



Quality in the Lifesciences: software and much more

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Alma mater



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Институт химии



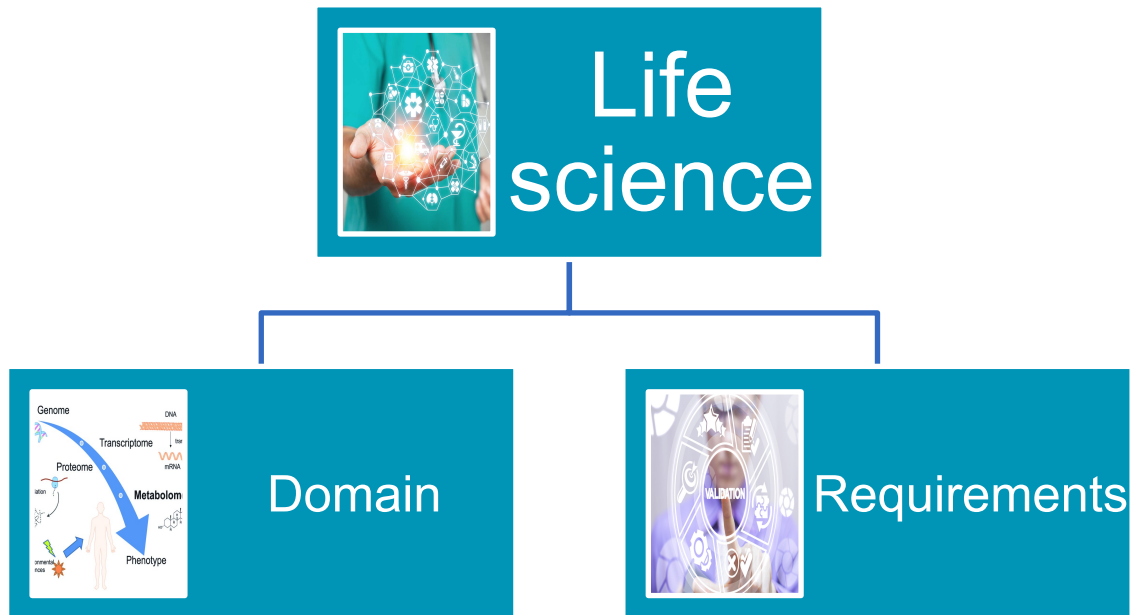
Universität
Rostock



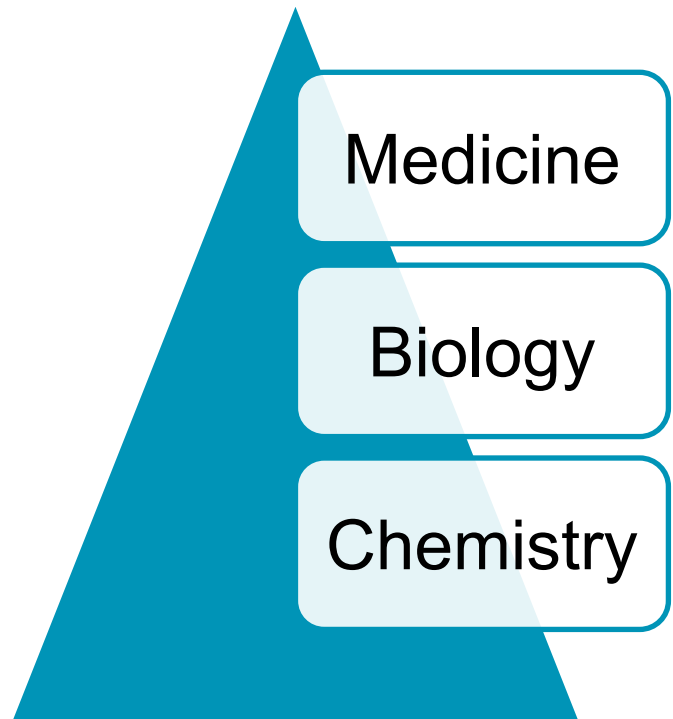
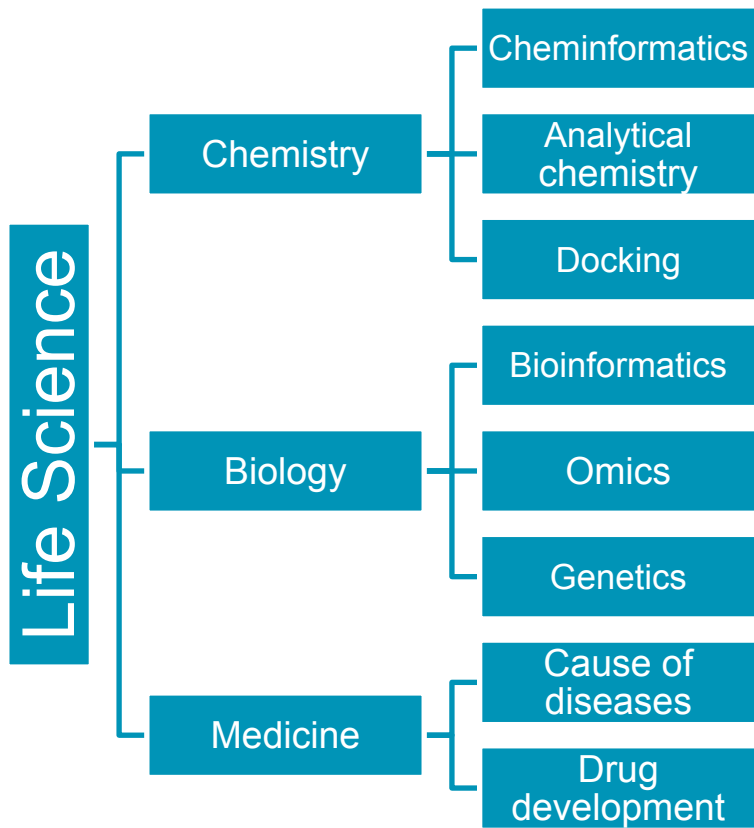
Traditio et Innovatio



ITMO UNIVERSITY



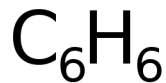
Life science: areas



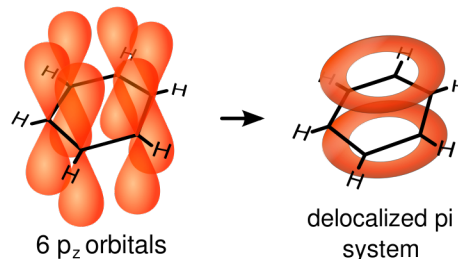
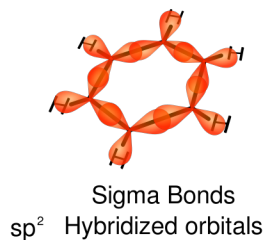
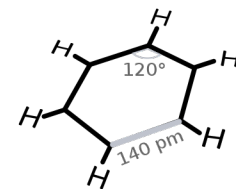
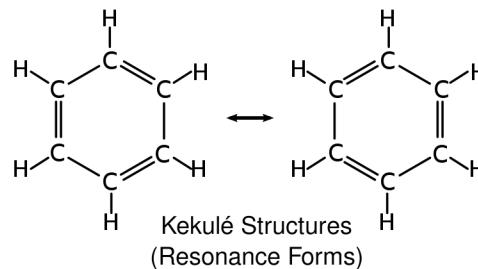
Cheminformatics

