Package ‘eiR’

March 28, 2017

Type Package
Title Accelerated similarity searching of small molecules
Version 1.14.1
Date 2016-11-30
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Suggests RCurl, snow, BiocStyle, knitr, knitrBootstrap
Description The eiR package provides utilities for accelerated
structure similarity searching of very large small molecule
data sets using an embedding and indexing approach.
License Artistic-2.0
SystemRequirements GSL (>=1.14) http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/
Depends R (>= 2.10.0), ChemmineR (>= 2.15.15), methods, DBI
Imports snow, tools, snowfall, RUnit, methods, ChemmineR, RCurl,
digest, BiocGenerics
biocViews Cheminformatics, BiomedicalInformatics, Pharmacogenetics,
Pharmacogenomics, MicrotitrePlateAssay, CellBasedAssays,
Visualization, Infrastructure, DataImport, Clustering,
Proteomics
URL https://github.com/girke-lab/eiR
VignetteBuilder knitr
LinkingTo BH
NeedsCompilation yes

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addTransform

Description

New descriptor types can be added using the `addTransform` function. These transforms are basically just ways to read descriptors from compound definitions, and to convert descriptors between string and object form. This conversion is required because descriptors are stored as strings in the SQL database, but are used by the rest of the program as objects.

There are two main components that need to be added. The `addTransform` function takes the name of the transform and two functions, `toString` and `toObject`. These have slightly different meanings depending on the component you are adding. The first component to add is a transform from a chemical compound format, such as SDF, to a descriptor format, such as atom pair (AP), in either string or object form. The `toString` function should take any kind of chemical compound source, such an SDF file, an SDF object or an SDFset, and output a string representation of the descriptors. Since this function can be written in terms of other functions that will be defined, you can usually accept the default value of this function. The `toObject` function should take the same kind of input, but output the descriptors as an object. The actual return value is a list containing the names of the compounds (in the names field), and the actual descriptor objects (in the descriptors field).

The second component to add is a transform that converts between string and object representations of descriptors. In this case the `toString` function takes descriptors in object form and returns a string representation for each. The `toObject` function performs the inverse operation. It takes descriptors in string form and returns them as objects. The objects returned by this function will be exactly what is handed to the distance function, so you need to make sure that the two match each other.

Usage

```r
addTransform(descriptorType, compoundFormat = NULL, toString = NULL, toObject)
```

Arguments

- `descriptorType` The name of the type of the descriptor being added.
- `compoundFormat` The format of the compound data the descriptor will be extracted from.
- `toString` A function with three arguments, the data, an SQL connection object, and a directory name. The last two are optional and can be set to a default value of `NULL` if not used in the body of the function. If this parameter is `NULL` and `compoundFormat` is not `NULL`, then a default function will be used for this value.
- `toObject` A function with three arguments, the data, an SQL connection object, and a directory name. The last two are optional and can be set to a default value of `NULL` if not used in the body of the function. If `compoundFormat` is not `NULL`, then the return value of this function should be a list with the fields "names" and "descriptors", containing the compound names and descriptor objects, respectively. If `compoundFormat` is `NULL`, then the return value should be a collection
of descriptor objects, in whatever format the distance function for this descriptor type requires.

Value

No value returned.

Author(s)

Kevin Horan

See Also

setDefaultDistance

Examples

# adding support for atompair (ap) descriptors extracted from
# sdf formatted data.

# first component
addTransform("ap-example","sdf-example",
  # Any sdf source -> APset
toObject = function(input,conn=NULL,dir=".")(n
    sdfset=if(is.character(input) && file.exists(input)){
      read.SDFset(input)
    }else if(inherits(input,"SDFset"){input
    }else{
      stop(paste("unknown type for ", input, or filename does not exist. type found: ",class(input)))
    }    list(names=sdfid(sdfset),descriptors=sdf2ap(sdfset))
  )
}

