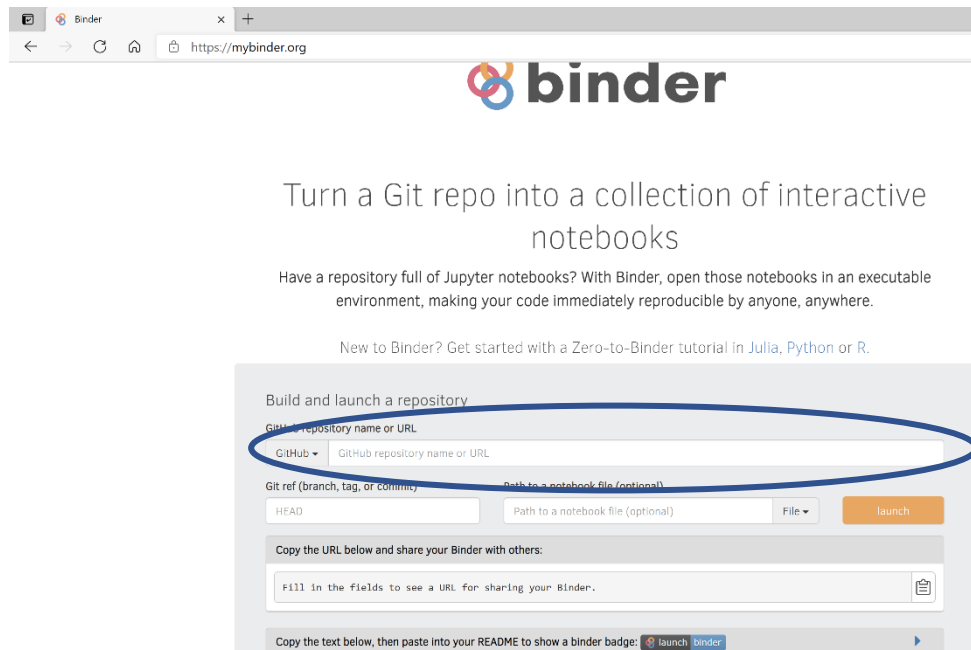


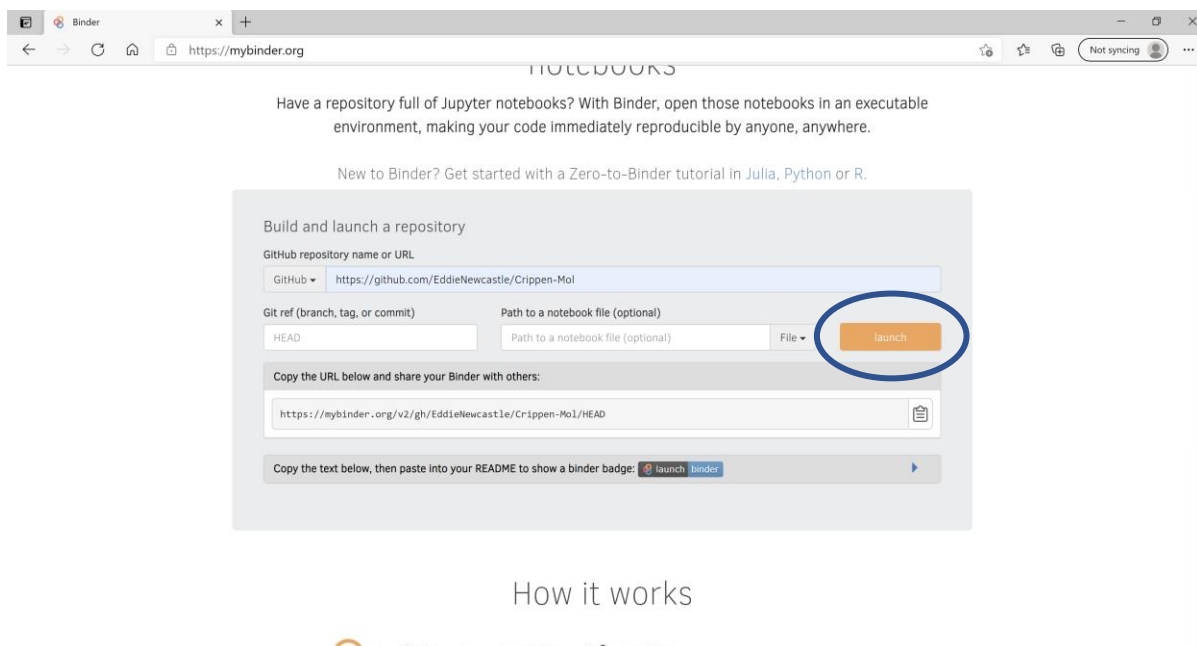
1) Open browser and type mybinder.org

SHOULD HAVE A SCREEN LIKE THE ONE BELOW



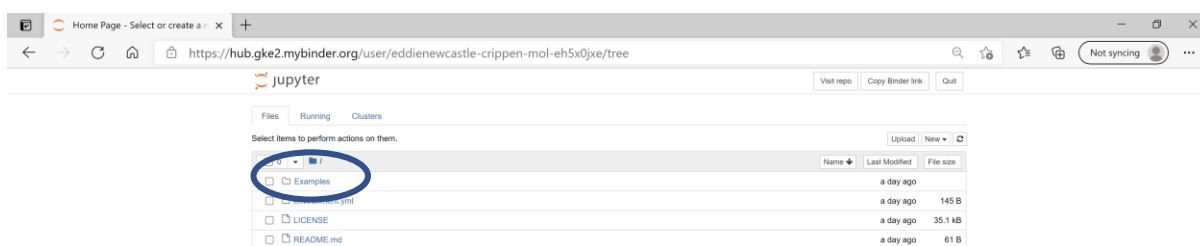
2) In the “GitHub repository name or URL” input <https://github.com/EddieNewcastle/Crippen-Mol>

