

# Pylogeny

## API Documentation

October 16, 2014

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# 1 Package Pylogeny

Pylogeny is a Python library and code framework for phylogenetic tree reconstruction and scoring.

Allows one to perform the following tasks: (1) Generate and manage phylogenetic tree landscapes. (2) Build and rearrange phylogenetic trees using preset operators such as NNI, SPR, and TBR. (3) Score phylogenetic trees by Log-likelihood and Parsimony.

Dependencies: Numpy, NetworkX, Pandas, P4 Phylogenetic Library. Suggested: FastTree, RAxML, PytBEAGLEhon.

## 1.1 Modules

- **alignment**: Handle input biological sequence alignment files for the purposes of phylogenetic inference.  
(Section 2, p. 3)
- **bipartition**: Using the term borrowed from nomenclature of a bipartite graph, a bipartition for a phylogenetic tree coincides with the definition of two disjoint sets U and V .  
(Section 3, p. 7)
- **fasttree**: Python interface for the FastTree executable.  
(Section 4, p. 10)
- **landscape**: Encapsulate a phylogenetic tree space.  
(Section 5, p. 11)
- **landscapeWriter**: Serialize a phylogenetic landscape into a Python-readable file (Pickle).  
(Section 6, p. 20)
- **model**: Phylogenetic tree scoring models; intended to be coupled with the use of pytbeaglehon (BEAGLE) high-performance library.  
(Section 7, p. 22)
- **newick**: Newick string parsing and object interaction.  
(Section 8, p. 25)
- **parsimony**: Toolkit for performance of Parsimonious Criterion (Parsimony) methods of optimization of a phylogenetic topology with a particular set of data.  
(Section 9, p. 32)
- **pll**: C Extension to wrap libpll library.  
(Section 10, p. 34)
- **raxml**: Python interface for RAxML executable.  
(Section 11, p. 36)
- **rearrangement**: Phylogenetic tree structure encapsulation; allow rearrangement of said structure.  
(Section 12, p. 37)
- **scoring**: Phylogenetic tree scoring.  
(Section 13, p. 43)

## 2 Module *Pylogeny.alignment*

Handle input biological sequence alignment files for the purposes of phylogenetic inference. Will read all types of alignment files by utilizing the P4 python phylogenetic library.

### 2.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

### 2.2 Class alignment

object  **Pylogeny.alignment.alignment**

**Known Subclasses:** *Pylogeny.alignment.phylipFriendlyAlignment*

Wrap a biological sequence alignment to enable functionality necessary for phylogenetic inference. Makes use of temporary files and therefore requires to be closed once no longer needed.

#### 2.2.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>inal</i> ) <hr/> Instantiate an object intended to wrap an alignment for the purposes of running phylogenetic inference. Overrides: object. <code>__init__</code>
<b><code>__getitem__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>i</i> ) <hr/>
<b><code>__str__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) <hr/> str(x) Overrides: object. <code>__str__</code> extit(inherited documentation)
<b><code>__len__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) <hr/>
<b><code>close</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) <hr/> Delete FASTA temporary file, other temporary files.
<b><code>toStrList</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) <hr/> Get all sequences as a list of strings.

**getStateModel(*self*)**

**getSize(*self*)**

Return the size of the alignment, or how many characters there are in each respective item in the alignment.

**getNumSeqs(*self*)**

Return the number of sequences that are present in the sequence alignment.

**getDim(*self*)**

Return the dimensionality of the sequence alignment (how many different types of characters).

**getSequence(*self*, *i*)**

Acquire the *i*th sequence.

**getFASTA(*self*)**

Get (and create if not already) a path to a temporary FASTA file. This will be deleted upon closure of the alignment instance.

**getApproxMLNewick(*self*)**

Get a tree in newick format via use of FastTree that serves as an approximation of the maximum likelihood tree for this data.

**getApproxMLTree(*self*)**

Get a tree object for an approximation of the maximum likelihood tree for this data using FastTree.

**getTaxa(*self*)**

Return taxa names.

**getAlignment(*self*)**

Acquire the alignment data structure (P4 module).

**bootstrap(*self*)**

Perform bootstrapping on the alignment data.

### *Inherited from object*

\_\_delattr\_\_(), \_\_format\_\_(), \_\_getattr\_\_(), \_\_hash\_\_(), \_\_new\_\_(),  
 \_\_reduce\_\_(), \_\_reduce\_ex\_\_(), \_\_repr\_\_(), \_\_setattr\_\_(), \_\_sizeof\_\_(),  
 \_\_subclasshook\_\_()

### 2.2.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i> __class__	

## 2.3 Class *phylipFriendlyAlignment*



An alignment object that renames all comprising taxa in order to be able to be written as a Phylip file.

### 2.3.1 Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>inal</i> )
Instantiate an object intended to wrap an alignment for the purposes of running phylogenetic inference. Overrides: object.__init__ extit(inherited documentation)
<b>getPhylip</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Get a path to a temporary Phylip file. This will be deleted upon closure of the alignment instance.
<b>writeProperNexus</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>wri</i> )
Copy the temporary Nexus file with proper names.
<b>reassignFromReinterpretedNewick</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>tr</i> )
Replace all proper names with reassigned names in a Newick tree.
<b>reinterpretNewick</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>tr</i> )
Replaces all reassigned names to proper names in a Newick tree.