# second component
addTransform("ap-example",
  # APset -> string,
toString = function(apset,conn=NULL,dir=".")(n
    unlist(lapply(ap(apset), function(x) paste(x,collapse=" ")))
  ),
  # string or list -> AP set list
toObject= function(v,conn=NULL,dir="."){n
    if(inherits(v,"list") || length(v)==0)
      return(v)
    as( if(!inherits(v,"APset")){
      names(v)=as.character(1:length(v));
      read.AP(v,type="ap",isFile=FALSE)
    } else v,
    "list")
  )
)
eiAdd

Add new compounds

Description
Add additional compounds to an existing database

Usage
eiAdd(runId, additions, dir=".", format="sdf", conn=defaultConn(dir),
distance=getDefaultDist(descriptorType),
updateByName = FALSE)

Arguments

runId
The id number identifying a particular set of settings for a database. This is generally the number returned by eiMakeDb. If you are coming from an older version of eiR, you should not use this value instead of specifying r, d, descriptorType and refIddb,.

additions
The compounds to add. This can be either a file in sdf format, or an SDFset object.

dir
The directory where the "data" directory lives. Defaults to the current directory.

format
The format of the data given in additions. Currently only "sdf" is supported.

conn
Database connection to use.

distance
The distance function to be used to compute the distance between two descriptors. A default function is provided for "ap" and "fp" descriptors.

updateByName
If true we make the assumption that all compounds, both in the existing database and the given dataset, have unique names. This function will then avoid re-adding existing, identical compounds, and will update existing compounds with a new definition if a new compound definition with an existing name is given. If false, we allow duplicate compound names to exist in the database, though not duplicate definitions. So identical compounds will not be re-added, but if a new version of an existing compound is added it will not update the existing one, it will add the modified one as a completely new compound with a new compound id.

Details
New compounds can be added to an existing database, however, the reference compounds cannot be changed. This will also update the matrix file in the run/job directory with the new compounds.

Author(s)
Kevin Horan

See Also
eiMakeDb eiPerformanceTest eiQuery
Examples

```r
library(snow)
r<- 50
d<- 40

#initialize
data(sdfsamp)
dir=file.path(tempdir(),"add")
dir.create(dir)
eiInit(sdfsamp[1:99],dir=dir)

#create compound db
runId=eiMakeDb(r,d,numSamples=20,dir=dir)

#find compounds similar two each query
eiAdd(runId,sdfsamp[100],dir=dir)
```

---

### eiCluster

**Cluster compounds**

**Description**

Uses Jarvis-Patrick clustering to cluster the compound database using the LSH algorithm to quickly find nearest neighbors.

**Usage**

```r
eiCluster(runId,K,minNbrs,compoundIds=c(), dir=".",cutoff=NULL,
distance=getDefaultDist(descriptorType),
conn=defaultConn(dir), W = 1.39564, M=19,L=10,T=30,type="cluster",linkage="single")
```

**Arguments**

- **runId**
  - The id number identifying a particular set of settings for a database. This is generally the number returned by `eiMakeDb`. If you are coming from an older version of eiR, you should not use this value instead of specifying `r`, `d`, and `descriptorType`.

- **K**
  - The number of neighbors to consider for each compound.

- **minNbrs**
  - The minimum number of neighbors that two compounds must have in common in order to be joined.

- **compoundIds**
  - If this variable is set to a vector of compound ids, then clustering will be done with just those compounds. If left unset or empty, clustering will apply to all compounds in the given run.

- **dir**
  - The directory where the "data" directory lives. Defaults to the current directory.

- **distance**
  - The distance function to be used to compute the distance between two descriptors. A default function is provided for "ap" and "fp" descriptors.
cutoff  Distance cutoff value. Compounds having a distance larger than this value will not be included in the nearest neighbor table. Note that this is a distance value, not a similarity value, as is often used in other ChemmineR functions.

conn  Database connection to use.