Then click launch

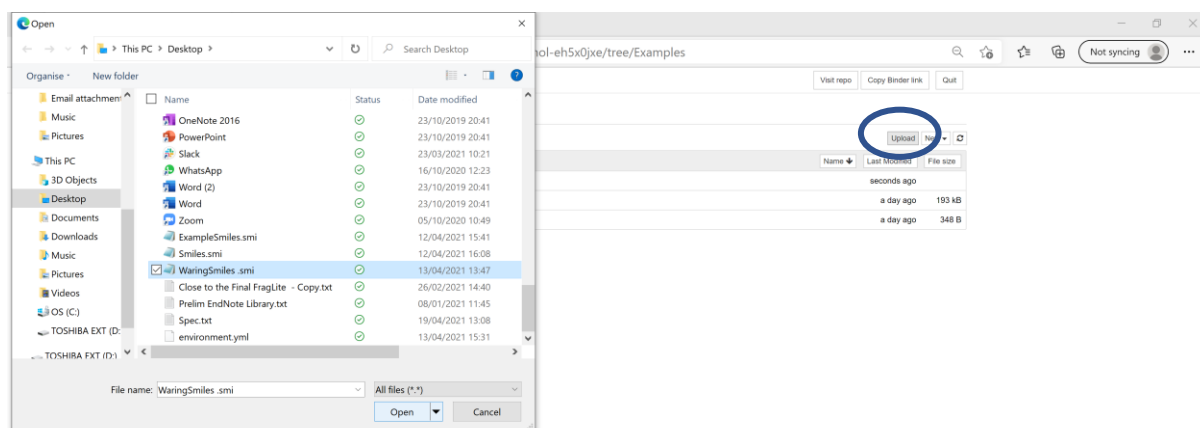


SHOULD TAKE SOME TIME TO LOAD BUT BE PATIENT

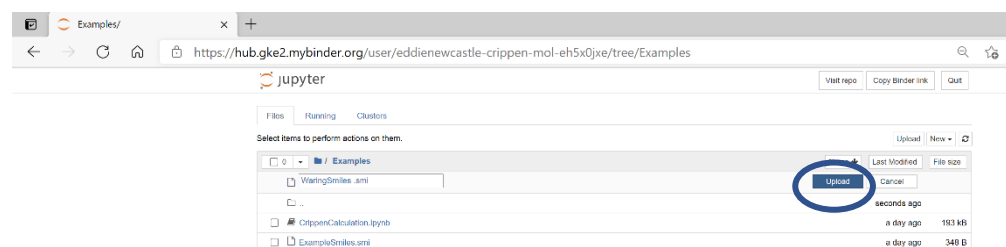
3) Click on Example file



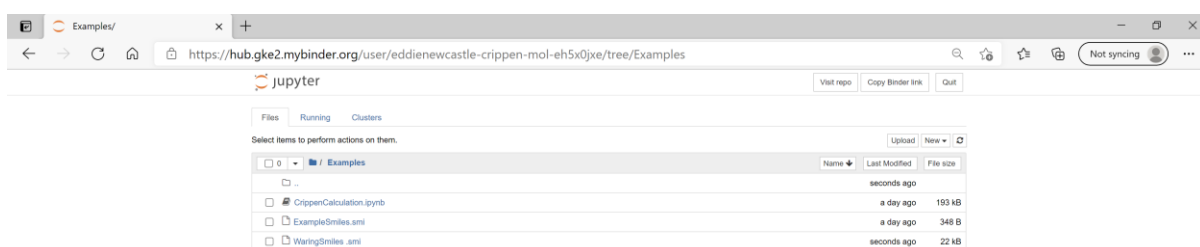
4) In the Example file – Click upload and then select the relevant SMILES file and click open.



5) Click upload.



SCREEN SHOULD LOOK LIKE THIS



6) Now click on CrippenCalculation.ipynb

Should look like this

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title 'CrippenCalculation'. The code in the first cell includes imports for rdkit.Chem, rdkit.Chem.Crippen, rdkit.Chem.Draw, rdkit.Chem.Draw.IPythonConsole, rdkit.Chem.Draw.MolDrawing, rdkit.Chem.Draw.DrawingOptions, rdkit.Chem.MolStandardize, and numpy. The second cell contains a function to load a SMILES file, calculate the number of SMILES, and draw a grid of molecules. The output shows a grid of 337 molecules, with a warning message indicating that the list of molecules was truncated to 50 for display.

7) Replace ExampleSmiles.smi for the SMILES file uploaded.

The file I uploaded was called WaringSmiles .smi

The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface, but the file name 'ExampleSmiles.smi' in the code has been replaced with 'WaringSmiles.smi'. The output shows a grid of 337 molecules, with a warning message indicating that the list of molecules was truncated to 50 for display. The file name 'WaringSmiles.smi' is circled in blue in the code.

