxonomy.walk_ranks(idict, path=“")

3.27 traverse Module

Library module for functions and classes related to traversing SSUMMO results dictionaries, stored as a nested dictionary of dictionaries. These data types are loadable directly from from the .pkl files, saved by SSuMMo.

ssummo.traverse.dict_walk(top, taxdict, topdown=True, random=True)
Generator function to recursively traverse a nested, hierarchical dictionary of taxonomic nodes. Yields tuples of (path name, node) for each node encountered in the tree.

Parameters

- `top` – Path to prepend to each to each node.
- `taxdict` – Tree to traverse.
- `topdown` – If False, start by yielding leaf nodes and work backwards up the tree.
- `random` – If False, sort the node names before yielding results.

ssummo.traverse.find_max_depth(node, depth=0, max_depth=0, deepest=[])
Given a node, finds the deepest node and returns its depth and all nodes of that depth

ssummo.traverse.find_node_name(target_name, dict_node)
Searches the given tree (dict_node) for a node with the name target_name.

Returns the full path to the given node.

ssummo.traverse.find_start(idict, options)
Locates the directory where to enter the SSUMMO loop. Default is to start in arbDBdir, which is configured in CONFIG.py. To change, give the command option `\'start /some/path/to/dir\'`

ssummo.traverse.get_accessions(start_node, accessions=None)
Find and return all accessions from a given start_node.

ssummo.traverse.my_walk(top, taxdict, topdown=True, followlinks=False, random=False)
Traverses the dictionary taxdict and yields the full path appended to top, and a list of child nodes within the path yielded.
4.1 ACGTCounts.py

Command line utility to calculate a position specific scoring matrix for any set of sequences.

Writes tab-delimited table with residue letters in the header line and in each column the probability of observing each of those residues calculated from the sequence file.

Example:- $ python bin/ACGTCounts.py [insequencefile],fas > PSM.txt or $ python ACGTCounts.py [insequence-file].fas -out PSM.txt

Description: Calculates position specific scoring matrix from as sequence file.

ACGTCounts.parse_args(args)
ACGTCounts.pos_counts(infile, fileFormat='fasta')
ACGTCounts.tabularise(PSMDict, nseqs, out_file, residues_seen=[])

4.2 SSUMMO.py

class SSUMMO.Application(options=None)

    Print(string)
    Write(string)
    annotate()
    call()
    call_iter()
    enter_loop()
        Given the name of a sequence file, makes a blast database and provides the entry point for the SSUMMO algorithm. Returns a dictionary of results containing taxonomic nodes with matches and at each node the accessions that have been assigned there.
    find_start()
        If the -start option was given, then this shuffles the results along accordingly and also calls SSuMMo on a single node, whereas at the root, need to iterate through all 3 domains.

        This therefore sets self.start_node and self.start_dir, indicating which node we should start SSuMMo.
    reverser()
    separate()
    shuffle_along(results_dict, start_dir, start_node)
    shuffle_back(results, start_dir)
shutdown()

SSUMMO. SSUMMO(node, path, results_node, seq_db, result_pipe, diverge_dict=[{}])
Main SSUMMo function loop. Recurses through the nested dictionary node, searching each sequence loaded
in seq_db against each HMM built for taxa specified by the tree node.

Parameters
- node – Nested dictionary representing current node in tree of life.
- path – Absolute or relative file path to current node's HMM directory.
- results_node – Where results are stored [in/out].
- seq_db – SeqDB instance containing all query sequences.
- result_pipe – Used for communication with Scorer instance.
- diverge_dict – For internal use.

class SSUMMO.Scorer(hmmsearch_outQ, result_pipe, distrib_end_queue, seq_DbQ)
Bases: threading.Thread
Let's put (through inQ) results here as they're produced by parseHMMThread. Scorer will continue to collate
and order results as they're produced. As soon as all hmmsearch results for a sequence are ready, then they're
piped to score.

n_done = 0
n_to_do = 0
run()

class SSUMMO.SeqDB(seqfile, prefetchQ, distribute_Q, distributor_end_queue, threads, lock, reverse_pipe=None, format='fasta')
Bases: threading.Thread
annotate(outfile)
SeqDB knows nothing of the taxonomic assignments, just accessions and sequences. We therefore read
tuple pairs of:

( <accession>, <assignment> )
through self.prefetchQ until the tuple ( False, False ) is read.