L  Number of hash tables

T  Number of probes

type  If "cluster", returns a clustering, else, if "matrix", returns a list in the format expected by the jarvisPatrick function in ChemmineR. This list contains the nearest neighbor matrix along with the similarity matrix. This allows one to quickly try different cutoff values without having to re-compute the whole similarity matrix each time. Note that since we are returning similarity values here instead of distance values, this will only work if the given distance function returns a value between 0 and 1. This is true of the default functions.

linkage  Can be one of "single", "average", or "complete", for single linkage, average linkage and complete linkage merge requirements, respectively. In the context of Jarvis-Patrick, average linkage means that at least half of the pairs between the clusters under consideration must pass the merge requirement. Similarly, for complete linkage, all pairs must pass the merge requirement. Single linkage is the normal case for Jarvis-Patrick and just means that at least one pair must meet the requirement.

Details

The jarvis patrick clustering algorithm takes a set of items, a distance function, and two parameters, K, and minNbrs. For each item, it finds the K nearest neighbors of that item. Normally this requires computing the distance between every pair of items. However, using Locality Sensitive Hashing (LSH), the set of nearest neighbors can be found in near constant time. Once the nearest neighbor matrix is computed, the algorithm makes one pass through the items and merges all pairs that have at least minNbrs neighbors in common.

Although not required, it is advisable to specify a cutoff value. This is the maximum distance two items can have from each other and still be considered to be neighbors. It is thus possible for an item to end up with less than K neighbors if less than K items are close enough to it. If a cutoff is not specified, it is possible for highly unrelated items to be listed as neighbors of another item simply because nothing else was nearby. This can lead to items being joined into clusters with which they have no true connection.

The type parameter can be used to return a list which can be used to call the jarvisPatrick function in ChemmineR directly. The advantage of this is that it will contain the similarity matrix which can then be used to quickly set different cutoff values (using trimNeighbors) without having to re-compute the similarity matrix. Note that this requires that the given distance function return a value between 0 and 1 so it can be converted to a similarity function.

Value

If type is "cluster", returns a clustering. This will be a vector in which the names are the compound names, and the values are the cluster labels. Otherwise, if type is "matrix", returns a list with the following components:
indexes | index values of nearest neighbors, for each item.
names  | The database compound id of each item in the set.
similarities | The similarity values of each neighbor to the item for that row. Each similarity value corresponds to the id number in the same position in the indexes entry

If there are not K neighbors for a compound, that row will be padded with NAs.

Author(s)

Kevin Horan

Examples

```r
library(snow)
  r<- 50
dx<- 40

  #initialize
data(sdfsSample)
dir=file.path(tempdir(),"cluster")
dir.create(dir)
eiInit(sdfsSample,dir=dir)

  #create compound db
runId=eiMakeDb(r,d,numSamples=20,dir=dir, cl=makeCluster(1,type="SOCK",outfile="")
eiCluster(runId,K=5,minNbrs=2,cutoff=0.5,dir=dir)
```

---

### eiInit

**Initialize a compound database**

**Description**

Takes the raw compound database in whatever format the given measure supports and creates a "data" directory.