<b>getProperName</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>n</i> )
---

Return the actual name for an integer-based sequence name that was reassigned at initialization.
--

<b>getTaxa</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--------------------------------

Return current taxa names in the alignment.
---

Overrides: <i>Pylogeny.alignment.alignment.getTaxa</i>
--

<b>recreateObject</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---------------------------------------

Reintializes the object.
--------------------------

**Inherited from *Pylogeny.alignment.alignment*(Section 2.2)**

`__getitem__()`, `__len__()`, `__str__()`, `bootstrap()`, `close()`, `getAlignment()`,  
`getApproxMLNewick()`, `getApproxMLTree()`, `getDim()`, `getFASTA()`, `getNumSeqs()`,  
`getSequence()`, `getSize()`, `getStateModel()`, `toStrList()`

**Inherited from *object***

`__delattr__()`, `__format__()`, `__getattr__()`, `__hash__()`, `__new__()`,  
`__reduce__()`, `__reduce_ex__()`, `__repr__()`, `__setattr__()`, `__sizeof__()`,  
`__subclasshook__()`

### 2.3.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	



### 3 Module Pylogeny.bipartition

Using the term borrowed from nomenclature of a bipartite graph, a bipartition for a phylogenetic tree coincides with the definition of two disjoint sets  $U$  and  $V$ . A branch in a phylogenetic tree defines a single bipartition that divides the tree into two disjoint sets  $U$  and  $V$ . The set  $U$  comprises all of the children leaf of the subtree associated with that branch. The set  $V$  contains the rest of the leaves or taxa in the tree. This package handle operations involving the representation of tree bipartitions.

#### 3.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

#### 3.2 Class bipartition

object —  
Pylogeny.bipartition.bipartition

##### 3.2.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>topol</i> , <i>bra</i> =None) <i>x</i> . <b><code>__init__</code></b> (...) initializes <i>x</i> ; see help(type( <i>x</i> )) for signature Overrides: object. <b><code>__init__</code></b> extit(inherited documentation)
<b><code>__hash__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) hash( <i>x</i> ) Overrides: object. <b><code>__hash__</code></b> extit(inherited documentation)
<b><code>__eq__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>o</i> )
<b><code>__ne__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>o</i> )
<b><code>fromStringRepresentation</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>st</i> ) Acquire all component elements from a string representation of a bipartition.

**getBranch**(*self*)

Get branch corresponding to this bipartition.

**getStringRepresentation**(*self*)

Get the string representation corresponding to this bipartition.

**getShortStringRepresentation**(*self*)

Get the shorter string representation corresponding to this bipartition.

**getShortStringMappings**(*self*)

Get the mapping of symbols from taxa names for the shorter string representation.

**getBranchListRepresentation**(*self*)

Get the tuple of lists of branches that represent this bipartition.

**getSPRRearrangements**(*self*)

Return the set of all scores related to this bipartition.

**getSPRScores**(*self*, *ls*, *node=None*)

Given a landscape, return all possible scores, not actively performing scoring if not done.

**getMedianSPRScore**(*self*, *ls*, *node=None*)

Given a landscape, return the median SPR score.

**getBestSPRScore**(*self*, *ls*, *node=None*)

Given a landscape, return the best SPR score.

***Inherited from object***

\_\_delattr\_\_(), \_\_format\_\_(), \_\_getattr\_\_(), \_\_new\_\_(), \_\_reduce\_\_(),  
 \_\_reduce\_ex\_\_(), \_\_repr\_\_(), \_\_setattr\_\_(), \_\_sizeof\_\_(), \_\_str\_\_(), \_\_sub-  
 classhook\_\_()

**3.2.2 Properties**

---

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i> __class__	

## 4 Module *Pylogeny.fasttree*

Python interface for the FastTree executable. See <http://www.microbesonline.org/fasttree/> for more information on FastTree. Requires FastTree to be installed.

### 4.1 Functions

<b>exeExists</b> ( <i>cmd</i> )
---------------------------------

### 4.2 Variables

Name	Description
FT_EXECUTABLE	<b>Value:</b> 'fasttree'
__package__	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

### 4.3 Class *fasttree*

Denotes a single run of the FastTree executable.

#### 4.3.1 Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>inp_align</i> , <i>out_file</i> =None, <i>isProtein</i> =True)
---

<b>getInstructionString</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

<b>run</b> ( <i>self</i> )
----------------------------

Perform a run of the FastTree executable in order to acquire an approximate maximum likelihood tree for the input alignment.
--

## 5 Module *Pylogeny.landscape*

Encapsulate a phylogenetic tree space. A phylogenetic landscape or tree space refers to the entire combinatorial space comprising all possible phylogenetic tree topologies for a set of  $n$  taxa. The landscape of  $n$  taxa can be defined as consisting of a finite set  $T$  of tree topologies. Tree topologies can be associated with a fitness function  $f(t_i)$  describing their fit. This forms a discrete solution search space and finite graph  $(T, E) = G$ .  $E(G)$  refers to the neighborhood relation on  $T(G)$ . Edges in this graph are bidirectional and represent transformation from one tree topology to another by a tree rearrangement operator. An edge between  $t_i$  and  $t_j$  would be notated as  $e_{ij}$  in  $E(G)$ .

### 5.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

### 5.2 Class graph

object —  
**Pylogeny.landscape.graph**

**Known Subclasses:** *Pylogeny.landscape.landscape*

Define an empty graph object.

#### 5.2.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>gr</i> =None) <i>x</i> . <b><code>__init__</code></b> (...) initializes <i>x</i> ; see <code>help(type(x))</code> for signature Overrides: <code>object.__init__</code> <code>exit</code> (inherited documentation)
<b><code>__len__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
<b><code>getSize</code></b> ( <i>self</i> ) Return the number of nodes in the graph.

**getNodeNames**(*self*)

Return the names/IDs of nodes in the graph.

**getNodes**(*self*)**getEdges**(*self*)**getEdgesFor**(*self*, *i*)**getNode**(*self*, *i*)**getEdge**(*self*, *i*, *j*)**\_\_iter\_\_**(*self*)**getNeighborsFor**(*self*, *i*)**getDegreeFor**(*self*, *i*)Return in- and out-degree for node named *i*.**setDefaultWeight**(*self*, *w*)**clearEdgeWeights**(*self*)**getNumComponents**(*self*)

Get the number of components of the graph.