When calling annotate (by sending the string 'annotate' through self.prefetchQ), also give the name of
the output sequence file. Sequences are saved in the same format as they were read.

Once all assigned sequences have been saved, the other sequences which were not assigned to a taxa are
appended to the input file. If this is undesired, use separate instead.

die(e)

forget(accessions)
Deletes all provided accessions from memory.

forget_inverse(accessions)

get(accessions)
Given a list of accessions, puts each one into self.outQ.

get_all(*args)
Puts all sequences, in fasta format, into self.outQ.

load_sequences()

proceed(*args)
Put 'Proceed' into outQ, for SequenceDistributor.

reverse()
Called once before traversing the directory. The input pipe (self.rpipe) is closed before returning None.
run()

**separate**(outfile)
Works similarly to SeqDB.annotate. Reads (accession, annotation) tuple pairs through self.prefetchQ and saves them to outfile. Typically, this saves all sequences that could be assigned to a taxon to `<outfile>`.

**shutdown()**
Closes down all threads.

**skip**(`*args``)
Put 'Skip' into outQ, for SequenceDistributor.

**slice**(accession, start, end)
This will slice sequence with seq.id accession, from start to end, INCLUSIVE. i.e. using python indexing [start -1 : end + 1]. This was chosen to comply with hmmer alignment co-ordinates.

**slice_all()**
Keeps reading self.prefetchQ, expecting the tuple (accession, start, end). For each tuple received, this will slice the relevant sequence accordingly. This will continue to expect tuples until it gets "END" from self.prefetchQ.

N.B. Sequences are sliced inclusive of given position.

class **SSUMMO.SequenceDistributor** (seq_DbQ, hmmsearch_threads, jobEndQ, SeqDBInQ)
Bases: threading.Thread
distribute()
get_free_thread()
run()

**SSUMMO.clean_converged**(accession, diverge_dict_item)

**SSUMMO.final_merge**(resultsDict, DivDict)

**SSUMMO.find_rel_path**(node, OTUname, rel_path=[])
Given a dictionary node, and an OTU name, will search for OTUname from the top of node and return the relative path, delimited by '/'.

**SSUMMO.find_start**(tdict)
Locates the directory where to enter the SSUMMO loop. Default is to start in arbDBdir, which is configured in CONFIG.py. To change, give the command option `-start /some/path/to/dir`

**SSUMMO.get_tax_index**(`silent=False``)
Returns the full ARB taxonomy as a nested dictionary, but only for the main three kingdoms: Archaea, Bacteria and Eukaryota.

**SSUMMO.main**(options)

**SSUMMO.merge_diverge**(resultsDict, DivDict, tax_node)
Given the results_node dictionary (resultsDict), add accessions present in DivDict to the appropriate nodes in resultsDict.

**SSUMMO.print_ambiguous_results**(amb_nodes)

**SSUMMO.print_tree_line**(choice, results_node, depth)

**SSUMMO.save**(save_name, object)

**SSUMMO.score**(scorer_pipe, tax_node, path, results_dict=None, diverge_dict=None)
Called once per iteration. Therefore needs to receive the node names once at the start. Then it should start receiving lots of hmmsearchThread results.

**SSUMMO.sep_diverge**(resultsDict, DivDict, node_keys, seq_db)
Given the results dictionary and the diverge dictionary, check the scores present in DivDict, looking for a single highest score. If there is a single highest score, place that in the appropriate location and delete it from DivDict. Otherwise, don't change anything.
4.3 comparative_results.py

Provide a set of SSUMMO results files (.pkl format) and this will combine the results into a single phyloxml formatted tree and an ITOL compatible text file that is used to display multi-valued bar charts showing the abundance of each member at each observed rank.

Usage: comparative_results.py [options] results1.pkl results2.pkl [results3.pkl] [...]

4.4 dict_to_phyloxml.py

This script creates a phyloxml formatted tree from a ssumo results file. It's most useful because it contains the functions in order to make that phyloxml, so is called by comparative_results.py and SSUMMO.py.

Description: Creates phyloxml formatted tree from a SSUMMO results dictionary. Simple as that.