**Usage**

```
eiInit(inputs,dir=".",format="sdf",descriptorType="ap",append=FALSE,
       conn=defaultConn(dir,create=TRUE), updateByName = FALSE, cl = NULL, connSource = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

| inputs     | Either a filename of a file in format format, or an SDFset. This can also be a vector of filenames and if cl is also specified and if your database supports it (SQLite does not), it will load these files in parallel on the cluster. |
| dir        | The directory where the "data" directory lives. Defaults to the current directory. |
| format     | The format of the data in inputs. Currently only "sdf" and "smiles" is supported. |
| descriptorType | The format of the descriptor. Currently supported values are "ap" for atom pair, and "fp" for fingerprint. |
append: If true the given compounds will be added to an existing database and the `<data-dir>/Main.iddb` file will be updated with the new compound id numbers. This should not normally be used directly, use `eiAdd` instead to add new compounds to a database.

c: Database connection to use. If a connection is given, you must ensure that it has been initialized using the `initDb` function from ChemmineR before calling `eiInit`.

updateByName: If true we make the assumption that all compounds, both in the existing database and the given dataset, have unique names. This function will then avoid re-adding existing, identical compounds, and will update existing compounds with a new definition if a new compound definition with an existing name is given.

If false, we allow duplicate compound names to exist in the database, though not duplicate definitions. So identical compounds will not be re-added, but if a new version of an existing compound is added it will not update the existing one, it will add the modified one as a completely new compound with a new compound id.

c1: A SNOW cluster can be given here to run this function in parallel.

c: A function returning a new database connection. Note that it is not sufficient to return a reference to an existing connection, it must be a distinct, new connection. This is needed for cluster operations that make use of the database as they will each need to create a new connection. If not given, certain parts of this function will not be parallelized.

This function can also be used to setup the environment on the cluster worker nodes. For example, you might need to re-load libraries like RSQLite and such.

Details

`eiInit` can take either an SDFset, or a filename. SDF and SMILES is supported by default. It might complain if your SDF file does not follow the SDF specification. If this happens, you can create an SDFset with the `read.SDFset` command and then use that instead of the filename.

`eiInit` will create a folder called `data`. Commands should always be executed in the folder containing this directory (i.e., the parent directory of `data`), or else specify the location of that directory with the `dir` option.

Value

A directory called "data" will have been created in the current working directory. The generated compound ids of the given compounds will be returned. These can be used to reference a compound or set of compounds in other functions, such as `eiQuery`.

Author(s)

Kevin Horan

See Also

`eiMakeDb` `eiPerformanceTest` `eiQuery`
eiMakeDb

Examples

data(sdfsamp)
dir=file.path(tempdir(),"init")
dir.create(dir)
eiInit(sdfsamp,dir=dir)

eiMakeDb Create an embedded database

Description

Uses the initialized compound data to create an embedded compound database with \( r \) reference compounds in \( d \) dimensions.

Usage

eiMakeDb(refs,d,descriptorType="ap",distance=getDefaultDist(descriptorType),
dir=".",numSamples=getGroupSize(conn,
name=file.path(dir,Main)) * 0.1,conn=defaultConn(dir),
cl=makeCluster(1,type="SOCK",outfile=""),connSource=NULL)

Arguments

refs The reference compounds to use to build the database you wish to query against. Refs can be one of three things. It can be a filename of an iddb file giving the index values of the reference compounds to use, it can be vector of index values, or it can be a scalar value giving the number of randomly selected references to use.

d The number of dimensions used to build the database you wish to query against.

descriptorType The format of the descriptor. Currently supported values are "ap" for atom pair, and "fp" for fingerprint.

distance The distance function to be used to compute the distance between two descriptors. A default function is provided for "ap" and "fp" descriptors.

dir The directory where the "data" directory lives. Defaults to the current directory.

numSamples The number of non-reference samples to be chosen now to be used later by the eiPerformanceTest function.

conn Database connection to use.

cl A SNOW cluster can be given here to run this function in parallel.

connSource A function returning a new database connection. Note that it is not sufficient to return a reference to an existing connection, it must be a distinct, new connection. This is needed for cluster operations that make use of the database as they will each need to create a new connection. If not given, certain parts of this function will not be parallelized.

This function can also be used to setup the environment on the cluster worker nodes. For example, you might need to re-load libraries like RSQLite and such.
Details

This function will embed compounds from the data directory in another space which allows for more efficient searching. The main two parameters are r and d. r is the number of reference compounds to use and d is the dimension of the embedding space. We have found in practice that setting d to around 100 works well. r should be large enough to "represent" the full compound database. Note that an r by r matrix will be constructed during the course of execution, so r should be less than about 46,000 to avoid overflowing an integer. Since this is the longest running step, a SNOW cluster can be provided to parallelize the task.

To help tune these values, eiMakeDb will pick numSamples non-reference samples which can later be used by the eiPerformanceTest function.

eiMakeDb does its job in a job folder, named after the number of reference compounds and the number of embedding dimensions. For example, using 300 reference compounds to generate a 100-dimensional embedding (r=300, d=100) will result in a job folder called run-300-100. The embedding result is the file matrix.<r>.<d>. In the above example, the output would be run-300-100/matrix.300.100.

Value

Creates files in dir ("run-r-d" by default). The return value is an id number called the runId, which needs to be given to other functions such as eiQuery or eiAdd.

Author(s)

Kevin Horan

See Also

eiInit eiPerformanceTest eiQuery eiCluster

Examples