8) Once the ExampleSmiles have been changed to the uploaded file name. We click on the top of the cell of the first line.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "CrippenCalculation" in a web browser. The URL is <https://hub.gke2.mybinder.org/user/eddieneycastle-crippen-mol-eh5x0je/notebooks/Examples/CrippenCalculation.ipynb>. The notebook has two cells. The first cell contains the following code:

```
In [1]: from rdkit.Chem import AllChem
from rdkit.Chem import Crippen
from rdkit.Chem.Draw import IPythonConsole
from rdkit.Chem.Draw import MolDrawing, DrawingOptions
from rdkit.Chem import MolStandardize
import numpy as np
```

A blue circle highlights the top of this cell. The second cell contains the following code:

```
In [2]: #Loading smi file, Calculating the number of SMILES and a nice diagram of the SMILES
Smiles_File_Name = './MoringSmiles.smi'

with open(Smiles_File_Name, "r") as ins:
    smiles = []
    for line in ins:
        smiles.append(line.split('\n')[0])
    print('Testing # of SMILES:', len(smiles))
    mols = [Chem.MolFromSmiles(smi) for smi in smiles]
    Draw.MolToGridImage(mols, molPerRow=10, subimgSize=(150, 150))

Testing # of SMILES: 337

/srv/conda/envs/notebook/lib/python3.6/site-packages/rdkit/Chem/Draw/IPythonConsole.py:183: UserWarning: Truncating the list
of molecules to be displayed to 50. Change the maxMols value to display more.
  % (maxMols))

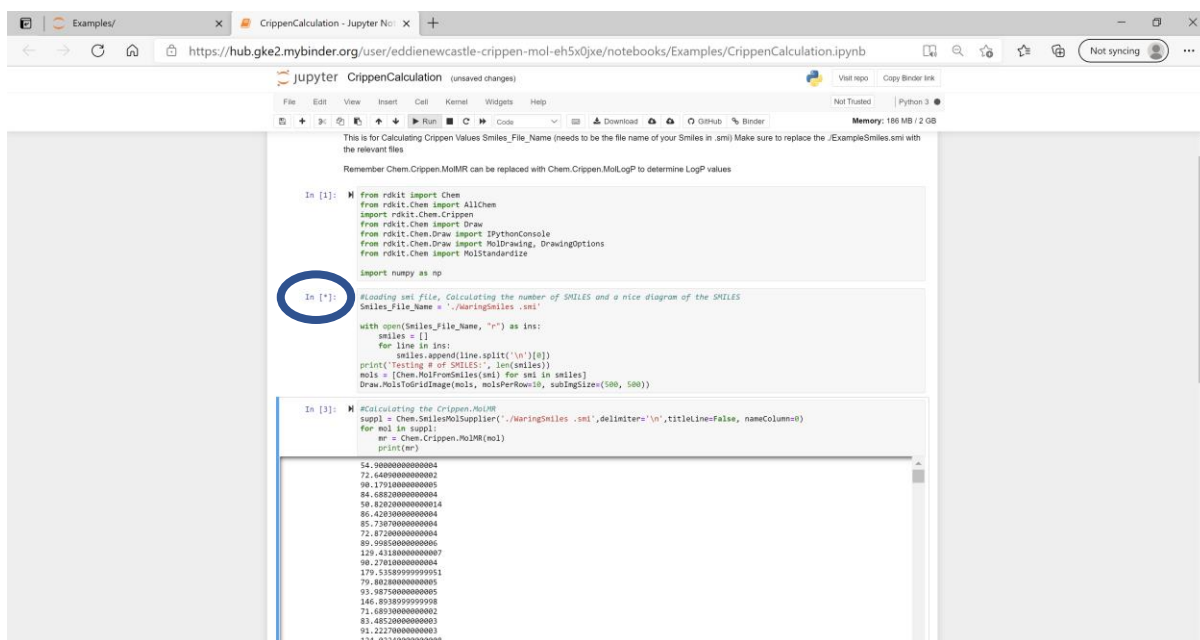
Out[2]:
```