**getComponents**(*self*)

Get the connected components in the graph.

**getComponentOfNode**(*self*, *i*)

Get the graph component of a given node.

**getCliques**(*self*)

Get the cliques present in the graph.

<b>getCliqueNumber</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

Get the clique number of the graph.
-------------------------------------

<b>getNumCliques</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--------------------------------------

Get the number of cliques found in the graph.
---

<b>getCliquesOfNode</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>i</i> )
--

Get the clique that a node corresponds to.
--

<b>getCenter</b> ( <i>self</i> )
----------------------------------

Get the centre of the graph.
------------------------------

<b>getDiameter</b> ( <i>self</i> )
------------------------------------

Acquire the diameter of the graph.
------------------------------------

<b>getMST</b> ( <i>self</i> )
-------------------------------

Acquire the minimum spanning tree for the graph.
--

<b>hasPath</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>nodA</i> , <i>nodB</i> )
--

See if a path exists between two nodes.
---

<b>getShortestPath</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>nodA</i> , <i>nodB</i> )
--

Get the shortest path between two nodes.
--

<b>getShortestPathLength</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>nodA</i> , <i>nodB</i> )
--

Get the shortest path length between two nodes.
---

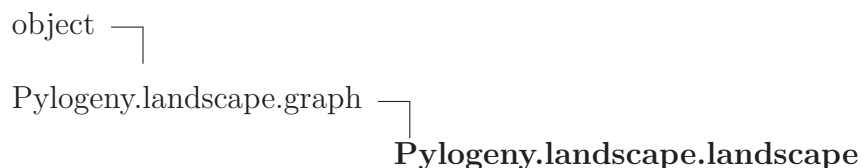
### *Inherited from object*

```
__delattr__(), __format__(), __getattr__(), __hash__(), __new__(),
__reduce__(), __reduce_ex__(), __repr__(), __setattr__(), __sizeof__(),
__str__(), __subclasshook__()
```

### 5.2.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	

### 5.3 Class *landscape*



Defines an entire phylogenetic tree space.

#### 5.3.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>ali</i> , <i>starting_tree</i> =None, <i>root</i> =True, <i>operator</i> ='SPR')
--

Initialize the landscape.
---------------------------

Overrides: <code>object.__init__</code>
---

<b><code>getAlignment</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

<b><code>getNumberTaxa</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

Return the number of different taxa present in any respective tree in the landscape.
--

<b><code>getPossibleNumberRootedTrees</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

Assuming all of the trees in the space are rooted, return the maximum possible number of unrooted trees that can possibly be generated for the number of taxa of trees in the landscape.
--

<b><code>getPossibleNumberUnrootedTrees</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

Assuming all of the trees in the space are unrooted, return the maximum possible number of unrooted trees that can possibly be generated for the number of taxa of trees in the landscape.
--

<b><code>getRootTree</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

<b><code>setAlignment</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>ali</i> )
---

Set the alignment present in this landscape. WARNING; will not modify existing scores.
--



**getTree**(*self*, *i*)

Get the tree object for a tree by its ID or name *i*.

**getVertex**(*self*, *i*)

Acquire a vertex object from the landscape; this is a high-level representation of a tree in the landscape with additional functionality. Object created upon invocation of this function.

**removeTree**(*self*, *tree*)

Remove a tree by object.

**addTree**(*self*, *tree*)

Add a tree to the landscape.

**addTreeByNewick**(*self*, *newick*)

Add a tree to the landscape by Newick string.

**exploreRandomTree**(*self*, *i*, *type*=1)

Acquire a single neighbor to a tree in the landscape by performing a random rearrangement of type SPR (by default), NNI, or TBR. Rearrangement type is provided as a rearrangement module type definition of form, for example, TYPE\_SPR, TYPE\_NNI, etc.

**exploreTree**(*self*, *i*, *type*=1)

Get all neighbors to a tree named *i* in the landscape using a respective rearrangement operator as defined in the rearrangement module. Rearrangement type is provided as a rearrangement module type definition of form, for example, TYPE\_SPR, TYPE\_NNI, etc. By default, this is TYPE\_SPR.

**getLocks**(*self*)

**toggleLock**(*self*, *lock*)

Add a bipartition to the list of locked bipartitions if not present; otherwise, remove it. Return status of lock.

**lockBranchFoundInTree**(*self*, *tr*, *br*)

Given a tree node and a branch object, add a given bipartition to the bipartition lock list. Returns true if locked.

**getBipartitionFoundInTreeByIndex**(*self*, *tr*, *brind*, *topol=None*)

Given a tree node and a branch index, return the associated bipartition.

**lockBranchFoundInTreeByIndex**(*self*, *tr*, *brind*)

Given a tree node and a branch index, add a given bipartition to the bipartition lock list. Returns true if locked.

**isViolating**(*self*, *i*)

Determine if a tree is violating any locks intrinsic to the landscape.

**findTree**(*self*, *newick*)

Find a tree by Newick string, taking into account branch lengths.

**findTreeTopology**(*self*, *newick*)

Find a tree by topology, not taking into account branch lengths.

**findTreeTopologyByStructure**(*self*, *struct*)

Find a tree by topology, not taking into account branch lengths, given the topology.

**getBestImprovement**(*self*, *i*)

For a tree in the landscape, investigate neighbors to find a tree that leads to the best improvement of fitness function score on the basis of likelihood.

**getPathOfBestImprovement**(*self*, *i*)

For a tree in the landscape, investigate neighbors iteratively until a best path of score improvement is found on basis of likelihood.

