
opentargets Documentation

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Andrea Pierleoni

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opentargets-py is the official python client for the [Open Targets REST API](#).

This client allows you to query the API automatically handling all the calls and returning data in a pythonic way.

Main advantages of using the client versus querying the REST API directly:

- Include wrappers for all public methods, with query validation
- Tools for the most common calls (E.g. get data for a target gene symbol even if you do not know its Ensembl Gene Id)
- Supports automatic retrieval of paginated results with an iterator pattern
- Easily save query results as JSON, CSV or Excel file
- Handles Authentication
- Handles fair usage limits transparently
- Follows HTTP cache as set by the REST API
- Experimental HTTP2 support for better performance (beware the client library is in alpha)

This client is supported for Python 3.5 and higher. Works with lower versions (including python 2.7) on a best effort basis. Take a look at the [Tutorial](#) to get an idea of what you can do.

CHAPTER 1

Installation

```
pip install opentargets
```

or directly from github

```
pip install git+git://github.com/opentargets/opentargets-py.git
```

Get the source code (or make your own fork) on GitHub : [opentargets/opentargets-py](https://github.com/opentargets/opentargets-py)

2.1 Tutorial

2.1.1 Quick Start

import the high level client

```
from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
ot = OpenTargetsClient()
```

or if you have an API key

```
from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
ot = OpenTargetsClient(auth_app_name=<YOUR_APIKEY_APPNAME>, auth_secret=<YOUR_APIKEY_
↳SECRET>,)
```

search for a target:

```
search_result = ot.search('BRAF')
print(search_result[0])
```

search associations for a target:

```
a_for_target = ot.get_associations_for_target('BRAF')
for a in a_for_target:
    print(a['id'], a['association_score']['overall'])
```

search associations for a disease:

```
a_for_disease = ot.get_associations_for_disease('cancer')
```

get an association by id:

```
print(ot.get_association('ENSG00000157764-EFO_0005803')[0])
```

get evidence for a target:

```
e_for_target = ot.get_evidence_for_target('BRAF')
for evidence_json in e_for_target.to_json():
    print(evidence_json)
```

get evidence for a disease:

```
e_for_disease = ot.get_evidence_for_disease('medulloblastoma')
```

get an evidence by id:

```
print(ot.get_evidence('5cf863da265c32d112ff4fc3bfc25ab3')[0])
```

get stats about the release:

```
print(ot.get_stats().info)
```

use incremental filter:

```
>>> from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
>>> client = OpenTargetsClient()
>>> response = client.filter_associations()
>>> response
<opentargets.conn.IterableResult object at 0x105c32d68>
>>> print(response)
2484000 Results found
>>> response.filter(target='ENSG00000157764')
>>> print(response)
865 Results found | parameters: {'target': 'ENSG00000157764'}
>>> response.filter(direct=True)
>>> print(response)
454 Results found | parameters: {'target': 'ENSG00000157764', 'direct': True}
>>> response.filter(scorevalue_min=0.2)
>>> print(response)
156 Results found | parameters: {'scorevalue_min': 0.2, 'target': 'ENSG00000157764',
↳ 'direct': True}
>>> response.filter(therapeutic_area='efo_0000701')
>>> print(response)
12 Results found | parameters: {'therapeutic_area': 'efo_0000701', 'scorevalue_min': 0.2, 'target': 'ENSG00000157764', 'direct': True}
↳ 0.2, 'target': 'ENSG00000157764', 'direct': True}
>>> for i, r in enumerate(response):
...     print(i, r['id'], r['association_score']['overall'], r['disease']['efo_info']['label'])
...
0 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0000756 1.0 melanoma
1 ENSG00000157764-Orphanet_1340 1.0 Cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome
2 ENSG00000157764-Orphanet_648 1.0 Noonan syndrome
3 ENSG00000157764-Orphanet_500 1.0 LEOPARD syndrome
4 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0002617 1.0 metastatic melanoma
5 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0000389 0.9975053926198617 cutaneous melanoma
6 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0004199 0.6733333333333333 dysplastic nevus
7 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0002894 0.6638888888888889 amelanotic skin melanoma
8 ENSG00000157764-EFO_1000080 0.5609555555555555 Anal Melanoma
9 ENSG00000157764-EFO_0000558 0.5602555555555556 Kaposi's sarcoma
```

