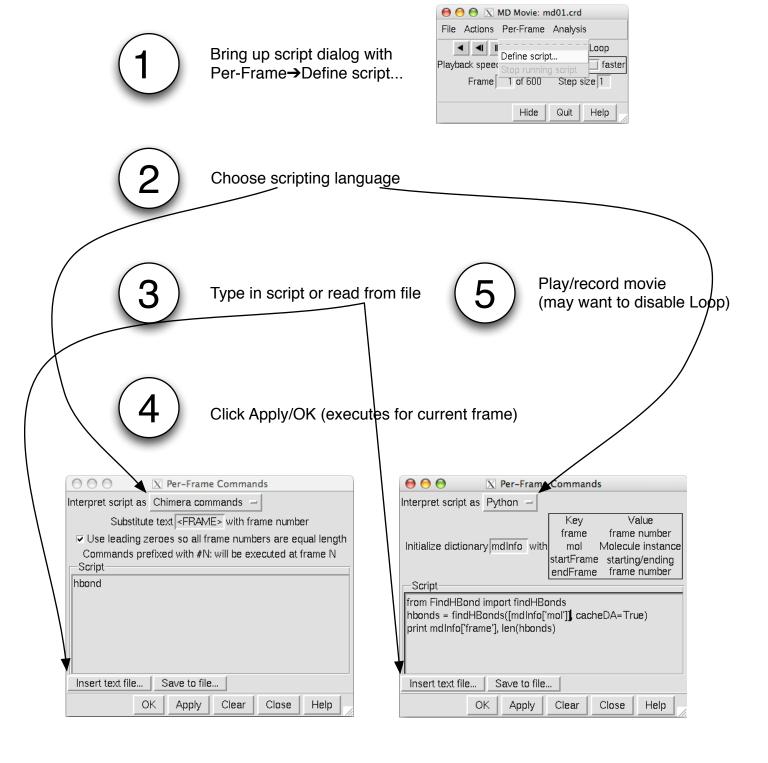
MD Movie Scripting



Custom MAV Headers

Static Headers

The ability to add pre-computed headers to your alignment is covered well in the MultAlign Viewer documentation.

Dynamic Headers

Read MAVHeader/ChimeraExtension.py for example header definitions. You may also want to look through MultAlignViewer/HeaderSequence.py for useful methods to use/override.

Create a directory containing a ChimeraExtension.py with your header definitions. <u>Don't</u> put the directory inside the Chimera distribution since it will be lost if you upgrade Chimera. To get Chimera to use the headers, add the directory <u>above</u> the directory you created to the Locations list in the Tools preference category.

Your header class should subclass from **DynamicHeaderSequence** or **DynamicStructureHeaderSequence** (the latter if your header values depend on what structures are associated with the alignment). You use the *registerHeaderSequence* function to notify Multalign Viewer of the existence of your header class. The *defaultOn* keyword arg controls whether the header defaults to being shown initially.

The alignment sequences will be available as *self.mav.seqs*.

The one method you absolutely must define yourself is *evaluate(pos)*, which returns the value of the header at alignment position *pos* (indexing starts at zero). The value should be whatever is appropriate for the header, *e.g.* Conservation Percentage would be a number in the range 0-100.

Two methods that you most likely will want to override are *colorFunc*(line, pos) and *depictionVal*(pos). *colorFunc* returns the color to use at pos. The color should be a string that Tk accepts as a color, such as any of the normal color names in Chimera or an "#rrrgggbbb" string. The *line* argument is essentially another copy of *self* and can be ignored in this context. The *depictionVal* method should return a value to use to depict the header at pos, either a character, a number in the range 0-1, or None. The *histInfinity* method can be useful for converting an unbounded range of numbers to the range 0-1.