Usage: dict_to_phyloxml.py /path/to/SSUMMOrerults.pkl

4.5 plot_data.py

class plot_data.LocalOptions(args=None)
   Bases: ssumo.cmd_options.Options
   integers()
   reqs()
plot_data.join_results(results, taxpath, species)
plot_data.main(options)
plot_data.separate(options)

4.6 rankAbundance.py

rankAbundance.py

Description:

Give one or more pickle files as input and this shall output a white space delimited table showing calculated biodiversity information. This includes Shannon, Simpson & JackKnife Indices, which are indices which can be interpreted as representations of species evenness, richness, and sampling bias, respectively.

Some useful options included with this program:

- -collapse-at-rank <rank> :- Collapse the result tree at rank <rank>.
- -groupX [groupfiles] [...] [-group1 ... [...] :-
  
  * used to combine and average diversity indices over multiple results files.

class rankAbundance.LocalOptions(args)
   Bases: ssumo.cmd_options.Options
rankAbundance.main(options)

Wrapper function to print everything! If you want to use it, just initiate a copy of LocalOptions, edit it's namespace variables as necessary (i.e. the options), and pass to this function.

  e.g.
>>> input_files = ['one.pkl', 'two.pkl']
>>> myoptions = LocalOptions(input_files)
>>> myoptions['-collapse-at-rank'] = 'genus'
>>> main(myoptions)

4.7 rarefactionCurve.py

class rarefactionCurve.Loader(results_dict, options, queue=None, semaphore=None)
Bases: multiprocessing.process.Process

We have one Loader instance for each SSuMMo results file. When run() is called, (usually with Loader().start() to run as a separate process), a Results instance will be created and returned via queue, if it exists, or just returned otherwise.

rarefy()
Given a results dictionary, this will sample random accessions from that dictionary and will _yield_ the number of accessions sampled as well as the number of genera / species / OTUs that a random sample of that number of accessions finds.

Therefore, this is an interator generator function, yielding the tuple (nsampled, found_nodes) for each sample replicate.

class rarefactionCurve.LocalOptions(args=None)
Bases: ssummo.cmd_options.Options

groupify()
If there are any groups defined on the command line, this'll just create a list containing the lengths of each group.

indices()
If you specify --indices, append all.

class rarefactionCurve.PlotRarefaction(options)
Bases: ssummo.graphs.Plotter

draw()
Just provide the x-axis and y-axis limits. The x-axis is rounded up to the nearest 100, and the y-axis is rounded up to the nearest 500.

draw_indices(index_artists, index_labels)

init_axes()
Here define methods to initialise additional axes. This is called during initialisation if options['--indices'] is True.

load_rarefaction(data)

reinit()
To be called if need to reload the colours. This needs doing with --draw, when PlotRarefaction is initiated before the previous results have been loaded (i.e. before the original options have been loaded).

resume(results, loc=4)

Parameters
- results – Should be a dictionary of Results instances. If you want them presented in a specific order, then give the keys of the results dictionary in the order which you want them displayed.
• loc – The location of the legend according to matplotlib co-ordinates.

rarefactionCurve.calc_increment(n_sequences, steps=None, max_fn=<built-in function max>)
Calculates a decent (x-axis) increment. Will by default figure out the increment widths for 20 steps, for a number of sequences determined by max_fn().

Parameters

• n_sequences – Should be a sequence containing the number of sequences for each set of results being plotted.
• steps – Number of increments desired for the graph (default=20)
• max_fn – A callback function to be called with n_sequences. The returned value will be divided by steps to calculate the increment.

e.g.
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # lambda function to calculate 95% confidence limits.
>>> my_maximum = lambda x : np.average(x) + (1.96 * np.std(x) )
>>> # generate some random data
>>> n_seq = [np.random.random(10) for i in xrange(10)]
>>> increment = calc_increment(n_seq, steps=40, max_fn=my_maximum)

rarefactionCurve.get_accession_places(node, accessions={}, path='/')

rarefactionCurve.get_save_name()

Asks a user for a file name. If it exists, ask again, if user types nothing, ask again... Return None if user types 'n' or 'no'.

rarefactionCurve.main(myoptions)

rarefactionCurve.truncate_name(file_name)
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