

Pytraj: Interactive data analysis for molecular dynamics simulations

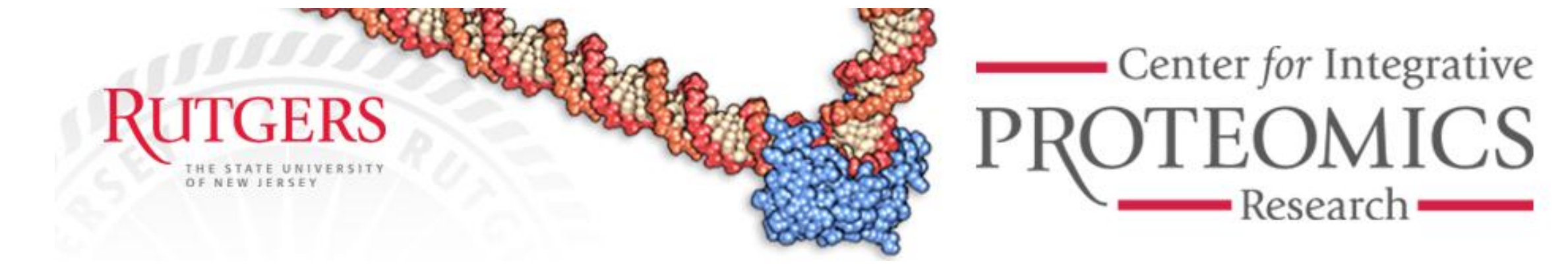


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Introduction

We describe here the overall design of pytraj, a Python front-end for CPPTRAJ, which is a popular data analysis program in Amber. Its source code is freely available via GitHub:<https://github.com/Amber-MD/pytraj>. Pytraj exposes the flexibility and functionality of cpptraj (more than 100 types of analysis such as coordinate RMSD, radius of gyration, automatic imaging, etc) to the Python ecosystem (NumPy (high performance array), Jupyter Notebook (a web application that allows sharing of documents with live code), pandas (a high-performance data analysis tool), and many others). In addition to supporting analysis via CPPTRAJ functions, pytraj enables users to perform trajectory analysis in parallel with different parallelization schemes (OpenMP from CPPTRAJ, multiprocessing in Python or MPI from mpi4py). Pytraj also supports trajectory visualization in Jupyter Notebook by using NGL Viewer as backend.

Features

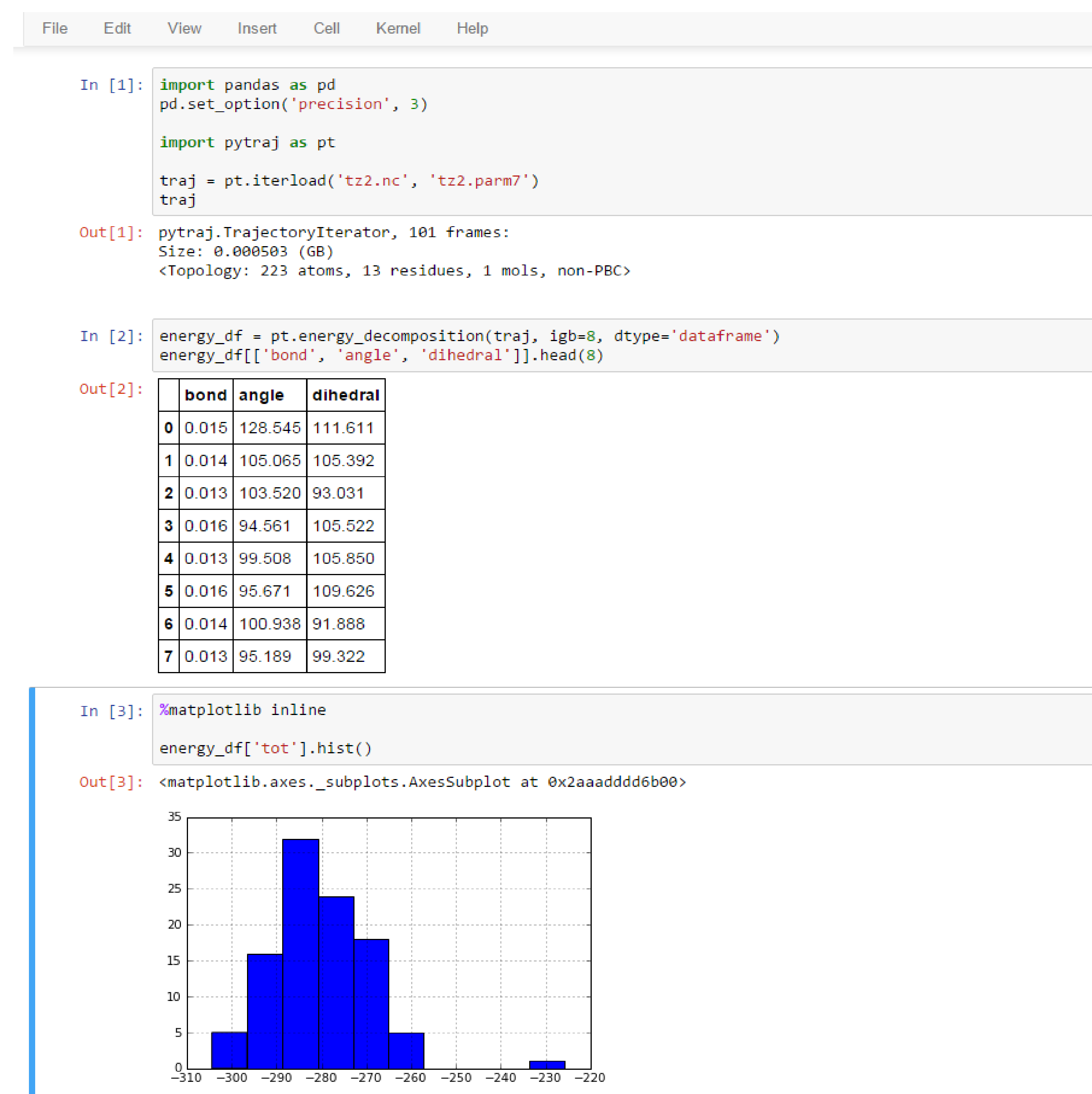
- support more than 80 types of data analyses (rmsd, radgyr, autoimage, pca, clustering,...)
- read/write various file formats (.nc, .dcd, .trr, .pdb, .mol2, ...)
- fast (core codes were written in C++ and Cython) support parallel calculation with trivial installation (openmp, multiprocessing, mpi, ...)
- interactive analysis with large trajectory data that does not fit to memory
- many more with comprehensive tutorials:

<http://amber-md.github.io/pytraj/latest/tutorials/>

Integrate with NGL trajectory viewer in Jupyter notebook



Integrate with Python's ecosystem



Easy parallel calculation

```
In [7]: import pytraj as pt
import numpy as np
np.set_printoptions(precision=2)

traj = pt.iterload('tz2.nc', 'tz2.parm7')
traj

Out[7]: pytraj.TrajectoryIterator, 101 frames:
Size: 0.000503 (GB)
<Topology: 223 atoms, 13 residues, 1 mols, non-PBC>

In [8]: # Serial
pt.rmsd(traj, ref=0, mask='@CA')

Out[8]: array([[ 1.95e-07,  2.55e+00,  4.22e+00, ...,  4.97e+00,  5.54e+00,
                  4.83e+00]])

In [9]: # Parallel
pt.pmap(pt.rmsd, traj, ref=0, mask='@CA', n_cores=8)

Out[9]: OrderedDict([('RMSD_00001',
                          array([ 1.95e-07,  2.55e+00,  4.22e+00, ...,  4.97e+00,  5.54e+00,
                                  4.83e+00]))])
```

Software availability

- **pytraj**: <https://github.com/Amber-MD/pytraj>
 - pytraj will be available in AMBER16
 - doc: <http://amber-md.github.io/pytraj/>
- **cpptraj**: <https://github.com/Amber-MD/cpptraj>
 - also in AMBER
- **nglview**: <https://github.com/arose/nglview>

References

1. Daniel R. Roe and Thomas E. Cheatham, III, "PTRAJ and CPPTRAJ: Software for Processing and Analysis of Molecular Dynamics Trajectory Data". J. Chem. Theory Comput., 2013, 9 (7), pp 3084-3095.
2. Rose, A. S.; Hildebrand, P. W., NGL Viewer: a web application for molecular visualization. *Nucleic Acids Research* **2015**.
3. <http://jupyter.org/>

```
# Load pytraj
In [1]: import pytraj as pt

# Load amber netcdf file
In [2]: traj = pt.iterload('tz2.nc', 'tz2.parm7')

In [3]: traj
Out[3]:
pytraj.TrajectoryIterator, 101 frames:
Size: 0.000503 (GB)
<Topology: 223 atoms, 13 residues, 1 mols, non-PBC>

# perform analysis
In [4]: data = pt.molsurf(traj, mask='!@H=')

In [5]: data
Out[5]:
array([[ 1308.20650442,  1282.93883304,  1266.44646555, ...,  1168.2443778 ,
         1178.70291104,  1180.73997721]])

# plotting
# write to disk in DCD format
In [6]: pt.write_traj('charming.dcd', traj, overwrite=True)
```