Simplified
molecular
-input
line-entry system

SMILES:
c1ccccc1



Benzene
Molecular formula



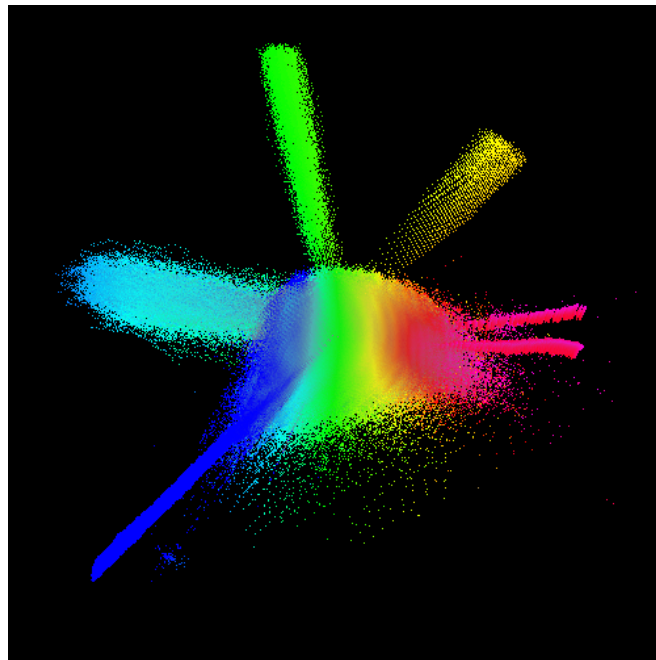
InChI=1S/C6H6/c1-2-4-6-5-3-1/h1-6H

Cheminformatics

Chemical space $\sim 10^{60}$ molecules

vs

Age of Universe $\sim 10^{17}$ seconds



Cheminformatics

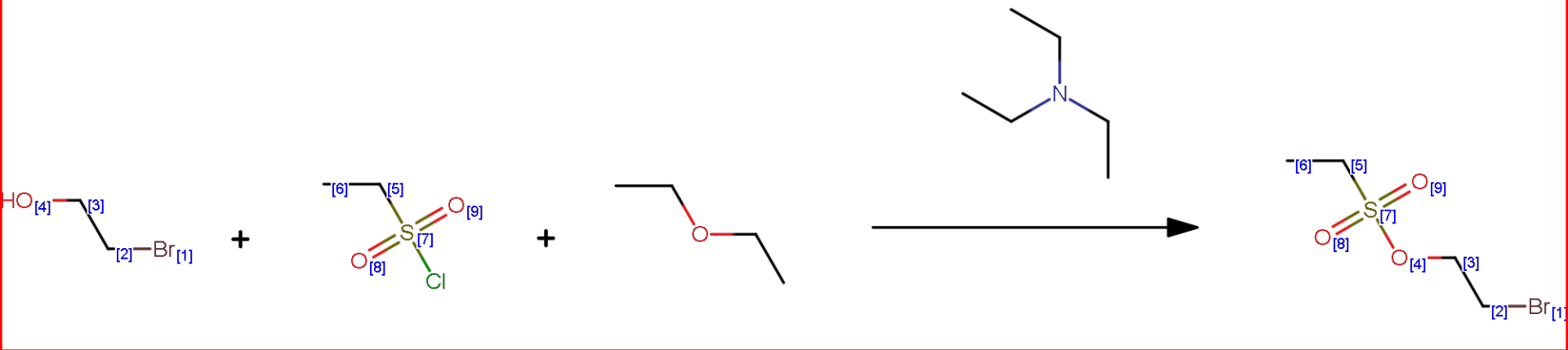
How do we approach chemical features testing?

- Experience based exploratory testing
- Data driven testing
- Extensive DB querying
- Test automation



Cheminformatics


[OH:4][CH2:3][CH2:2][Br:1].[CH3:6][CH2:5][S:7](Cl)
 (=O:9)=O:8.CCOCC>CCN(CC)CC>[CH3:6][CH2:5][S:7](=O:9)(=O:8)[O:4][CH2:3]
 [CH2:2][Br:1]




Life science: what do we do – data driven testing


Cheminformatics

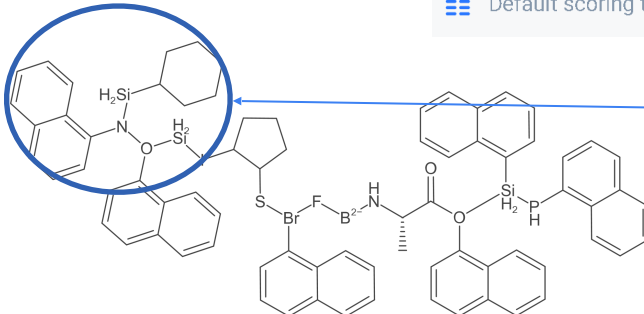
← → ↺ qa.ddso-spot.quantori.com/dataset/d8452333d554792adba07026781a051

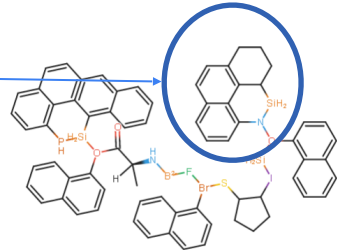
 **QUANTORI SCORING**



Dataset/Scoring 2022-05-23 07-42-30.209_dataS...