**getAllPathsOfBestImprovement**(*self*)

Return all paths of best improvement as a dictionary.

**iterAllPathsOfBestImprovement**(*self*)

Return an iterator for all paths of best improvement.

<b>isLocalOptimum</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>i</i> )
--

Determine if a tree is, without any doubt, a local optimum.
---

<b>getLocalOptima</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---------------------------------------

Get all trees in the landscape that can be labelled as a local optimum.
---

<b>getGlobalOptimum</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

Get the global optimum of the current space.
--

<b>toTreeFile</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>fout</i> )
---

Output this landscape as a series of trees, separated by newlines, as a text file saved at the given path.
--

### *Inherited from **Pylogeny.landscape.graph**(Section 5.2)*

\_\_iter\_\_(), \_\_len\_\_(), clearEdgeWeights(), getCenter(), getCliqueNumber(), getCliques(), getCliquesOfNode(), getComponentOfNode(), getComponents(), getDegreeFor(), getDiameter(), getEdge(), getEdges(), getEdgesFor(), getMST(), getNeighborsFor(), getNode(), getNodeNames(), getNodes(), getNumCliques(), getNumComponents(), getShortestPath(), getShortestPathLength(), getSize(), hasPath(), setDefaultWeight()

### *Inherited from **object***

\_\_delattr\_\_(), \_\_format\_\_(), \_\_getattr\_\_(), \_\_hash\_\_(), \_\_new\_\_(), \_\_reduce\_\_(), \_\_reduce\_ex\_\_(), \_\_repr\_\_(), \_\_setattr\_\_(), \_\_sizeof\_\_(), \_\_str\_\_(), \_\_subclasshook\_\_()

#### 5.3.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
__class__	

## 5.4 Class **vertex**

object —  
**Pylogeny.landscape.vertex**

Encapsulate a single vertex in the landscape and add convenient functionality to alias parent

landscape functions.

#### 5.4.1 Methods

**\_\_init\_\_**(*self*, *i*, *obj*, *ls*)

*x*.**\_\_init\_\_**(...) initializes *x*; see `help(type(x))` for signature

Overrides: `object.__init__` `exitit`(inherited documentation)

**getIndex**(*self*)

**getDict**(*self*)

**getObject**(*self*)

**getTree**(*self*)

**getNewick**(*self*)

**getScore**(*self*)

**getOrigin**(*self*)

**getNeighbors**(*self*)

**getDegree**(*self*)

**isLocalOptimum**(*self*)

**isExplored**(*self*)

**isFailed**(*self*)

**approximatePossibleNumNeighbors**(*self*)

Approximate the possible number of neighbors to this vertex by considering the type of tree rearrangement operator.

**scoreLikelihood**(*self*)

<b>getBestImprovement</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Alias function for function of same name in parent landscape.
<b>getPathOfBestImprovement</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Alias function for function of same name in parent landscape.
<b>isBestImprovement</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Check to see if this vertex is a best move for another node.
<b>isViolating</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Alias function for function of same name in parent landscape.
<b>getProperNewick</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Get the proper Newick string for a tree.
<b>getBipartitions</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Get all bipartitions for this vertex.
<b>getBipartitionScores</b> ( <i>self</i> )
Get all corresponding bipartition vectors of SPR scores.
<b>getNeighborsOfBipartition</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>bi</i> )
Get corresponding neighbors of a bipartition in this vertex's tree.
<b>getNeighborsOfBranch</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>br</i> )
Get corresponding neighbors of a branch in this vertex's tree.

***Inherited from object***

```
__delattr__(), __format__(), __getattr__(), __hash__(), __new__(),
__reduce__(), __reduce_ex__(), __repr__(), __setattr__(), __sizeof__(),
__str__(), __subclasshook__()
```

**5.4.2 Properties**

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	

## 6 Module *Pylogeny.landscapeWriter*

Serialize a phylogenetic landscape into a Python-readable file (Pickle).

### 6.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	Value: 'Pylogeny'

### 6.2 Class *landscapeWriter*

object — ***Pylogeny.landscapeWriter.landscapeWriter***

Encapsulate the writing of a landscape to a file format.

#### 6.2.1 Methods

`__init__(self, landscape, name)`

`x.__init__(...)` initializes `x`; see `help(type(x))` for signature

Overrides: `object.__init__` `exitit`(inherited documentation)

`writeFile(self, path='.')`

Write the landscape serialized file to given path.

#### *Inherited from object*

`__delattr__()`, `__format__()`, `__getattr__()`, `__hash__()`, `__new__()`,  
`__reduce__()`, `__reduce_ex__()`, `__repr__()`, `__setattr__()`, `__sizeof__()`,  
`__str__()`, `__subclasshook__()`

#### 6.2.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i> <code>__class__</code>	

### 6.3 Class `landscapeParser`

Encapsulates the construction of a landscape object from a pickle file.

#### 6.3.1 Methods

<code>__init__(self, path)</code>
-----------------------------------

<code>parse(self)</code>
--------------------------

Parse the file.
-----------------

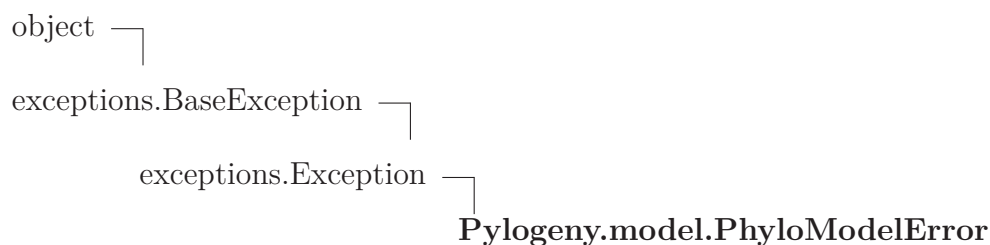
## 7 Module *Pylogeny.model*

Phylogenetic tree scoring models; intended to be coupled with the use of *pytbeaglehon* (BEAGLE) high-performance library.