The output of the second cell shows a grid of 50 chemical structures, arranged in 5 rows and 10 columns.

9) Then hit run to cycle through each of the lines. Running through each of the lines runs through the code.

The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface as before. The first cell is selected, and a blue circle highlights the "Run" button in the toolbar. The second cell is also visible, showing the same code and output as in the previous screenshot.

10) A (*) indicates that the program is running.



```
This is for Calculating Crippen Values Smiles_File_Name (needs to be the file name of your Smiles in .smi) Make sure to replace the ./ExampleSmiles.smi with the relevant files  
Remember Chem.Crippen.MolMR can be replaced with Chem.Crippen.MolLogP to determine LogP values
```

```
In [1]: from rdkit.Chem import Chem  
from rdkit.Chem import AllChem  
import rdkit.Chem.Crippen  
from rdkit.Chem import Draw  
from rdkit.Chem.Draw import IPythonConsole  
from rdkit.Chem.Draw import MolDrawing, DrawingOptions  
from rdkit.Chem import MolStandardize  
  
import numpy as np
```

```
In [*]: #loading smi file, Calculating the number of SMILES and a nice diagram of the SMILES  
Smiles_File_Name = './WarningSmiles .smi'  
  
with open(Smiles_File_Name, "r") as ins:  
    smiles = []  
    for line in ins:  
        smiles.append(line.split('\n')[0])  
print('Testing # of SMILES: ', len(smiles))  
mols = [Chem.MolFromSmiles(smi) for smi in smiles]  
Draw.MolToGridImage(mols, molPerRow=10, subImgSize=(500, 500))
```

```
In [3]: #Calculating the Crippen.MolMR  
suppl = Chem.SmilesMolSupplier('./WarningSmiles .smi',delimiter='\n',titleLine=False, nameColumn=0)  
for mol in suppl:  
    mr = Chem.Crippen.MolMR(mol)  
    print(mr)
```