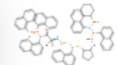
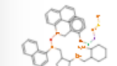
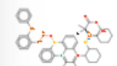
 Default scoring template

 **New User**



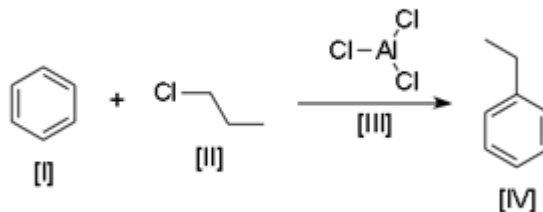


☐ Sync columns  

#	Structure	CID	InChi
		42083616	InChi
		93624798	InChi
		82022609	InChi

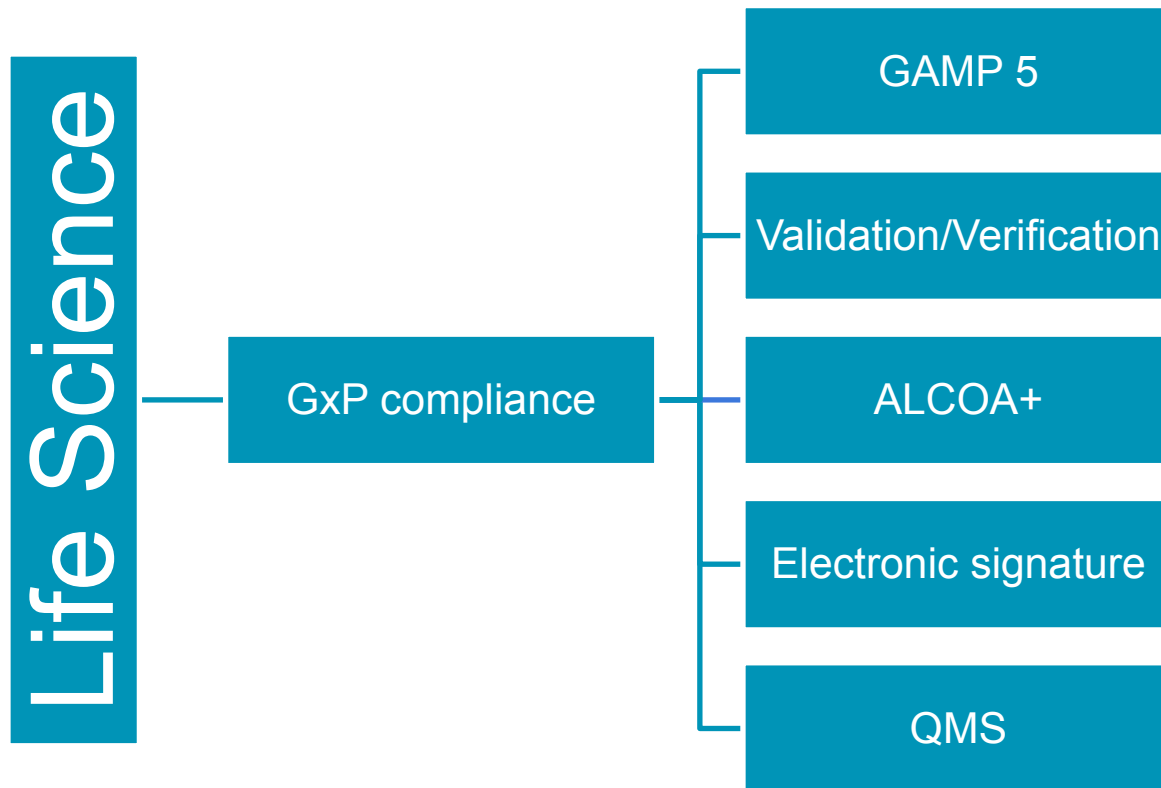
1 2 3 4 ... 20 > 25 Done

Cheminformatics

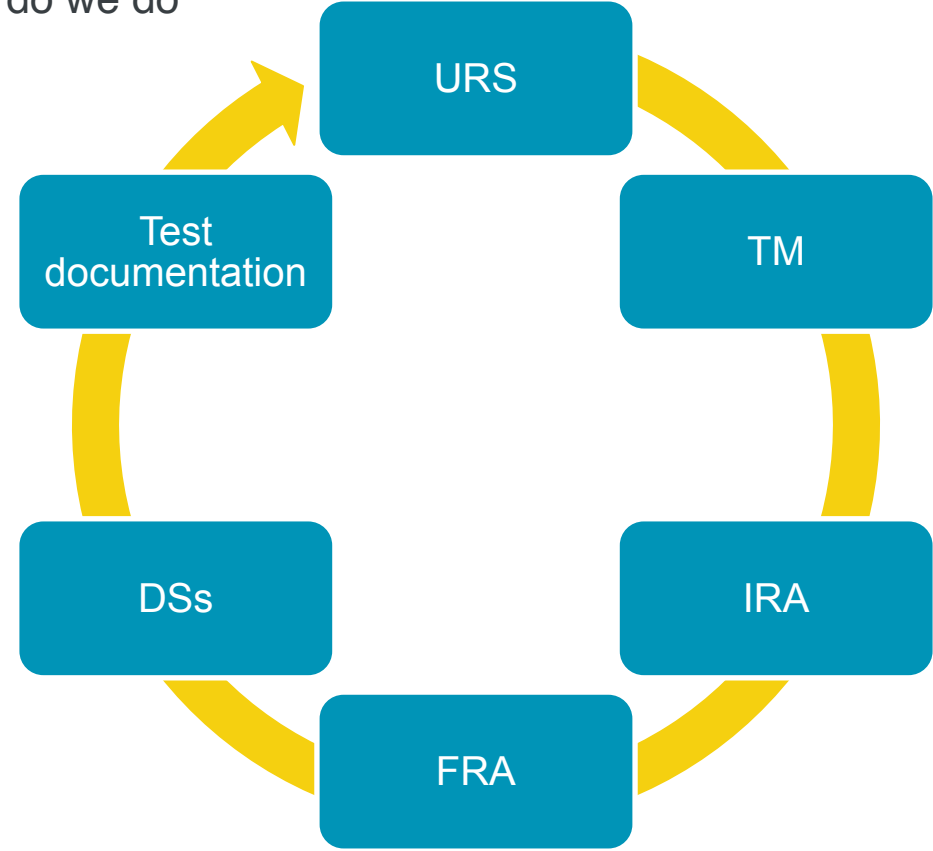


```
select reactant.quantity from reaction where reactant.smiles like 'c1ccccc1'
```

```
select reactant.equiv  
from description  
inner join reaction  
on reaction.reactant.smiles = description.reactant.smiles  
where description.reactant.smiles like 'c1ccccc1'  
and description.temperature between 30 and 50
```