### 7.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>pytbeaglehonEnabled</code>	<b>Value:</b> <code>True</code>
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> <code>'Pylogeny'</code>

### 7.2 Class *PhyloModelError*



#### 7.2.1 Methods

**`__init__`**(*self*, *v*)

*x*.**`__init__`**(...) initializes *x*; see `help(type(x))` for signature

Overrides: `object.__init__` `extit`(inherited documentation)

**`__str__`**(*self*)

`str(x)`

Overrides: `object.__str__` `extit`(inherited documentation)

*Inherited from `exceptions.Exception`*

**`__new__`**()

*Inherited from `exceptions.BaseException`*

**`__delattr__`**(), **`__getattr__`**(), **`__getitem__`**(), **`__getslice__`**(), **`__reduce__`**(), **`__repr__`**(), **`__setattr__`**(), **`__setstate__`**(), **`__unicode__`**()



***Inherited from object***

`__format__()`, `__hash__()`, `__reduce_ex__()`, `__sizeof__()`, `__subclasshook__()`

**7.2.2 Properties**

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from exceptions.BaseException</i>	
<code>args</code> , <code>message</code>	
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	

**7.3 Class *DiscreteStateModel***

Initialize a discrete state model for phylogenetic data. State frequencies and character time are determined from the given alignment object.

**7.3.1 Methods**

<code>__init__(self, alignment)</code> x. <code>__init__</code> (...) initializes x; see <code>help(type(x))</code> for signature Overrides: <code>object.__init__</code> <code>exitit</code> (inherited documentation)
<code>getAlignment(self)</code>
<code>getAlignmentAsStateList(self)</code>
<code>getSequenceMatrix(self)</code>
<code>getCharType(self)</code>
<code>getStateFreqs(self)</code>
<code>getRawStateFreqs(self)</code>

<code>getRawStateFreqsAsList(<i>self</i>)</code>
--

<code>getRawStateFreqsAsDict(<i>self</i>)</code>
--

<code>getFrequencyOfState(<i>self</i>, <i>i</i>)</code>
---

<code>getRawFrequencyOfState(<i>self</i>, <i>i</i>)</code>
--

***Inherited from object***

```
__delattr__(), __format__(), __getattr__(), __hash__(), __new__(),
__reduce__(), __reduce_ex__(), __repr__(), __setattr__(), __sizeof__(),
__str__(), __subclasshook__()
```

**7.3.2 Properties**

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	

## 8 Module *Pylogeny.newick*

Newick string parsing and object interaction. A Newick string can represent a phylogenetic tree.

### 8.1 Functions

<b>numberRootedTrees</b> ( <i>t</i> )
---------------------------------------

<b>numberUnrootedTrees</b> ( <i>t</i> )
---

<b>assignParents</b> ( <i>top</i> )
-------------------------------------

Should be a one-time use function. Goes through and assigns parents to the parsed newick tree structure nodes and branches to allow for up-traversal.

<b>removeBranchLengths</b> ( <i>top</i> )
---

Goes through and removes any stored branch lengths.

<b>removeUnaryInternalNodes</b> ( <i>top</i> )
--

Goes through and ensures any degree-2 internal nodes are smoothed into a single degree-3 internal node.

<b>invertAlongPathToNode</b> ( <i>target, top</i> )
---

DANGEROUS: Reverses all directionality to a given node from a top-level node. Intended as a low-level function for rerooting a tree.

<b>isLeaf</b> ( <i>n</i> )
----------------------------

Given a node, see if a leaf.

<b>isInternalNode</b> ( <i>n</i> )
------------------------------------

Given a node, see if is an internal node.

<b>shuffleLeaves</b> ( <i>top</i> )
-------------------------------------

DANGEROUS: Given a top-level node, shuffle all leaves in this tree.

<b>getAllLeaves</b> ( <i>top</i> )
------------------------------------

Given a top-level node, find all leaves.

<b>getAllInternalNodes</b> ( <i>top</i> )
---

Given a top-level node, find all internal nodes.
--

<b>getAllNodes</b> ( <i>top</i> )
-----------------------------------

Given a node, traverse all nodes and return as a list in pre-order.
---

<b>postOrderTraversal</b> ( <i>top</i> )
--

Given a node, traverse all nodes and return as a list in post-order.
--

<b>getAllBranches</b> ( <i>br</i> )
-------------------------------------

Given a branch, traverse subtree and return comprising branches as a list.
--

<b>isSibling</b> ( <i>br, other</i> )
---------------------------------------

Given a branch, determine if that branch is adjacent to another branch.
---

<b>getBalancingBracket</b> ( <i>newick, i</i> )
---

Given a position of an opening bracket in a newick string, i, output the closing bracket's position that corresponds to this opening bracket.
---

<b>getBranchLength</b> ( <i>newick, i</i> )
---

Given a position of a colon symbol (indicating a branch length), return the branch length.
--

<b>getLeafName</b> ( <i>newick, i</i> )
---

Given the position of a leaf, find its complete name.
---

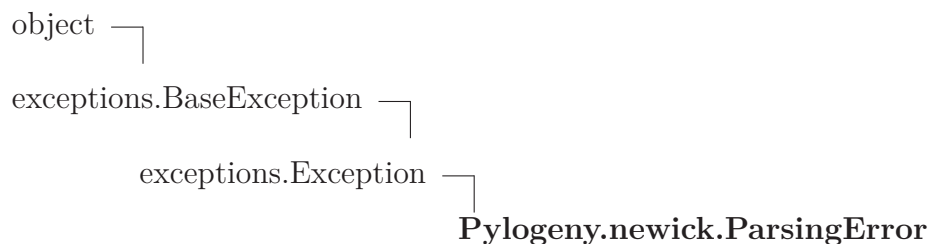
<b>parseNewick</b> ( <i>newick, i, j, top</i> )
---