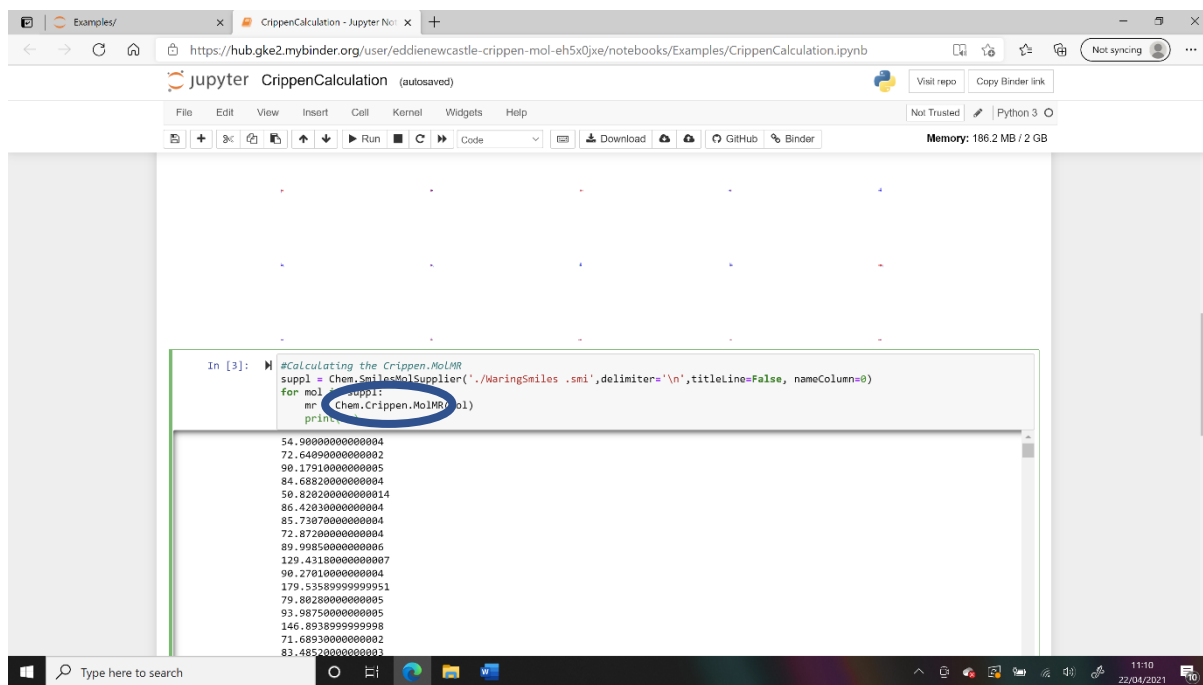
```
54.900000000000004  
72.640000000000002  
90.179100000000005  
84.680200000000004  
50.8202000000000014  
86.420200000000004  
85.730700000000004  
72.872000000000004  
80.000000000000006  
129.411800000000007  
98.276100000000004  
179.535899999999951  
79.802800000000005  
93.987500000000005  
146.89389999999998  
71.689300000000002  
83.485200000000003  
91.222700000000003  
124.821400000000008
```

This program takes your input SMILES file and calculates the Crippen.MolMR, calculates Molecular Formula and calculates the number of atoms.

To export the data you can easily highlight the printed data and then copy and paste it into Excel/Notepad or wherever you need it.