Life science: how do we do



FRA

S/P

High

Medium

Low

High

High

High

Medium

Medium

High

Medium

Low

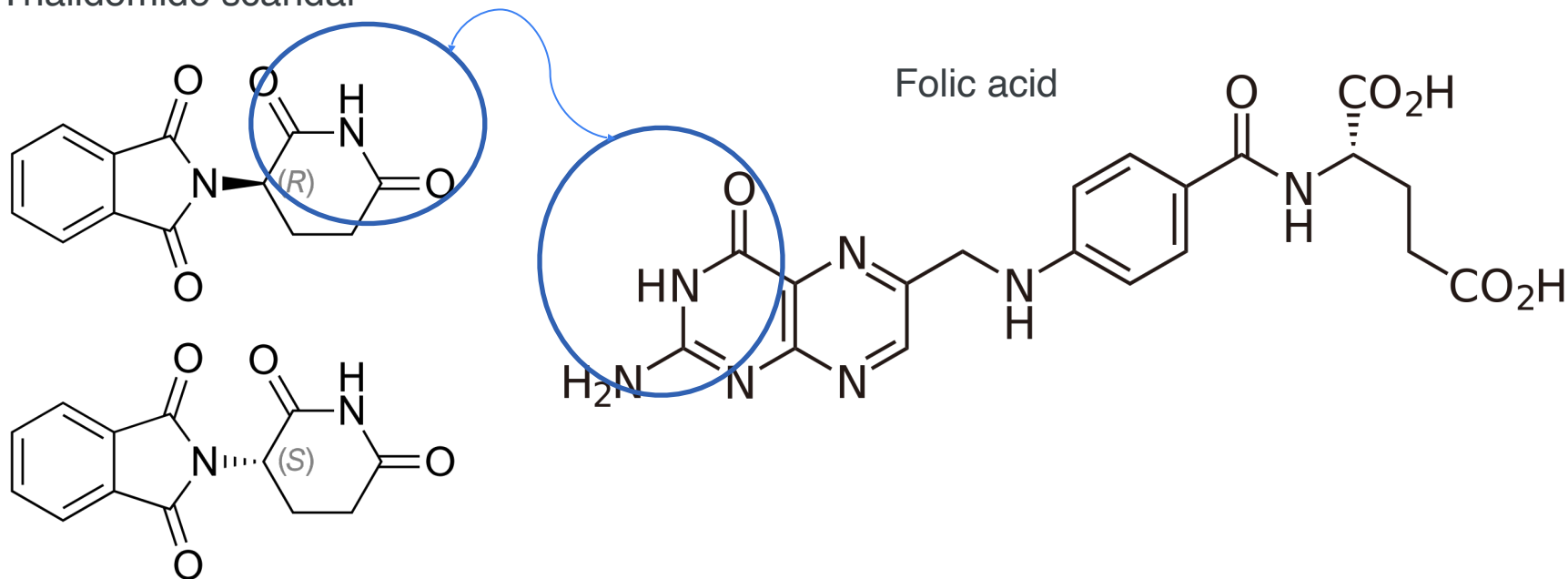
Low

Medium

Low

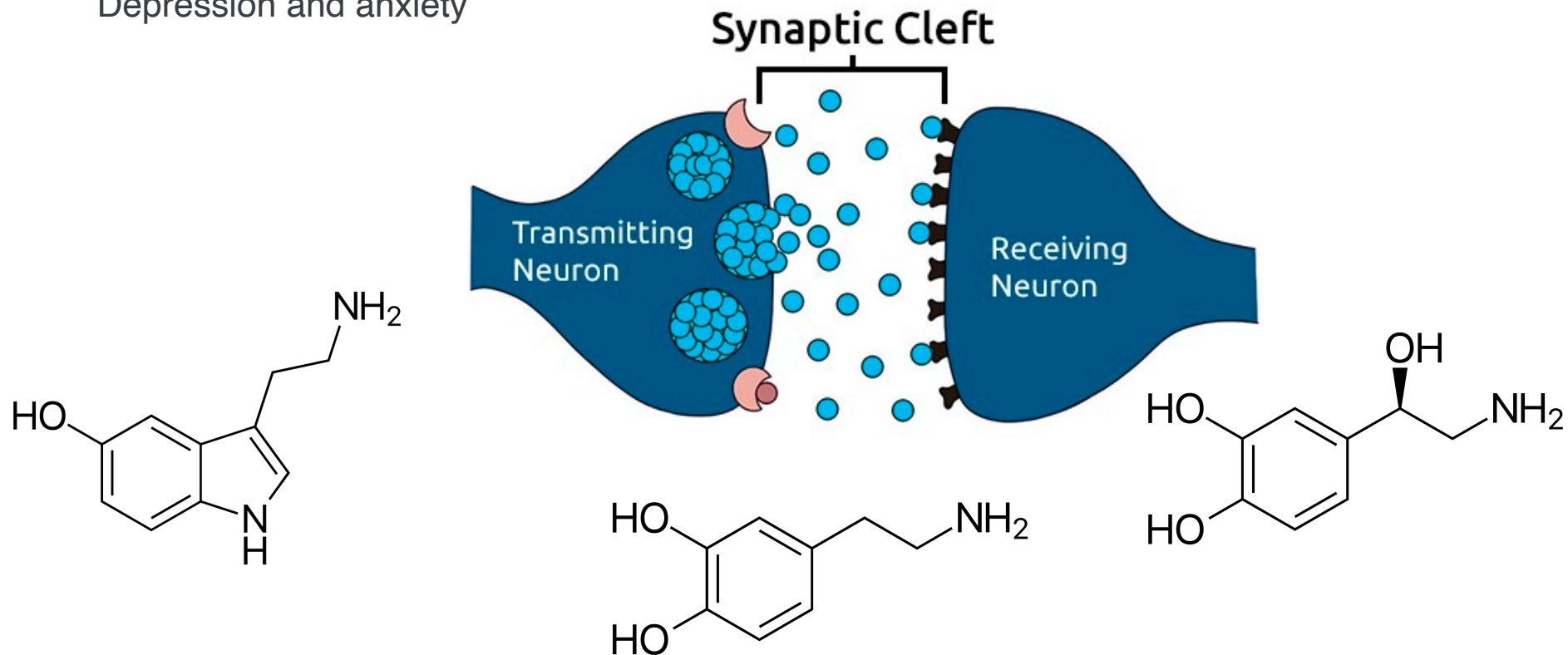
Low

Thalidomide scandal



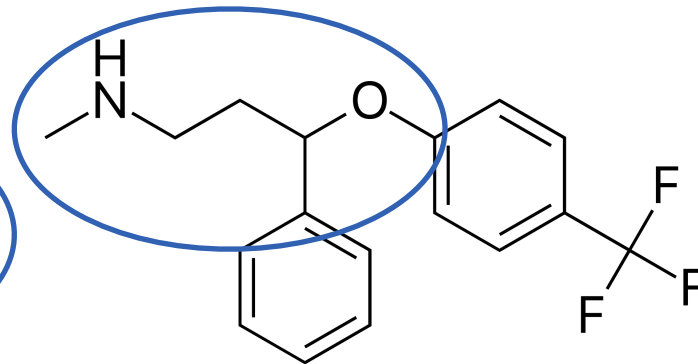
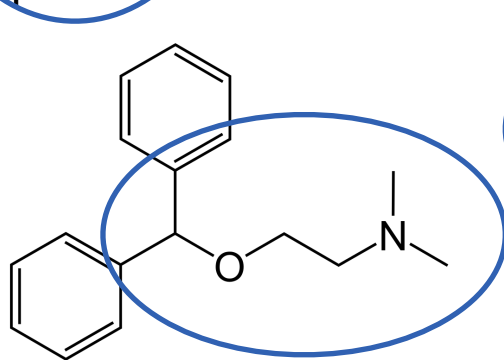
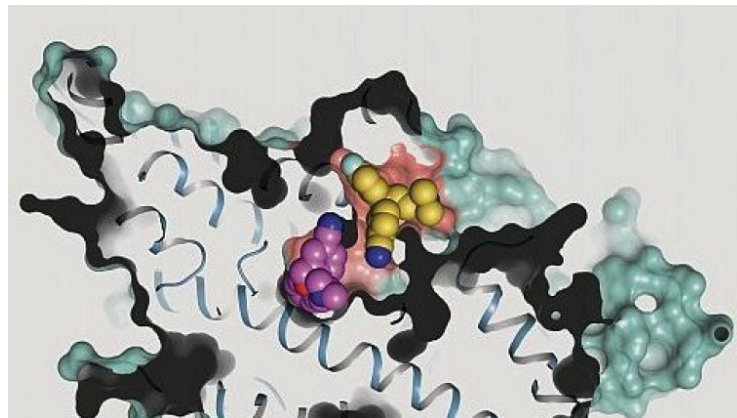
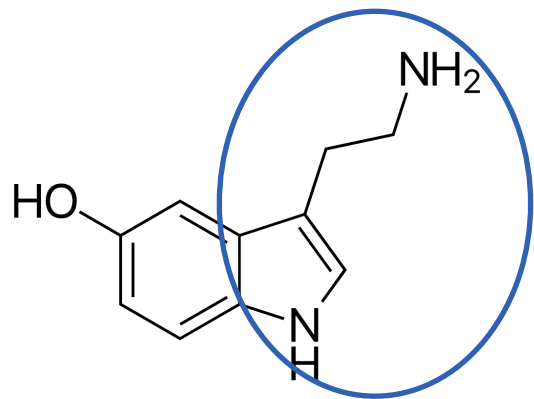
LS and life quality