Parse a newick string into a topological newick structure given a top-level node.
---

## 8.2 Variables

Name	Description
__package__	Value: 'Pylogeny'

### 8.3 Class ParsingError



#### 8.3.1 Methods

**\_\_init\_\_**(*self*, *val*)

*x*.**\_\_init\_\_**(...) initializes *x*; see help(type(*x*)) for signature

Overrides: object.**\_\_init\_\_** extit(inherited documentation)

**\_\_str\_\_**(*self*)

str(*x*)

Overrides: object.**\_\_str\_\_** extit(inherited documentation)

*Inherited from exceptions.Exception*

**\_\_new\_\_**()

*Inherited from exceptions.BaseException*

**\_\_delattr\_\_**(), **\_\_getattr\_\_**(), **\_\_getitem\_\_**(), **\_\_getslice\_\_**(), **\_\_reduce\_\_**(), **\_\_repr\_\_**(), **\_\_setattr\_\_**(), **\_\_setstate\_\_**(), **\_\_unicode\_\_**()

*Inherited from object*

**\_\_format\_\_**(), **\_\_hash\_\_**(), **\_\_reduce\_ex\_\_**(), **\_\_sizeof\_\_**(), **\_\_subclasshook\_\_**()

#### 8.3.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from exceptions.BaseException</i>	
<b>args</b> , <b>message</b>	
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<b>__class__</b>	

## 8.4 Class tree



Defines a single phylogenetic tree by newick string; can possess other metadata.

### 8.4.1 Methods

```
__init__(self, newi='', check=False)
```

*x*.**\_\_init\_\_**(...) initializes *x*; see `help(type(x))` for signature

Overrides: `object.__init__` `exitit`(inherited documentation)

```
__eq__(self, o)
```

```
__ne__(self, o)
```

```
__str__(self)
```

`str(x)`

Overrides: `object.__str__` `exitit`(inherited documentation)

```
setName(self, n)
```

```
setOrigin(self, o)
```

```
setScore(self, s)
```

```
getName(self)
```

```
getScore(self)
```

```
getOrigin(self)
```

```
getNewick(self)
```

```
getStructure(self)
```

<b>getSimpleNewick</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

Return a Newick string with all Taxa name replaced with successive integers.
--

<b>toTopology</b> ( <i>self</i> )
-----------------------------------

Return a topology instance for this tree.
---

### *Inherited from object*

```
__delattr__(), __format__(), __getattr__(), __hash__(), __new__(),
__reduce__(), __reduce_ex__(), __repr__(), __setattr__(), __sizeof__(),
__subclasshook__()
```

#### 8.4.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i>	
<code>__class__</code>	

## 8.5 Class node



Newick node.

#### 8.5.1 Methods

<code>__init__</code> ( <i>self</i> , <i>lbl</i> ='', <i>strees</i> =None, <i>parent</i> =None)
---

x. <code>__init__</code> (...) initializes x; see help(type(x)) for signature
---

Overrides: object. <code>__init__</code> extit(inherited documentation)
---

<code>__str__</code> ( <i>self</i> )
--------------------------------------

str(x)
--------

Overrides: object. <code>__str__</code> extit(inherited documentation)
--

### *Inherited from object*

```
__delattr__(), __format__(), __getattr__(), __hash__(), __new__(),
```

`__reduce__()`, `__reduce_ex__()`, `__repr__()`, `__setattr__()`, `__sizeof__()`,  
`__subclasshook__()`

### 8.5.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i> <code>__class__</code>	

## 8.6 Class branch

object —  
**Pylogeny.newick.branch**

Newick branch.

### 8.6.1 Methods

<code>__init__(self, chi, l, parent=None, s=None)</code>
x. <code>__init__</code> (...) initializes x; see <code>help(type(x))</code> for signature
Overrides: <code>object.__init__</code> <code>extit</code> (inherited documentation)

<code>__str__(self)</code>
<code>str(x)</code>
Overrides: <code>object.__str__</code> <code>extit</code> (inherited documentation)

### *Inherited from object*

`__delattr__()`, `__format__()`, `__getattr__()`, `__hash__()`, `__new__()`,  
`__reduce__()`, `__reduce_ex__()`, `__repr__()`, `__setattr__()`, `__sizeof__()`,  
`__subclasshook__()`

### 8.6.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from object</i> <code>__class__</code>	



## 8.7 Class parser

Parsing object for Newick strings representing a phylogenetic tree.

### 8.7.1 Methods

<code>__init__(self, newick)</code>
-------------------------------------

<code>parse(self)</code>
--------------------------

Parse the stored newick string into a topological structure.
--

<code>__str__(self)</code>
----------------------------

## 9 Module `Pylogeny.parsimony`

Toolkit for performance of Parsimonious Criterion (Parsimony) methods of optimization of a phylogenetic topology with a particular set of data.

### 9.1 Functions

<b><code>fitch_cost</code></b> ( <i>topology</i> , <i>profiles</i> )
--

Calculate the cost using Fitch algorithm on profile set and alignment. Deprecated: Python implementation of the Fitch algorithm; see <code>fitch C++</code> module for a C++ implementation that is roughly four times faster.
---

<b><code>fitch</code></b> ( <i>topology</i> , <i>alignment</i> )
--

Perform the Fitch algorithm on a given tree topology and associated alignment. Deprecated: Python implementation of the Fitch algorithm; see <code>fitch C++</code> module for a C++ implementation that is roughly four times faster.
--

### 9.2 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> <code>'Pylogeny'</code>

### 9.3 Class `profile_set`

Hold a set of `site_profile` profiles for an entire alignment.

