#@title Drug Design

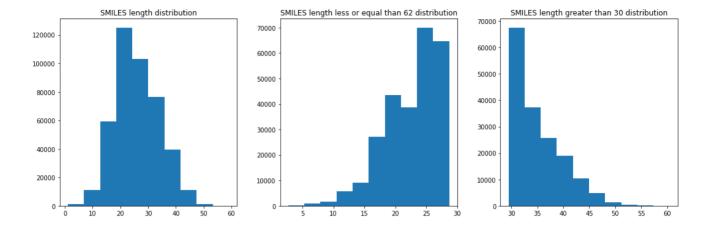
Drug Design

```
# from google.colab import drive
# drive.mount("/content/drive")
# Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras
from keras import layers
from keras.models import Model
from keras import metrics
from keras import backend as K
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
import warnings
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tgdm import tgdm
import random
# Set environment variables and clear sessions
K.clear session()
np.random.seed(237)
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
tf.compat.v1.disable eager execution()
%matplotlib inline
## Import Dataset from drive for Smile representation of drug molecules:
## Source for data: https://zinc.docking.org/substances/subsets/AA/
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/MoleculeSythesis/dataset/AA.csv'
data.head()
```

```
zinc id
                                                             smiles
0 ZINC000000008151
                       C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](CO)O[C@@H](O)[C@@H]1N
                   CC[C@@H]1[C@@H](N)[C@@H](O)O[C@@H](CO)[C@@H]1O
1 ZINC00000008153
2 ZINC000000008155
                       CC1(C)[C@@H](N)[C@@H](O)O[C@@H](CO)[C@@H]1O
3 ZINC00000018276
                              CS[C@@H]1CN[C@@H](CO)[C@H](O)[C@H]1O
                           CS[C@@H]1[C@@H](O)CN[C@@H](CO)[C@@H]1O
4 ZINC00000018279
```

```
#### Plot distribution of smile molecules vs the molecule length
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 3, figsize = (15, 5))
axes[0].set title("SMILES length distribution")
axes[0].hist(data['smiles'].str.len(), align = 'left')
axes[1].set_title("SMILES length less or equal than 62 distribution")
axes[1].hist(data[data['smiles'].str.len() <= 30]['smiles'].str.len(), align = 'lef</pre>
```

```
axes[2].set_title("SMILES length greater than 30 distribution")
axes[2].hist(data[data['smiles'].str.len() > 30]['smiles'].str.len(), align = 'left
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
# Super set of characters used for smile generations
SMILES CHARS = [' ',
                  '#', '%', '(', ')', '+', '-', '.', '/',
                  '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9',
                  '=', '@',
                  'A', 'B', 'C', 'F', 'H', 'I', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P',
                  'R', 'S', 'T', 'V', 'X', 'Z',
                  '[', '\\', ']',
                       'b', 'c', 'e', 'g', 'i', 'l', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'r', 's',
                  't', 'u'
]
#### Create dictionaries from character set for encoding and decoding smiles
encoder dict = dict( (c,i) for i,c in enumerate( SMILES CHARS ) )
decoder_dict = dict( (i,c) for i,c in enumerate( SMILES_CHARS ) )
print(encoder dict)
print(decoder dict)
    {' ': 0, '#': 1, '%': 2, '(': 3, ')': 4, '+': 5, '-': 6, '.': 7, '/': 8, '0':
    {0: ' ', 1: '#', 2: '%', 3: '(', 4: ')', 5: '+', 6: '-', 7: '.', 8: '/', 9: 'C
smiles_data = data['smiles'][:250000]
smiles_data = np.array(smiles_data).reshape(-1)
print('Number of mols: '+str(len(smiles data)))
idx = [i for i, x in enumerate(smiles data) if <math>len(x) \le 120]
print('Number of valid mols: '+str(len(idx)))
smiles data = smiles data[idx]
print('Getting a unique character set...')
```

```
Number of mols: 250000
    Number of valid mols: 250000
    Getting a unique character set...
char set = set()
for i in tqdm(range(len(smiles data))):
    smiles data[i] = smiles data[i].ljust(62)
    char set = char set.union(set(smiles data[i]))
char set list = sorted(list(char set))
print('Number of characters: '+str(len(char set list)))
                  250000/250000 [00:00<00:00, 396205.17it/s]Number of character
def one hot encoder( smiles ):
   X = np.zeros( ( 62, len( SMILES CHARS ) ) )
    for i, c in enumerate( smiles ):
        X[i, encoder dict[c]] = 1
    return X
def one hot decoder( X ):
    smi = ''
   X = X.argmax(axis=-1)
    for i in X:
        smi += decoder_dict[i]
   return smi
x = []
for i in data['smiles'][:500]:
    x.append(one hot encoder(i))
arr = np.array(x)
arr = arr.reshape(-1,62,56,1)
arr.shape
    (500, 62, 56, 1)
#### Basic VAE Keras implementatin used as reference for encoder and decoder layer
#### Link: https://zinc.docking.org/substances/subsets/AA/
img shape = (62, 56, 1)
latent_dim = 2
input img = keras.Input(shape=img shape)
x = layers.Conv1D(32, 7,
                  padding='same',
                  activation='relu',
                  )(input img)
x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3,
```