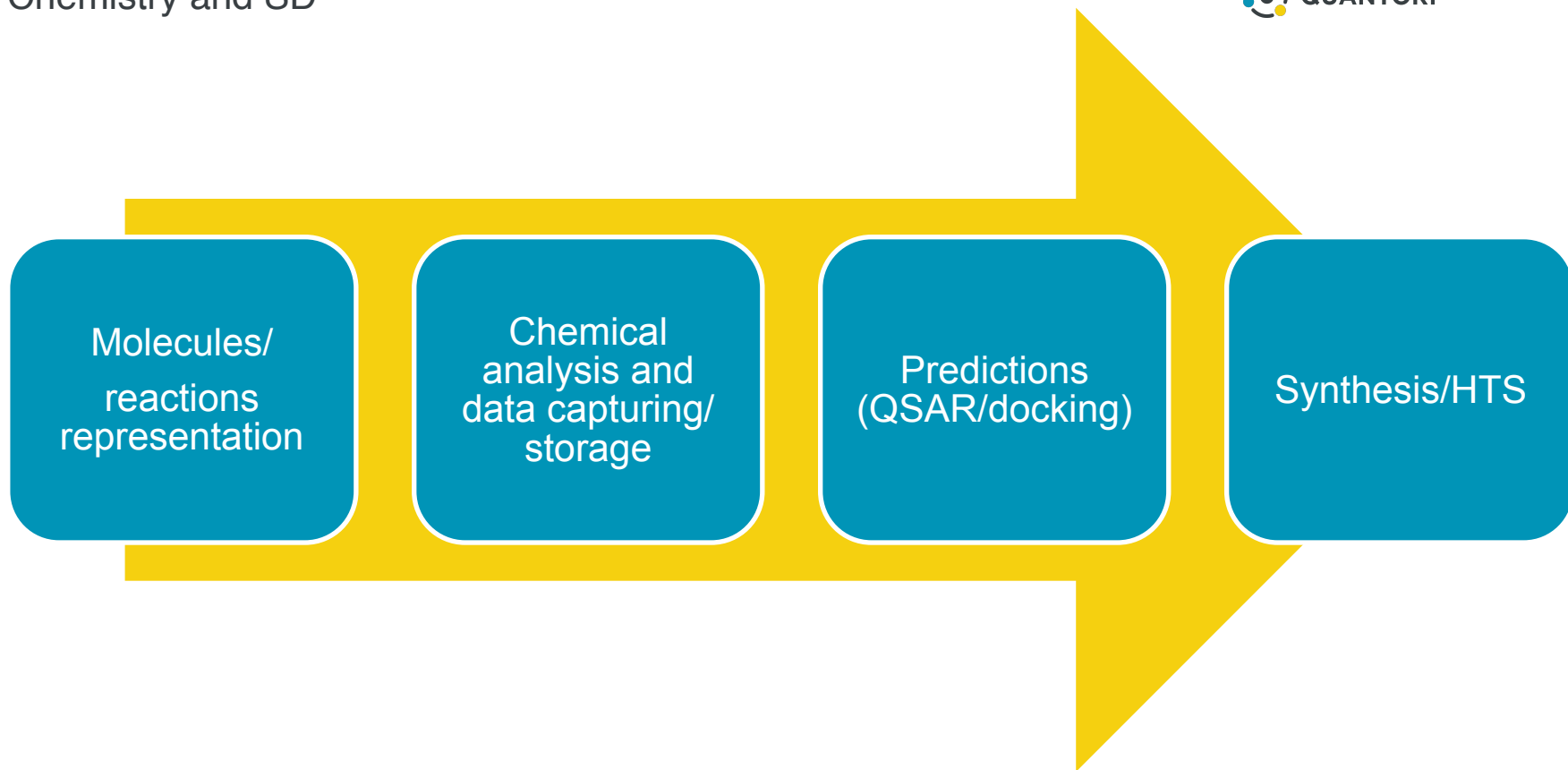
Depression and anxiety



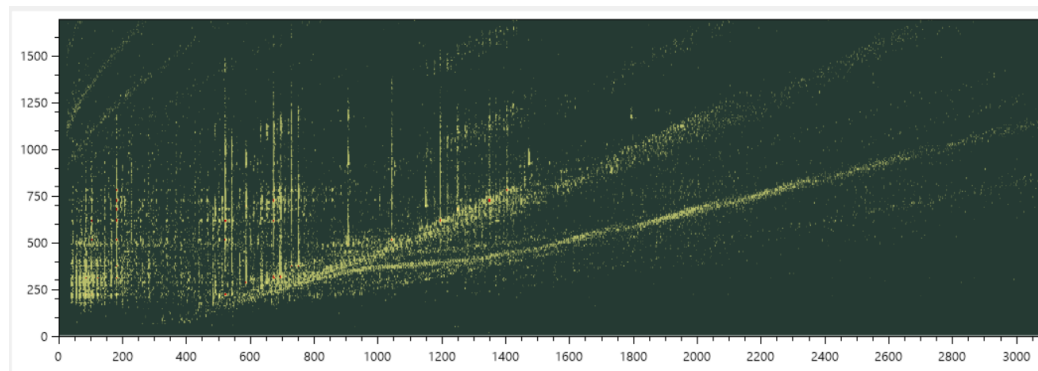
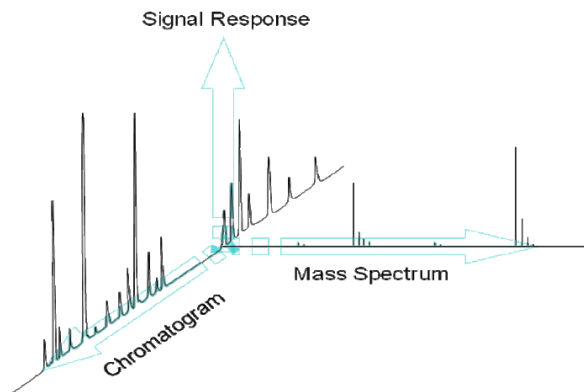
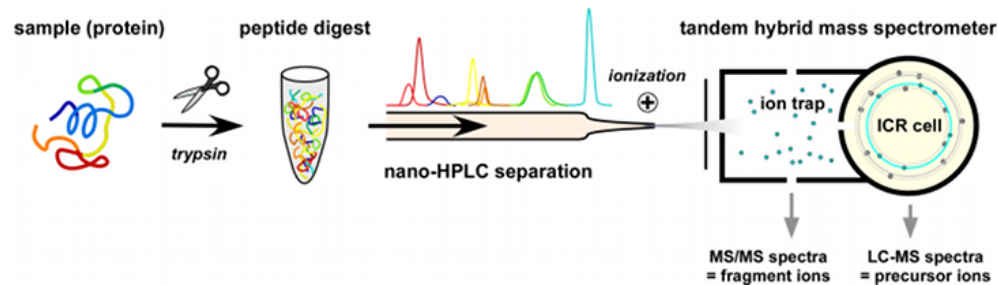
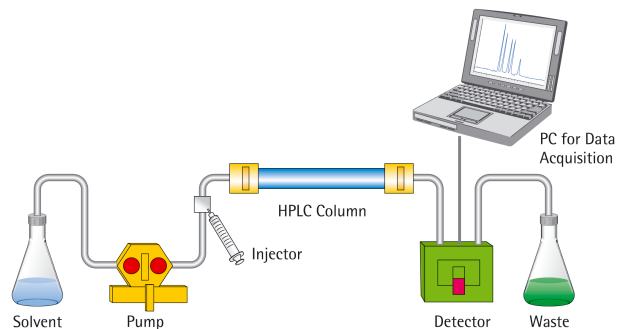
LS and life quality

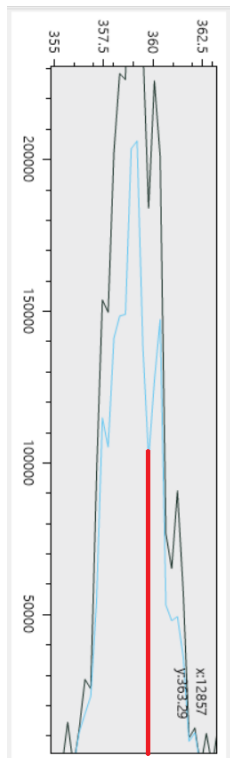
Depression and anxiety





Chemistry and SD





