

Oscar4 command line utilities



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Abstract

One goal of my three month project is to take Oscar4 to the community. We want to get it used more, and we need a larger development community. Oscar4 and the related technologies do a good, sometimes excellent, job, but have to be maintained, just like any other piece of code. To make using it easier, we are developing new APIs, as well as two user-oriented applications: a Taverna 2 plugin , and command line utilities.

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One goal of my three month project is to take Oscar4 to the community. We want to get it used more, and we need a larger development community. Oscar4 and the related technologies do a good, sometimes excellent, job, but have to be maintained, just like any other piece of code. To make using it easier, we are developing new APIs, as well as two user-oriented applications: [a Taverna 2 plugin](#) , and command line utilities. The [Oscar4 Java API](#) has slightly evolved in the last three weeks, removing some complexity. In this post, I will introduce the command line utilities.

Oscar4

Most people will be mostly interested into the full Oscar4 program, to extract chemical entities. Oscar3 was also capable of extracting data (like [NMR spectra](#)), but that is not yet being ported. The OscarCLI program takes input, extracts chemicals, and where possible resolves them into connection tables (viz. InChI).

To extract chemicals from a line of text (e.g. *"This is propane."*, you do:

```
$ java -cp oscar4-cli-4.0-SNAPSHOT.jar \
  uk.ac.cam.ch.wmm.oscar.oscarcli.OscarCLI \
  This is propane.
propane: InChI=1/C3H8/c1-3-2/h3H2,1-2H3
```

For larger chunks of texts it is easier to route it via [stdin](#), for which we can use the `-stdin` option:

```
$ echo "This is propane." | \
  java -cp oscar4-cli-4.0-SNAPSHOT.jar \
  uk.ac.cam.ch.wmm.oscar.oscarcli.OscarCLI \
  -stdin
propane: InChI=1/C3H8/c1-3-2/h3H2,1-2H3
```

That way, we can easily process large plain text files (output omitted):

```
$ cat largeFile.txt | \
  java -cp oscar4-cli-4.0-SNAPSHOT.jar \
  uk.ac.cam.ch.wmm.oscar.oscarcli.OscarCLI \
  -stdin
```

If you prefer RDF output, for further integration, use the `-output text/turtle`:

```
$ cat largeFile.txt | \
  java -cp oscar4-cli-4.0-SNAPSHOT.jar \
  uk.ac.cam.ch.wmm.oscar.oscarcli.OscarCLI \
  -stdin -output text/turtle
```

This returns RDF using the [CHEMINF](#) ontology like:

chem-bla-ics

```
@prefix dc: .
```

```
@prefix rdfs: .
```

```
@prefix ex: .
```

```
@prefix cheminf: .
```

```
@prefix sio: .
```

```
ex:entity0
```

```
  rdfs:subClassOf cheminf:CHEMINF_000000 ;
```

```
  dc:label "propane" ;
```

```
  cheminf:CHEMINF_000200 [
```

```
    a cheminf:CHEMINF_000113 ;
```

```
    sio:SIO_000300 "InChI=1/C3H8/c1-3-2/h3H2,1-2H3" .
```

```
  ] .
```

We can, however, also use [Jericho](#) to extract text from HTML pages, made available with the `-html` option, and pulling in a [Beilstein Journal of Organic Chemistry](#) paper with [wget](#):

```
$ wget -qO- https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.6.122 | \
  java -cp oscar4-cli-4.0-SNAPSHOT.jar \
  uk.ac.cam.ch.wmm.oscar.oscarcli.OscarCLI \
  -stdin -html
```

This will return 271 chemical entities recognized in the text, matching 48 unique chemical structures.