naddina='came'

```
paduting- same ,
                  activation='relu',
                  strides=(2, 2))(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3,
                  padding='same',
                  activation='relu')(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(128, 3,
                  padding='same',
                  activation='relu')(x)
shape before flattening = K.int shape(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dense(32, activation='relu')(x)
z mu = layers.Dense(latent dim)(x)
z log sigma = layers.Dense(latent dim)(x)
def sampling(args):
  z mu, z log sigma = args
  epsilon = K.random normal(shape=(K.shape(z mu)[0], latent dim),
  mean=0., stddev=1.)
  return z_mu + K.exp(z_log_sigma) * epsilon
z = layers.Lambda(sampling)([z mu, z log sigma])
decoder input = layers.Input(K.int shape(z)[1:])
x = layers.Dense(np.prod(shape before flattening[1:]),
                 activation='relu')(decoder_input)
x = layers.Reshape(shape before flattening[1:])(x)
x = layers.Conv2DTranspose(32, 3,
                           padding='same',
                           activation='relu',
                           strides=(2, 2))(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(1, 3,
                  padding='same',
                  activation='sigmoid')(x)
decoder = Model(decoder_input, x)
z decoded = decoder(z)
class CustomVariationalLayer(keras.layers.Layer):
    def vae loss(self, x, z decoded):
        x = K.flatten(x)
        z decoded = K.flatten(z decoded)
        xent_loss = keras.metrics.binary_crossentropy(x, z_decoded) #Recin loss
        kl loss = -5e-4 * K.mean(1 + z log sigma - K.sguare(z mu) - K.exp(z log sig
```

```
return K.mean(xent_loss + kl_loss)

def call(self, inputs):
    x = inputs[0]
    z_decoded = inputs[1]
    loss = self.vae_loss(x, z_decoded)
    self.add_loss(loss, inputs=inputs)
    return x

y = CustomVariationalLayer()([input_img, z_decoded])

# VAE model statement
```

vae.summary()

vae = Model(input img, y)

vae.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss=None)

WARNING:tensorflow:Output custom_variational_layer missing from loss dictionar Model: "model_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 62, 56, 1)]	0	
convld (ConvlD)	(None, 62, 56, 32)	256	input_1[0][0]
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 31, 28, 128)	36992	conv1d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 31, 28, 128)	147584	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 31, 28, 128)	147584	conv2d_1[0][C
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 111104)	0	conv2d_2[0][0
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	3555360	flatten[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66	dense[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66	dense[0][0]
lambda (Lambda)	(None, 2)	0	dense_1[0][0] dense_2[0][0]
model (Functional)	(None, 62, 56, 1)	370497	lambda[0][0]
custom_variational_layer (Custo	(None, 62, 56, 1)	0	input_1[0][0] model[0][0]

Total params: 4,258,405 Trainable params: 4,258,405 Non-trainable params: 0

batch_size=16

)

```
Train on 500 samples
Epoch 1/120
500/500 [==============] - 1s 2ms/sample - loss: 1568276.3942
Epoch 2/120
500/500 [============ ] - 0s 613us/sample - loss: 0.0442
Epoch 3/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 611us/sample - loss: 0.0378
Epoch 4/120
500/500 [============== ] - 0s 605us/sample - loss: 0.0358
Epoch 5/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 618us/sample - loss: 0.0348
Epoch 6/120
500/500 [============== ] - 0s 618us/sample - loss: 0.0342
Epoch 7/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 615us/sample - loss: 0.0338
Epoch 8/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 621us/sample - loss: 0.0335
Epoch 9/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 618us/sample - loss: 0.0333
Epoch 10/120
500/500 [============ ] - 0s 627us/sample - loss: 0.0330
Epoch 11/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 637us/sample - loss: 0.0326
Epoch 12/120
500/500 [=============] - 0s 618us/sample - loss: 0.0325
Epoch 13/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 625us/sample - loss: 0.0322
Epoch 14/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 639us/sample - loss: 0.0324
Epoch 15/120
500/500 [==============] - 0s 625us/sample - loss: 0.0320
Epoch 16/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 615us/sample - loss: 0.0322
Epoch 17/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 611us/sample - loss: 0.0319
Epoch 18/120
500/500 [============== ] - 0s 617us/sample - loss: 0.0316
Epoch 19/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 612us/sample - loss: 0.0314
Epoch 20/120
500/500 [=============] - 0s 609us/sample - loss: 0.0313
Epoch 21/120
500/500 [==============] - 0s 611us/sample - loss: 0.0312
Epoch 22/120
500/500 [============] - 0s 610us/sample - loss: 0.0310
Epoch 23/120
500/500 [=============] - 0s 608us/sample - loss: 0.0309
Epoch 24/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 633us/sample - loss: 0.0307
Epoch 25/120
500/500 [==============] - 0s 621us/sample - loss: 0.0306
Epoch 26/120
500/500 [============== ] - 0s 615us/sample - loss: 0.0305
Epoch 27/120
500/500 [============= ] - 0s 618us/sample - loss: 0.0303
Epoch 28/120
500/500 [============== ] - 0s 614us/sample - loss: 0.0304
Epoch 29/120
```

```
### Predicting Molecules from Latent space
result = []

for i in random.sample(range(1, 10000000), 100):
   for j in random.sample(range(1, 10000000), 100):
    sample_vector = np.array([[i,j]])
    res = decoder.predict(sample_vector)
    res = res[0].reshape(62,56)
    result.append(one_hot_decoder(res).replace(' ',''))
set(result)
```