If you want to calculate Chem.Crippen.MolLogP

1) Replace Chem.Crippen.MolMR to Chem.Crippen.MolLogP

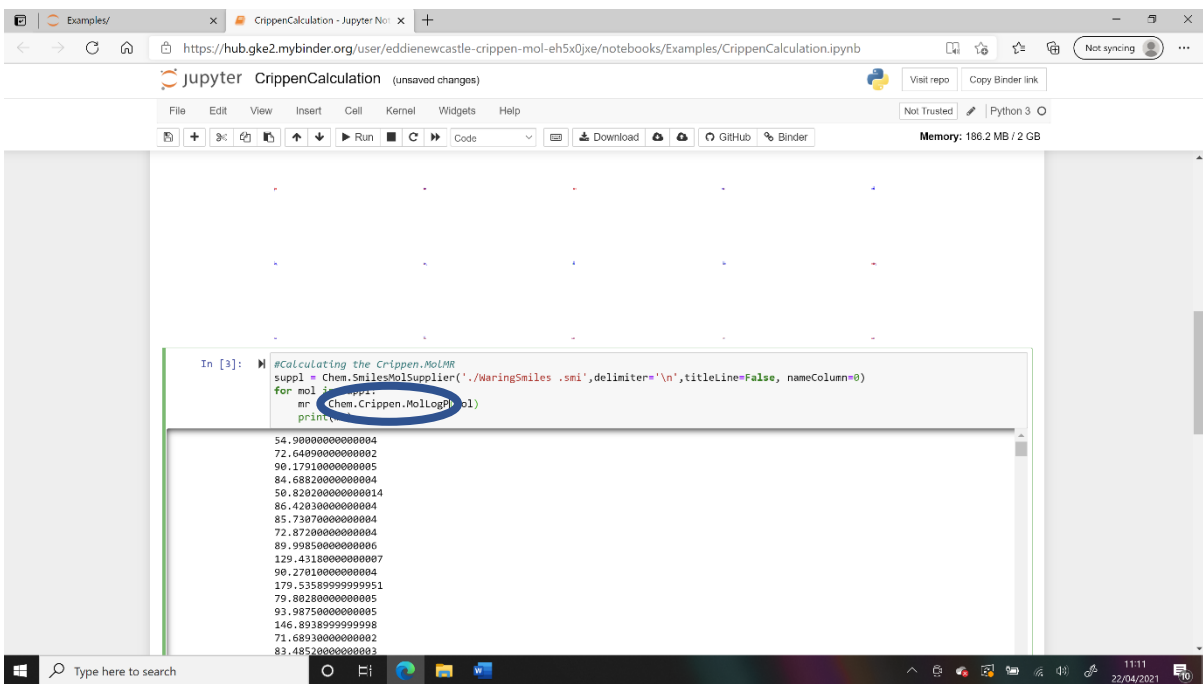


The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell. The code is as follows:

```
In [3]: #Calculating the Crippen.MolMR
suppl = Chem.SmilesMolSupplier('./WaringSmiles .smi',delimiter='\n',titleLine=False, nameColumn=0)
for mol in suppl:
    mr = Chem.Crippen.MolMR(mol)
    print(mr)
```

The output of the code is a list of 20 numerical values, which are the MolMR values for the molecules in the file. The values are: 54.980000000000004, 72.648900000000002, 90.179100000000005, 84.688200000000004, 50.828200000000014, 86.428300000000004, 85.738700000000004, 72.872800000000004, 89.998500000000006, 129.431800000000007, 90.270100000000004, 179.535899999999951, 79.882800000000005, 93.987500000000005, 146.89389999999998, 71.689300000000002, 83.485200000000003.

NOW IT SHOULD LOOK LIKE THIS



The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface, but the code has been modified to use Chem.Crippen.MolLogP instead of Chem.Crippen.MolMR. The code is as follows:

```
In [3]: #Calculating the Crippen.MolMR
suppl = Chem.SmilesMolSupplier('./WaringSmiles .smi',delimiter='\n',titleLine=False, nameColumn=0)
for mol in suppl:
    mr = Chem.Crippen.MolLogP(mol)
    print(mr)
```

The output of the code is the same list of 20 numerical values as in the previous screenshot, indicating that the MolLogP values are identical to the MolMR values for these molecules.

Examples/ x CrippenCalculation - Jupyter No: x +

https://hub.gke2.mybinder.org/user/eddieneycastle-crippen-mol-e5x0jxe/notebooks/Examples/CrippenCalculation.ipynb

jupyter CrippenCalculation (unsaved changes)

Visit repo Copy Binder link

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Run Code Download GitHub Binder

Memory: 186.2 MB / 2 GB

```
In [10]: #Calculating the Crippen MolMR
suppl = Chem.SmilesMolSupplier('./WaringSmiles.smi',delimiter='\n',titleLine=False, nameColumn=0)
for mol in suppl:
    mr = Chem.Crippen.MolLogP(mol)
    print(mr)
```

```
54.900000000000004
72.640900000000002
90.179100000000005
84.688200000000004
50.820200000000014
86.428300000000004
85.730700000000004
72.872000000000004
89.998500000000006
129.431800000000007
90.270100000000004
179.535899999999951
79.802800000000005
93.987500000000005
146.89389999999998
71.689300000000002
83.485200000000003
91.222700000000003
124.022400000000008
67.103500000000001
```

```
In [4]: #Calculating Molecular Formula
for mol in suppl:
    MolForm = Chem.rdMolDescriptors.CalcMolFormula(mol)
    print(MolForm)
```

The screenshot displays a JupyterLab environment with a notebook titled "CrippenCalculation". The interface includes a top navigation bar with icons for file management, a toolbar with options like "Run", "Download", and "GitHub", and a status bar indicating "Memory: 186.2 MB / 2 GB".

The notebook contains two code cells:

In [11]: `#Calculating the Crippen.MolMR`
`suppl = Chem.SmilesMolSupplier('./WaringSmiles.smi', delimiter='\\n', titleline=False, nameColumn=0)`
`for mol in suppl:`
 `mr = Chem.Crippen.MolLogP(mol)`
 `print(mr)`

The output of the first cell is a list of 14 numerical values representing MolMR values:

```
1.5602
2.6422
2.8843000000000005
2.4083200000000007
0.6163
1.9509199999999998
1.1235999999999995
2.7597000000000014
3.2609000000000012
5.4065000000000007
2.7183000000000006
4.3281400000000004
1.8503000000000003
2.1976000000000004
4.5903200000000003
1.3435
2.9644200000000005
4.0189000000000003
6.5761000000000006
-0.051700000000000134
```

In [4]: `#Calculating Molecular Formula`
`for mol in suppl:`
 `MolForm = Chem.rdMolDescriptors.CalcMolFormula(mol)`
 `print(MolForm)`