```r
library(snow)

r<- 50
d<- 40

#initialize
data(sdfsample)
dir=file.path(tempdir(),"makedb")
dir.create(dir)
eiInit(sdfsample,dir=dir)

#create compound db
runId=eiMakeDb(r,d,numSamples=20,dir=dir,
               cl=makeCluster(1,type="SOCK",outfile=""))
```
eiPerformanceTest

Test the performance of LSH search

Description
Tests the performance of embedding and LSH.

Usage

eiPerformanceTest(runId, distance=getDefaultDist(descriptorType),
                  conn=defaultConn(dir), dir=".", K=200, W = 1.39564, M=19, L=10, T=30)

Arguments

runId    The id number identifying a particular set of settings for a database. This is
         generally the number returned by eiMakeDb. If your coming from an older
         version of eiR, you should not use this value instead of specifying r, d,
         and descriptorType.

distance The distance function to be used to compute the distance between two descrip-
           tors. A default function is provided for "ap" and "fp" descriptors.

cconn    Database connection to use.

dir      The directory where the "data" directory lives. Defaults to the current directory.

K        Number of search results to use for LSH performance test.

          net/dd/d2a/mplsh-tune_8cpp.html

          net/dd/d2a/mplsh-tune_8cpp.html

L        Number of hash tables

T        Number of probes

Details
This will perform two different tests. The first tests the embedding results in similarity search. The
way this works is by approximating 1,000 random similarity searches (determined by data/test_queries.iddb)
by nearest neighbor search using the coordinates from the embedding results. The search results are
then compared to the reference search results (chemical-search.results.gz).

The comparison results are summarized in two types of files. The first type lists the recall for
different k values, k being the number of numbers to retrieve. These files are named as "recall-
ratio-k". For example, if the recall is 70 compound search - 70 of the 100 results are among the
real top-100 compounds - then the value at line 100 is 0.7. Several relaxation ration are used,
each generating a file in this form. For instance, recall.ratio-10 is the file listing the recalls when
relaxation ratio is 10. The other file, recall.csv, lists recalls of different relaxation ratios in one file
by limiting to selected k value. In this CSV file, the rows correspond to different relaxation ratios,
and the columns are different k values. You will be able to pick an appropriate relaxation ratio for
the k values you are interested in.

The second test measures the performance of the Locality Sensitive Hash (LSH). The results for
lsh-assisted search will be in run-r-d/indexed.performance. It’s a 1,000-line files of recall val-
ues. Each line corresponds to one test query. LSH search performance is highly sensitive to
eiQuery

Perform a query on an embedded database

Description

Finds similar compounds for each query.

Usage