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```
10 ENSG00000157764-EFO_1000249 0.5555555555555556 Extramammary Paget Disease
11 ENSG00000157764-Orphanet_774 0.21793721666666668 Hereditary hemorrhagic_
↳telangiectasia
```

export a table with association score for each datasource into an excel file:

```
>>> from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
>>> client = OpenTargetsClient()
>>> response = client.get_associations_for_target('BRAF',
...     fields=['association_score.datasource*',
...             'association_score.overall',
...             'target.gene_info.symbol',
...             'disease.efo_info.*']
...     )
>>> response
865 Results found | parameters: {'target': 'ENSG00000157764', 'fields': ['association_
↳score.datasource*', 'association_score.overall', 'target.gene_info.symbol',
↳'disease.efo_info.label']}
>>> response.to_excel('BRAF_associated_diseases_by_datasource.xls')
>>>
```

If you want to change the way the associations are scored using just some datatype you might try something like this:

```
>>> from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
>>> from opentargets.statistics import HarmonicSumScorer
>>> ot = OpenTargetsClient()
>>> r = ot.get_associations_for_target('BRAF')
>>> interesting_datatypes = ['genetic_association', 'known_drug', 'somatic_mutation']
>>> def score_with_datatype_subset(datatypes, results):
...     for i in results:
...         datatype_scores = i['association_score']['datatypes']
...         filtered_scores = [datatype_scores[dt] for dt in datatypes]
...         custom_score = HarmonicSumScorer.harmonic_sum(filtered_scores)
...         if custom_score:
...             yield (custom_score, i['disease']['id'], dict(zip(datatypes, filtered_
↳scores))) #return some useful data
>>> for i in score_with_datatype_subset(interesting_datatypes, r):
...     print(i)
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0000701', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0000616', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0000311', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0001379', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0000313', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0005803', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.8333333333333333, 'EFO_0001642', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 1.0})
(1.587037037037037, 'EFO_0000319', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 0.2611111111111111})
(1.5949074074074074, 'EFO_0000508', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↳'somatic_mutation': 0.2847222222222222})
1.5, 'Orphanet_183530', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↳mutation': 0.0})
```

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```
(1.5, 'EFO_0003777', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_mutation'
↪': 0.0})
(1.5, 'Orphanet_98054', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↪mutation': 0.0})
(1.5, 'Orphanet_99739', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↪mutation': 0.0})
(1.5, 'Orphanet_217595', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↪mutation': 0.0})
(1.5, 'Orphanet_183570', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↪mutation': 0.0})
(1.5, 'Orphanet_98733', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0, 'somatic_
↪mutation': 0.0})
(1.6050444693876402, 'EFO_0000684', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.31513340816292035})
(1.6050444693876402, 'EFO_0003818', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.31513340816292035})
(1.6050444693876402, 'EFO_0003853', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.31513340816292035})
(1.6050444693876402, 'EFO_0001071', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.31513340816292035})
(1.5408333333333333, 'EFO_0000618', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.1225})
(1.6803112925534462, 'EFO_0000228', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 0.
↪9357799925142999, 'somatic_mutation': 0.6372638888888889})
(1.6013073034769463, 'EFO_0000512', {'genetic_association': 1.0, 'known_drug': 1.0,
↪'somatic_mutation': 0.303921910430839})
```