Chromatography:

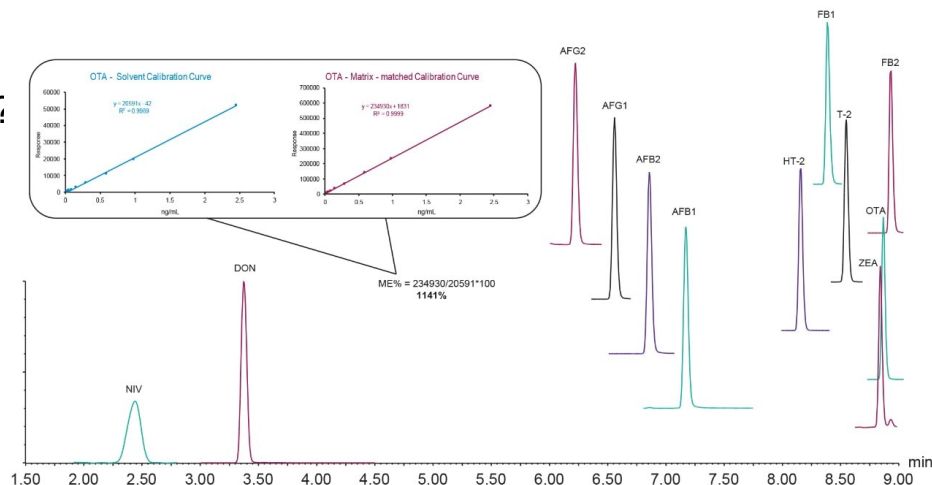
- Quantitative analysis
- Qualitative analysis

The issue we faced: peak properties miscalculation

Is this one substance? Two substances? How to assess the quantity?

Actual peak properties:

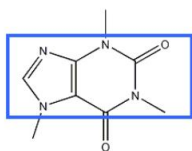
- Are they calculated correctly?
- Algorithm to deconvolute?