#### 9.3.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>alignment</i> )
---

<b><code>__len__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

<b><code>weight</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>val</i> )
---

<b><code>get</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>val</i> )
--

**getForTaxa**(*self*, *val*, *tax*)

## 9.4 Class *site\_profile*

Consolidate the single-column alignment at a region into a set of components on the basis of similarity alone.

### 9.4.1 Methods

**\_\_init\_\_**(*self*, *alignment*, *site*)

**\_\_eq\_\_**(*self*, *o*)

**\_\_ne\_\_**(*self*, *o*)

**\_\_str\_\_**(*self*)

## 10 Module Pylogeny.pll

C Extension to wrap libpll library.

### 10.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>__package__</code>	Value: 'Pylogeny'

### 10.2 Class dataModel

Encapsulating a phylogenetic tree (as topology) + corresponding alignment into a libpll-associated data structure. Allows for log-likelihood scoring of this model. MUST BE CLOSED AFTER USE.

#### 10.2.1 Methods

<code>__init__(self, topo, alignm, model=None)</code>
Initialize all structures.
<code>getLogLikelihood(self)</code>
Calculates log-likelihood using libpll.
<code>close(self)</code>
If done with this particular problem.

### 10.3 Class partitionModel

A partition model intended for libpll.

#### 10.3.1 Methods

<code>__init__(self, ali)</code>
<code>getFileName(self)</code>
Get the file name of the model file.

<b>createSimpleModel</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>protein</i> )
---

Establish a simple model (e.g., one type).
--

<b>createModel</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>models</i> , <i>partnames</i> , <i>ranges</i> )
---

Establish a more complex model.
---------------------------------

<b>close</b> ( <i>self</i> )
------------------------------

Delete file.
--------------

## 11 Module *Pylogeny.raxml*

Python interface for RAxML executable.

### 11.1 Variables

Name	Description
<code>RX_EXECUTABLE</code>	<b>Value:</b> 'raxmlHPC'
<code>__package__</code>	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

### 11.2 Class *raxml*

#### 11.2.1 Methods

<b><code>__init__</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>inp_align</i> , <i>out_file</i> , <i>model</i> =None, <i>is_Protein</i> =True, <i>interTrees</i> =False, <i>alg</i> =None, <i>startingTree</i> =None, <i>rapid</i> =False, <i>slow</i> =False, <i>optimizeBootstrap</i> =False, <i>numboot</i> =100, <i>log</i> =None, <i>wdir</i> =None)
---

<b><code>getInstructionString</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
--

<b><code>runFunction</code></b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>alg</i> )
--

<b><code>run</code></b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

## 12 Module *Pylogeny.rearrangement*

Phylogenetic tree structure encapsulation; allow rearrangement of said structure. Tree rearrangements inducing other topologies include Nearest Neighbor Interchange (NNI), Subtree Pruning and Regrafting (SPR), and Tree Bisection and Reconstruction (TBR). Each of these describe a transfer of one node in phylogenetic trees from one parent of a tree to a new parent. Respectively, these operators describe transformations that are subsets of those possible by the successive operator. For example, an NNI operator can perform transformations that are a subset of the transformations possible by the SPR operator.

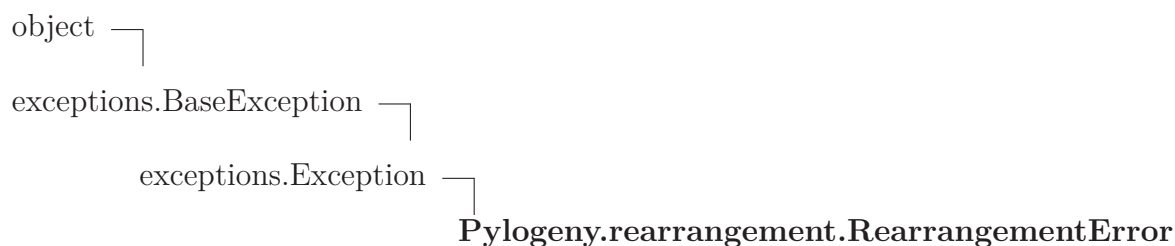
### 12.1 Functions

**dup**(*topo*, *where*=None)

### 12.2 Variables

Name	Description
TYPE_NNI	<b>Value:</b> 2
TYPE_SPR	<b>Value:</b> 1
TYPE_TBR	<b>Value:</b> 3
__package__	<b>Value:</b> 'Pylogeny'

### 12.3 Class *RearrangementError*



#### 12.3.1 Methods

**\_\_init\_\_**(*self*, *val*)

*x*.**\_\_init\_\_**(...) initializes *x*; see `help(type(x))` for signature

Overrides: `object.__init__` `exitit`(inherited documentation)

```

__str__(self)

str(x)

Overrides: object.__str__ extit(inherited documentation)

```

### *Inherited from exceptions.Exception*

```
__new__()
```

### *Inherited from exceptions.BaseException*

```

__delattr__(), __getattr__(), __getitem__(), __getslice__(), __reduce__(),
__repr__(), __setattr__(), __setstate__(), __unicode__()

```

### *Inherited from object*

```
__format__(), __hash__(), __reduce_ex__(), __sizeof__(), __subclasshook__()
```

## 12.3.2 Properties

Name	Description
<i>Inherited from exceptions.BaseException</i> args, message	
<i>Inherited from object</i> __class__	

## 12.4 Class rearrangement

Encapsulates a single rearrangement move of type SPR, NNI, ...