Using insecure SSL? local certificate? an HTTP or SOCKS proxy?

```
>>> from opentargets import OpenTargetsClient
>>> from opentargets.statistics import HarmonicSumScorer
>>> ot = OpenTargetsClient(verify = False) # SSL not verified
>>> ot = OpenTargetsClient(verify = 'path to my certificate') # local certificate
>>> ot = OpenTargetsClient(proxies = {
    'http': 'http://10.10.1.10:3128',
    'https': 'http://10.10.1.10:1080',
}) # HTTP proxies

>>> ot = OpenTargetsClient(proxies = {
    'http': 'socks5://user:pass@host:port',
    'https': 'socks5://user:pass@host:port'
}) # HTTP proxies

verify and proxies options works as in the (requests library) [http://docs.python-
↪requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/]
```

2.2 Utility

The opentargets client expose a set of helpers methods to mimic and extend the workflow of the webapp This includes:

- Searching for a target or a disease by common name
- Retrieve a specific target-disease evidence or association
- Dynamically apply filters to a dataset of evidence or associations
- Export data to JSON, csv, excel or directly into Pandas Dataframe

- Get statistics on the data served by the platform
- Support to a custom scoring scheme to a dataset

TODO

2.3 Connection

The opentargets client expose a *Connection* class that efficiently retrieves data from the REST API, supporting input validation, authentication, caching, and fair usage limits. It is possible to get a list of endpoints available in the REST API, their documentation and call each of them directly. Each call is returned as an *IterableResult*. With *IterableResult* instance it is possible to stream directly content from the REST API by using an iterator pattern. Data points are fetched dynamically and memory usage is optimised.

TODO

2.4 Code Documentation

2.4.1 Module contents

This module communicate with the Open Targets REST API with a simple client, and requires not knowledge of the API.

class `opentargets.OpenTargetsClient` (**kwargs)

Bases: `object`

Main class to use to get data from the Open Targets REST API available at `targetvalidation.org` (or your private instance)

Init the client and start a connection

Keyword Arguments ****kwargs** – all params forwarded to `opentargets.conn.Connection` object

close ()

filter_associations (**kwargs)

Retrieve a set of associations by applying a set of filters

Keyword Arguments ****kwargs** – are passed as parameters to the `/public/association/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

filter_evidence (**kwargs)

Retrieve a set of evidence by applying a set of filters

Keyword Arguments ****kwargs** – are passed as parameters to the `/public/evidence/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_association (*association_id*, **kwargs)

Retrieve a specific Association object from the REST API provided its ID

Parameters `association_id` (*str*) – Association ID

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – are passed as other parameters to the `/public/association` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_associations_for_disease (*disease*, ***kwargs*)

Same as `OpenTargetsClient.filter_associations` but accept any string as *disease* parameter and fires a search if it is not a valid disease identifier

Parameters `disease` (*str*) – a disease identifier or a string to search for a disease mapping

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – are passed as parameters to the `/public/association/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_associations_for_target (*target*, ***kwargs*)

Same as `OpenTargetsClient.filter_associations` but accept any string as *target* parameter and fires a search if it is not an Ensembl Gene identifier

Parameters `target` (*str*) – an Ensembl Gene identifier or a string to search for a gene mapping

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – are passed as parameters to the `/public/association/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_disease (*disease_id*, ***kwargs*)

Retrieve a specific disease object from the REST API provided its ID

Parameters `evidence_id` – OT disease ID (EFO, Orphanet, ...)

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – are passed as other parameters to the `/private/disease` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_evidence (*evidence_id*, ***kwargs*)

Retrieve a specific Evidence object from the REST API provided its ID

Parameters `evidence_id` –

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – are passed as other parameters to the `/public/evidence` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

get_evidence_for_disease (*disease*, ***kwargs*)

Same as `OpenTargetsClient.filter_evidence` but accept any string as *disease* parameter and fires a search if it is not a valid disease identifier

Parameters `disease` (*str*) – a disease identifier or a string to search for a disease mapping

Keyword Arguments `kwargs`** – are passed as parameters to the `/public/evidence/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_evidence_for_target` (*target*, ***kwargs*)