```r
eiQuery(runId, queries, format = "sdf", dir = ".", distance = getDefaultDist(descriptorType), conn = defaultConn(dir), asSimilarity = FALSE, K = 200, W = 1.39564, M = 19, L = 10, T = 30, lshData = NULL, mainIds = readIddb(conn, file.path(dir, Main), sorted = TRUE))
```
eiQuery

Arguments

runId  The id number identifying a particular set of settings for a database. This is generally the number returned by eiMakeDb. If you are coming from an older version of eiR, you should not use this value instead of specifying r, d, refIddb, and descriptorType.

queries  This can be either an SDFset, or a file containing 1 or more query compounds.

format  The format in which the queries are given. Valid values are: "sdf" when queries is either a filename of an sdf file, or an SDFset object; "compound_id" when queries is a list of id numbers; and "name", when queries is a list of compound names, as returned by cid(apset).

dir  The directory where the “data” directory lives. Defaults to the current directory.

distance  The distance function to be used to compute the distance between two descriptors. A default function is provided for "ap" and "fp" descriptors. The Tanimoto function is used by default.

conn  Database connection to use.

asSimilarity  If true, return similarity values instead of distance values. This only works in the given distance function returns values between 0 and 1. This is true for the default atom pair and fingerprint distance functions.

K  The number of results to return.


L  Number of hash tables

T  Number of probes

lshData  A pointer returned by loadLSHData. The LSH data is generally the largest chunk of data that must be held in memory while performing a query. Since it remains the same across queries it makes sense to pre-load the is data once when doing multiple queries.

If this value is NULL the LSH data will be loaded internally and then released before eiQuery returns.

mainIds  A vector of all id numbers in the current database. This is mainly provided as an option here to avoid having to re-read the id list multiple times when executing several queries. If not supplied it will read it in itself.

Details

This function identifies the database by the r, d, and refIddb parameters. The queries can be given in a few different formats, see the queries parameter for details. The LSH algorithm is used to quickly identify compounds similar to the queries. This function must use a distance function rather than a similarity function. However, if the distance function given returns values between 0 and 1, then the asSimilarity parameter may be used to return similarity values rather than distance values.

Value

Returns a data frame with columns 'query', 'target', 'target_ids', and 'distance'. 'query' and 'target' are the compound names and distance is the distance between them, as computed by the given
distance function. 'target_ids' is the compound id of the target. Query names are repeated for each matching target found. If `asSimilarity` is true then instead of a "distance" column there will be a "similarity" column.

Author(s)
Kevin Horan

See Also
`eiInit eiMakeDb eiPerformanceTest`

Examples

```r
library(snow)
r<- 50
d<- 40

#initialize
data(sdfs各行)
dir=file.path(tempdir(),"query")
dir.create(dir)
eiInit(sdfs各行,dir=dir)

#create compound db
runId=eiMakeDb(r,d,numSamples=20,dir=dir,
               cl=makeCluster(1,type="SOCK",outfile="")))

#find compounds similar two each query
results = eiQuery(runId,sdfs各行[1:2],K=15,dir=dir)
```

description

122 compounds in SDF format, stored as a list. Each element of the list is one line of text. This is just used in some unit tests.

Format

The format is: chr [1:12222] "3540" " OpenBabel06051210572D" "" ...
### freeLSHData
**Free LSH Data**

**Description**
Free the memory allocated by `loadLSHData`.

**Usage**

```r
globalFreeLSHData(lshData)
```

**Arguments**
- `lshData`: A pointer returned by `loadLSHData`.

**Value**
No return value.

**Author(s)**
Kevin Horan

**See Also**
- `loadLSHData`
- `eiQuery`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
lshData = loadLSHData(r,d)
eiQuery(r,d,refIddb,c("650002","650003"), format="name",K=15,lshData=lshData)
eiQuery(r,d,refIddb,c("650004","650005"), format="name",K=15,lshData=lshData)
globalFreeLSHData(lshData)
## End(Not run)
```

### loadLSHData
**Load LSH Data**

**Description**
Load the LSH index and data. If many queries are going to be performed it is advantageous to load this object first and then hand it to `eiQuery` via the `lshData` parameter for each query.

If the data needs to be freed you can call the `freeLSHData` function.

**Usage**

```r
loadLSHData(r, d, W = NA, M = NA, L = NA, K = NA, T = NA, dir = ".", matrixFile = NULL)
```
setDefaultDistance

Set the default distance function for a descriptor type

Description

Set the default distance function for a descriptor type. This is the distance function that will be used if none is given for a particular function call.

Usage

setDefaultDistance(descriptorType, distance)
setDefaultDistance

Arguments

descriptorType  The type of the descriptor to set a distance function for. Built-in values are "ap" and "fp". Additional values can be set as well.
distance  A distance function taking two descriptor objects (as returned by toObject in a descriptor transform, see `ink(addTransform)` for details), and returning a distance value.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Kevin Horan

See Also

`addTransform`

Examples

setDefaultDistance("ap", function(d1,d2) 1-cmp.similarity(d1,d2) )
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