### 12.4.1 Methods

```

__init__(self, struct, type, targ, dest)

```

Initialize by providing a pointer to a base topology, a target branch to be moved, and its destination.

```

getType(self)

```

Get the type of movement.

```
isNNI(self)
```



<b>isSPR</b> ( <i>self</i> )
------------------------------

<b>isTBR</b> ( <i>self</i> )
------------------------------

<b>toTopology</b> ( <i>self</i> )
-----------------------------------

Commit the actual move and return the topology.
---

<b>toNewick</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---------------------------------

Commit the move but do not create a new structure. Only retrieve resultant Newick string; will be more efficient.
---

<b>toTree</b> ( <i>self</i> )
-------------------------------

Commit the move and transform to tree object.
---

<b>doMove</b> ( <i>self</i> )
-------------------------------

<b>__str__</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--------------------------------

## 12.5 Class topology

Encapsulate a tree topology, wrapping the newick tree structure. Is immutable.

### 12.5.1 Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>t=None</i> , <i>rerootToLeaf=True</i> , <i>toLeaf=None</i> )
---

Initialize structure with a top-level internal node OR nothing.
---

<b>rerootToLeaf</b> ( <i>self</i> , <i>toleaf=None</i> )
--

PRIVATE: Reroots the given tree structure such that it is rooted nearest the lowest-order leaf.
---

<b>getRoot</b> ( <i>self</i> )
--------------------------------

Return the top-level, root, node of the tree.
---

<b>getInternalNodes</b> ( <i>self</i> )
---

<b>getBranches</b> ( <i>self</i> )
------------------------------------

**getLeaves**(*self*)

**getBipartitions**(*self*)

Get all bipartitions.

**getStrBipartitionFromBranch**(*self*, *br*)

Given a branch, return corresponding bipartition.

**getBranchFromStrBipartition**(*self*, *bip*)

Given a bipartition of taxa, return a branch that creates that partition of tree taxa.

**getBranchFromBipartition**(*self*, *bip*)

Given a bipartition object, return a branch that creates that partition of taxa.

**lockBranch**(*self*, *branch*)

Given a branch, lock it such that no transitions can ever occur across it.

**move**(*self*, *branch*, *destination*, *returnStruct=True*)

Move a branch and attach to a destination branch. Return new structure, or return merely the resultant Newick string.

**SPR**(*self*, *branch*, *destination*)

Perform an SPR move of a branch to a destination branch, creating a new node there. Returns a rearrangement structure (not the actual new structure) that can then be polled for the actual move; this is in order to save memory.

**NNI**(*self*, *branch*, *destination*)

Perform an NNI move of a branch to a destination, only if that destination branch is a parent's parent or a parent's sibling. Returns a rearrangement structure (not the actual new structure) that can then be polled for the actual move; this is in order to save memory.

**iterSPRForBranch**(*self*, *br*, *flip=True*)

Consider all valid SPR moves for a given branch in the topology and yield all possible rearrangements as a generator.

**allSPRForBranch**(*self*, *br*, *flip*=True)

Consider all valid SPR moves for a given branch in the topology and return all possible rearrangements.

**allSPR**(*self*)

Consider all valid SPR moves for a given topology and return all possible rearrangements.

**iterNNIForBranch**(*self*, *br*, *flip*=True)

Consider all valid NNI moves for a given branch in the topology and yield all possible rearrangements as a generator.

**allNNIForBranch**(*self*, *br*, *flip*=True)

Consider all valid NNI moves for a given branch in the topology and return all possible rearrangements.

**allNNI**(*self*)

Consider all valid NNI moves for a given topology and return all possible rearrangements.

**allType**(*self*, *type*=1)

Consider all valid moves of a given rearrangement operator for a given topology. Uses a given rearrangement operator type defined in this module. For example, calling this function by providing TYPE\_NNI as the type will iterate over all NNI operations. By default, the type is TYPE\_SPR.

**iterTypeForBranch**(*self*, *br*, *type*=1, *flip*=True)

Iterate over all possible rearrangements for a branch using a given rearrangement operator type defined in this module. For example, calling this function by providing TYPE\_NNI as the type will iterate over all NNI operations. By default, the type is TYPE\_SPR.

**fromNewick**(*self*, *newickstr*)

Alias for parse().

**parse**(*self*, *newickstr*)

Parse a newick string and assign the tree to this object. Cannot already be initialized with a tree.

**toNewick**(*self*)

Return the newick string of the tree.

**toUnrootedNewick**(*self*)

Return the newick string of the tree as an unrooted topology with a multifurcating top-level node.

**toTree**(*self*)

Return the tree object for this topology.

**toUnrootedTree**(*self*)

Return the tree object of the unrooted version of this topology.

**\_\_str\_\_**(*self*)

Return the newick string of the tree.

## 13 Module Pylogeny.scoring

Phylogenetic tree scoring.

### 13.1 Functions

**getLogLikelihoodForTopology**(*topo*, *alignment*)

Acquire log-likelihood via C library libpll. Parameters: rearrangement.topology object and alignment object.

**getLogLikelihood**(*tree*, *alignment*)

Acquire log-likelihood via C library libpll. Parameters: newick.tree object and alignment object.

**getParsimony**(*newick*, *alignment*)

Acquire parsimony via a C++ implementation. Parameters: newick string and alignment object.

**getParsimonyForTopology**(*topology*, *alignment*)

Acquire parsimony via a C++ implementation. Parameters: rearrangement.topology and alignment object.

**getParsimonyFromProfiles**(*newick*, *profiles*)

Acquire parsimony via a C++ implementation. Parameters: newick string and parsimony.profile\_set object.

**getParsimonyFromProfilesForTopology**(*topology*, *profiles*)

Acquire parsimony via a C++ implementation. Parameters: rearrangement.topology and parsimony.profile\_set object.

### 13.2 Variables

Name	Description
__package__	Value: 'Pylogeny'

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