Same as `OpenTargetsClient.filter_evidence` but accept any string as *target* parameter and fires a search if it is not an Ensembl Gene identifier

Parameters `target` (*str*) – an Ensembl Gene identifier or a string to search for a gene mapping

Keyword Arguments `kwargs`** – are passed as parameters to the `/public/evidence/filterby` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_metrics` (***kwargs*)

Returns metrics about the data served by the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_similar_disease` (*disease*, ***kwargs*)

Return targets sharing a similar pattern of association to diseases Accepts any string as *disease* parameter and fires a search if nothing is retrieved on a first attempt

Parameters `disease` (*str*) – a disease identifier or a string to search for a disease mapping

Keyword Arguments `kwargs`** – are passed as parameters to the `/private/relation/disease` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_similar_target` (*target*, ***kwargs*)

Return targets sharing a similar pattern of association to diseases Accepts any string as *target* parameter and fires a search if it is not an Ensembl Gene identifier

Parameters `target` (*str*) – an Ensembl Gene identifier or a string to search for a gene mapping

Keyword Arguments `kwargs`** – are passed as parameters to the `/private/relation/target` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_stats` (***kwargs*)

Returns statistics about the data served by the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

`get_target` (*target_id*, ***kwargs*)

Retrieve a specific target object from the REST API provided its ID

Parameters `target_id` – Ensembl ID

Keyword Arguments ****kwargs** – are passed as other parameters to the `/private/target` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

search (*query*, ***kwargs*)

Search a string and return a list of objects from the search method of the REST API. E.g. A returned object could be a target or a disease

Parameters **query** (*str*) – string to search for

Keyword Arguments ****kwargs** – are passed as other parameters to the `/public/search` method of the REST API

Returns Result of the query

Return type *IterableResult*

2.4.2 Submodules

2.4.3 opentargets.conn module

This module abstracts the connection to the Open Targets REST API to simplify its usage. Can be used directly but requires some knowledge of the API.

```
class opentargets.conn.Connection (host='https://api.opentargets.io', port=443,
                                   api_version='v3', verify=True, proxies={}, auth=None)
```

Bases: `object`

Handler for connection and calls to the Open Targets Validation Platform REST API

Parameters

- **host** (*str*) – host serving the API
- **port** (*int*) – port to use for connection to the API
- **api_version** (*str*) – api version to point to, default to 'latest'
- **verify** (*bool*) – sets SSL verification for Request session, accepts True, False or a path to a certificate
- **auth** (*AuthBase*) – sets the custom authentication object to use for requests made to the API. Should be one of the built in options provided by the requests package, or a subclass of `requests.auth.AuthBase`.

api_endpoint_docs (*endpoint*)

Returns the documentation available for a given REST API endpoint

Parameters **endpoint** (*str*) – endpoint of the REST API

Returns documentation for the endpoint parsed from YAML docs

Return type `dict`

close ()

Close connection to the REST API

get (*endpoint*, *params=None*)

makes a GET request :param endpoint: REST API endpoint to call :type endpoint: str :param params: request payload :type params: dict

Returns request response

Return type *Response*

get_api_endpoints ()

Get a list of available endpoints

Returns available endpoints

Return type list

ping ()

Pings the API as a live check :returns: True if pinging the raw response as a `str` if the API has a non standard name :rtype: bool

post (*endpoint*, *data=None*)

makes a POST request :param endpoint: REST API endpoint to call :type endpoint: str :param data: request payload :type data: dict

Returns request response

Return type *Response*

validate_parameter (*endpoint*, *filter_type*, *value*, *method='get'*)

Validate payload to send to the REST API based on info fetched from the API documentation

Parameters

- **endpoint** (*str*) – endpoint of the REST API
- **filter_type** (*str*) – the parameter sent for the request
- **value** – the value sent for the request
- **method** (*HTTPMethods*) – request method, either `HTTPMethods.GET` or `HTTPMethods.POST`. Defaults to `HTTPMethods.GET`

Raises `AttributeError`: if validation is not passed

class `opentargets.conn.HTTPMethods`

Bases: `object`

GET = 'get'

POST = 'post'

class `opentargets.conn.IterableResult` (*conn*, *method='get'*)

Bases: `object`

Proxy over the `Connection` class that allows to iterate over all the items returned from a quer. It will automatically handle making multiple calls for pagination if needed.