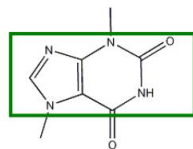
Similarity problem

Structure Similarity Search

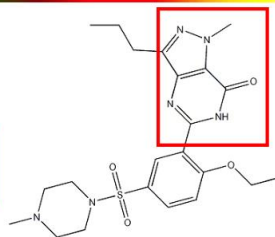
• CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS



(a) caffeine

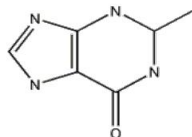


(b) diurobromine



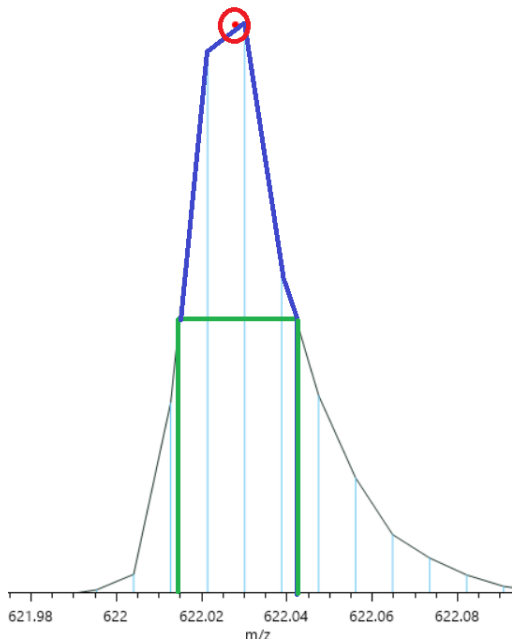
(c) viagra

• QUERY GRAPH

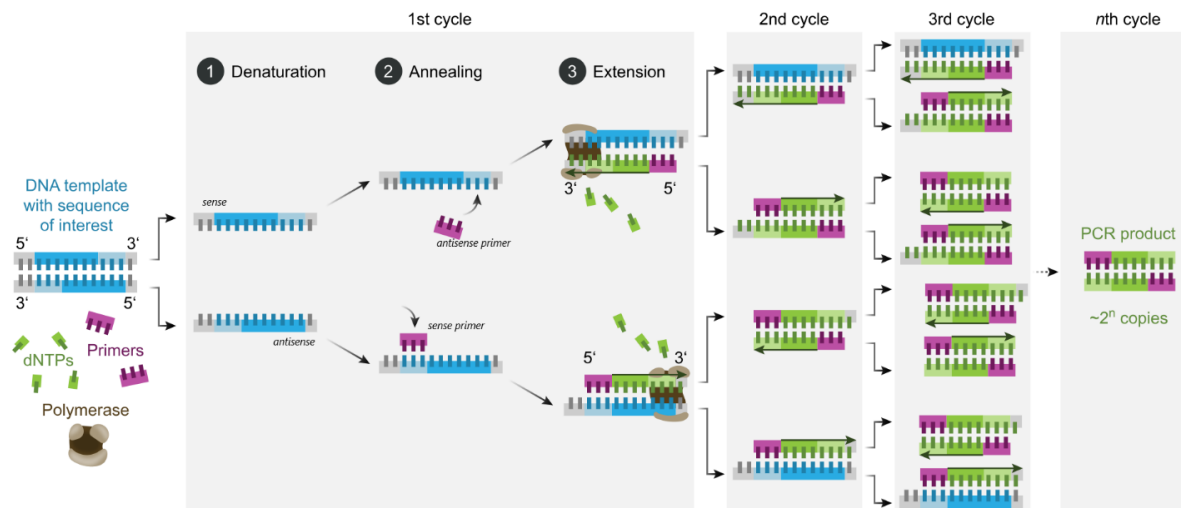


$$J(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|} = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A| + |B| - |A \cap B|}.$$

Mass centroid problem



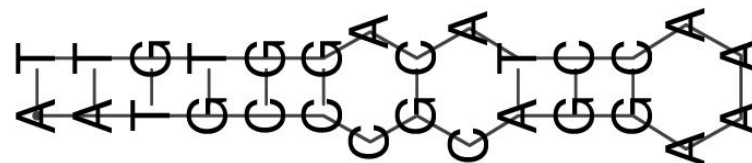
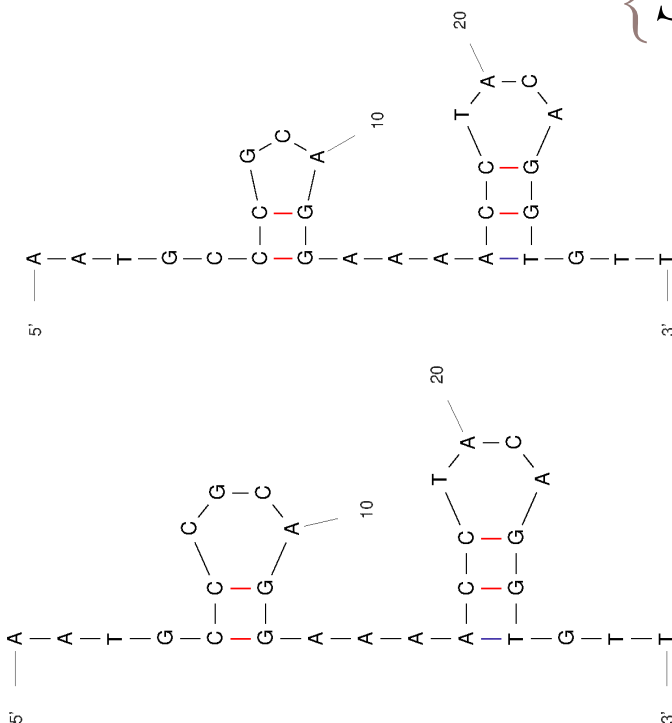
```
@staticmethod
def calculate_centroid(x, y):
    thr = max(y) / 2
    y_cut = []
    x_cut = []
    area = []
    x_centre = []
    x_w = []
    incl = Centroid.filter_y(y)
    for i in range(1, len(incl) - 1):
        x_cut.append(Centroid.x_border(x, y, i, incl, thr))
        y_cut.append(Centroid.y_border(y, i, incl, thr))
    for i in range(len(x_cut) - 1):
        x_centre.append(Centroid.calc_trapezoid_centroid([x_cut[i], x_cut[i + 1]], [y_cut[i], y_cut[i + 1]]))
        area.append(Centroid.calc_area([x_cut[i], x_cut[i + 1]], [y_cut[i], y_cut[i + 1]]))
    area_tot = sum(area)
    for i in range(len(x_centre)):
        x_w.append(x_centre[i] * area[i] / area_tot)
    return sum(x_w)
```



$$G(T, \mathbf{p}, S, \mathbf{c}) = \sum_{\mathbf{p}, c_{p, \min} \leq c_p \leq c_{p, \max}} G_p(T, S, c_p) \rightarrow \min$$