Requires a `Connection` :param conn: a `Connection` instance :type conn: `Connection` :param method: HTTP method to use for the calls :type method: `HTTPMethods`

filter (***kwargs*)

Applies a set of filters to the current query Keyword Args

****kwargs**: passed to the REST API

Returns an `IterableResult` with applied filters

Return type *IterableResult*

`to_csv (**kwargs)`

Create a csv file from a flattened version of the response.

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – forwarded to `pandas.DataFrame.to_csv`

Returns output of `pandas.DataFrame.to_csv`

Notes

Requires Pandas to be installed.

Raises `ImportError` – if Pandas is not available

`to_dataframe (compress_lists=False, **kwargs)`

Create a Pandas dataframe from a flattened version of the response.

Parameters `compress_lists` – if a value is a list, serialise it to a string with ‘|’ as separator

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – forwarded to `pandas.DataFrame.from_dict`

Returns A `DataFrame` with all the data coming from the query in the REST API

Return type `pandas.DataFrame`

Notes

Requires Pandas to be installed.

Raises `ImportError` – if Pandas is not available

`to_excel (excel_writer, **kwargs)`

Create a excel (xls) file from a flattened version of the response.

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – forwarded to `pandas.DataFrame.to_excel`

Returns output of `pandas.DataFrame.to_excel`

Notes

Requires Pandas and xlwt to be installed.

Raises `ImportError` – if Pandas or xlwt are not available

`to_file (filename, compress=True, progress_bar=False)`

`to_json (iterable=True, **kwargs)`

Parameters `iterable` – If True will yield a json string for each result and convert them dynamically as they are fetched from the api. If False gets all the results and returns a single json string.

Keyword Arguments `**kwargs` – forwarded to `json.dumps`

Returns an iterator of json strings or a single json string

`to_object ()`

Converts dictionary in the data to an addict object. Useful for interactive data exploration on IPython and similar tools

Returns an iterator of `addict.Dict`

Return type iterator

```
class opentargets.conn.IterableResultSimpleJSONEncoder (*, skipkeys=False,
ensure_ascii=True,
check_circular=True,
allow_nan=True,
sort_keys=False, indent=None, separators=None, default=None)
```

Bases: `json.encoder.JSONEncoder`

Constructor for JSONEncoder, with sensible defaults.

If `skipkeys` is false, then it is a `TypeError` to attempt encoding of keys that are not `str`, `int`, `float` or `None`. If `skipkeys` is `True`, such items are simply skipped.

If `ensure_ascii` is true, the output is guaranteed to be `str` objects with all incoming non-ASCII characters escaped. If `ensure_ascii` is false, the output can contain non-ASCII characters.

If `check_circular` is true, then lists, dicts, and custom encoded objects will be checked for circular references during encoding to prevent an infinite recursion (which would cause an `OverflowError`). Otherwise, no such check takes place.

If `allow_nan` is true, then `NaN`, `Infinity`, and `-Infinity` will be encoded as such. This behavior is not JSON specification compliant, but is consistent with most JavaScript based encoders and decoders. Otherwise, it will be a `ValueError` to encode such floats.

If `sort_keys` is true, then the output of dictionaries will be sorted by key; this is useful for regression tests to ensure that JSON serializations can be compared on a day-to-day basis.

If `indent` is a non-negative integer, then JSON array elements and object members will be pretty-printed with that indent level. An indent level of 0 will only insert newlines. `None` is the most compact representation.

If specified, `separators` should be an (item_separator, key_separator) tuple. The default is (`' , '`, `' : '`) if `indent` is `None` and (`' , '`, `' : '`) otherwise. To get the most compact JSON representation, you should specify (`' , '`, `' : '`) to eliminate whitespace.

If specified, `default` is a function that gets called for objects that can't otherwise be serialized. It should return a JSON encodable version of the object or raise a `TypeError`.

default (*o*)

extends `JsonEncoder` to support `IterableResult`

```
class opentargets.conn.Response (response)
```

Bases: `object`

Handler for responses coming from the api

Parameters

- **response** – a response coming from a requests call
- **content_type** (*str*) – content type of the response

```
opentargets.conn.compress_list_values (d, sep='|')
```

Parameters

- **d** (*dict*) – dictionary
- **sep** (*str*) – separator char used to join list element

Returns dictionary with compressed lists

Return type `dict`

`opentargets.conn.flatten` (*d*, *parent_key*="", *separator*='.')

Takes a nested dictionary as input and generate a flat one with keys separated by the separator

Parameters

- **d** (*dict*) – dictionary
- **parent_key** (*str*) – a prefix for all flattened keys
- **separator** (*str*) – separator between nested keys

Returns a flattened dictionary

Return type dict

2.4.4 opentargets.statistics module

class `opentargets.statistics.HarmonicSumScorer` (*buffer=100*)

Bases: object

An `HarmonicSumScorer` will ingest any number of numeric score, keep in memory the top max number defined by the buffer and calculate an harmonic sum of those :param `buffer`: number of element to keep in memory to compute the harmonic sum

add (*score*)

add a score to the pool of values :param `score`: a number to add to the pool of values. is converted to float
:type `score`: float

static harmonic_sum (*data*, *scale_factor=1*, *cap=None*)

Returns an harmonic sum for the data passed :param `data`: list of floats to compute the harmonic sum from
:type `data`: list :param `scale_factor`: a scaling factor to multiply to each datapoint. Defaults to 1 :type
`scale_factor`: float :param `cap`: if not None, never return an harmonic sum higher than the cap value. :type
`cap`: float

Returns the harmonic sum of the data passed

Return type `harmonic_sum` (float)

refresh ()

Store the minimum value of the pool

score (**args*, ***kwargs*)

Returns an harmonic sum for the pool of values :param `*args`: forwarded to `HarmonicSumScorer.harmonic_sum`

Keyword Args `**kwargs`: forwarded to `HarmonicSumScorer.harmonic_sum`

Returns the harmonic sum of the pool of values

Return type `harmonic_sum` (float)

2.5 Changelog

2.5.1 3.1.14

- two new endpoints through the client as `get_target` and `get_disease`

2.5.2 3.1.0

- added SSL certificate customisation
- added HTTP and SOCKS proxies support

2.5.3 3.0.0

Compatible with REST API release 3.0 - added *get_similar_target* and *get_similar_disease* methods - added ability to return json objects as addict Dictionaries - use next param to paginate when possible - retry on server side errors to make the connection more reliable

2.5.4 2.0.0

Compatible with REST API release 2.0 - added option to save the json query result to a local file - bugfixes

2.5.5 1.2.0

- added statistics module to allow score computation on subset of data
- improved fetching efficiency for big requests
- to_json method works with iterator pattern
- improved docs, and changed to Google Style
- set specific user agent for requests sent
- added methods to explore the REST API documentation and available endpoints
- added ping method to check for the api to be reachable

2.5.6 1.2.0b1

- Added option to export data as JSON, csv, excel or pandas dataframe. (optional dependency for pandas and xlwt)
- Fixed post calls and automatically switch to post for a large request

2.5.7 1.2.0a2

- Added filtering support to IterableResult
- Added parsing of swagger YAML for query validation

Minor:

- bugfixes
- improved tests
- improved docs

2.5.8 1.2.0a1

- First alpha release
- Compatible with Rest API 1.2.0

CHAPTER 3

Support

Open Targets Support (support@targetvalidation.org)

CHAPTER 4

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