AATGCCCGCAGGAAAACCTACAGGTGTT

$$\{S_s\} = dG_f(p) < 0$$

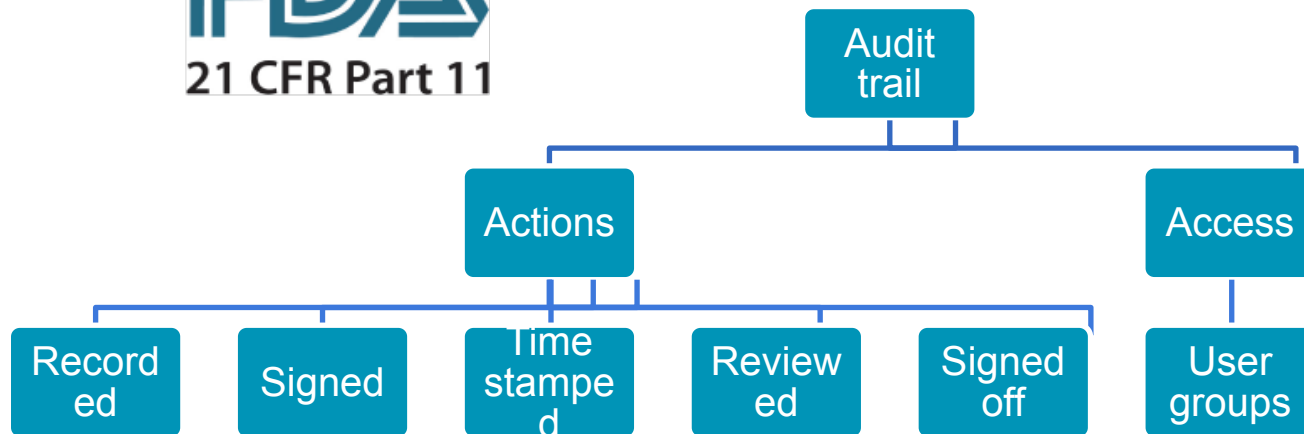


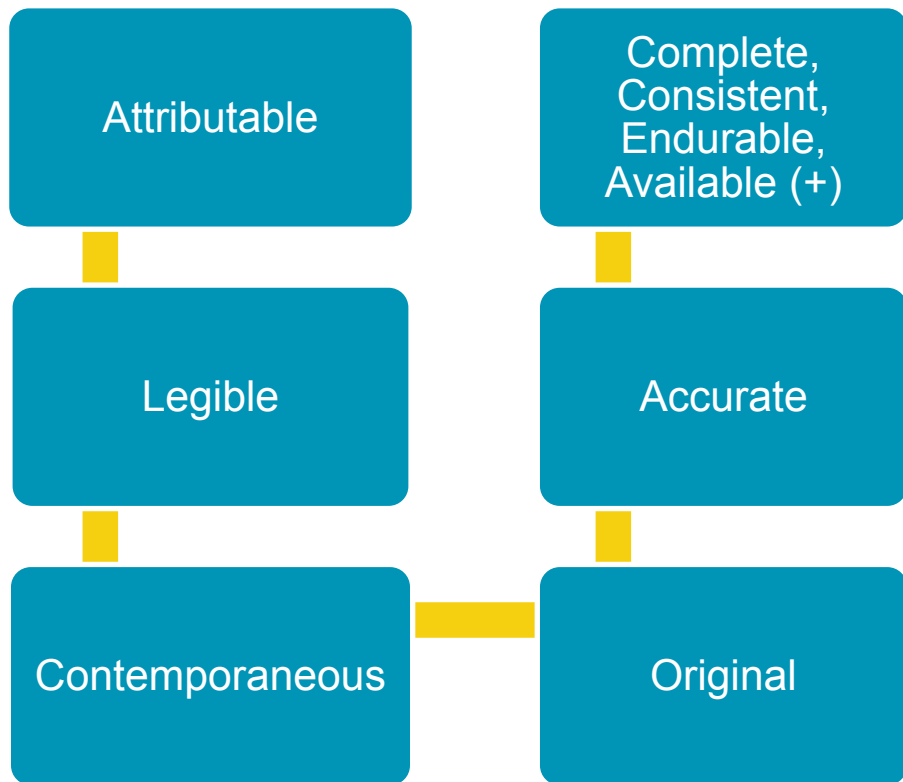
/alignment(AATGCC-TTGTGG)/internalLoop(CGC-ACA)/alignment(AGG-TCC)/hairpin(AAAA)/

QA and LS: compliance

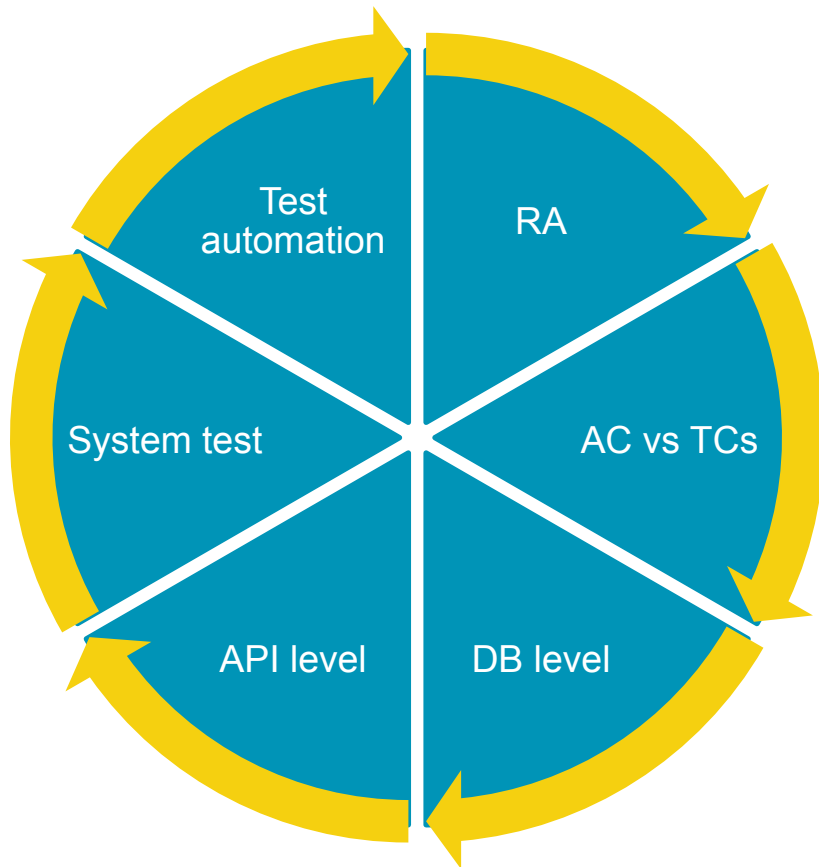
LS domain is in gross part related to health, therefore GAMP







- System testing: check audit trail manually
- API testing: CUD operations
- DB querying (CUD operations, Access violation)
- Automated test scenarios: BDD + DDT



- System testing: check audit trail manually
- API testing: CUD operations
- DB querying (CUD operations, Access violation)
- Automated test scenarios: BDD + DDT

Design: planning and data preparation

Validation: early decomposition into scenarios

Verification: clear report

Traceability: business requirements vs tests

ALCOA+: collected test evidence

Requirements analysis

Prototyping

Data preparation

Test scenarios collection

Data driven testing

Requirements analysis

URS

- Display file metadata



AC

- As a user I want to be able to see the following properties...



TC

- Import data file in the native format and display the following properties...

Prototyping

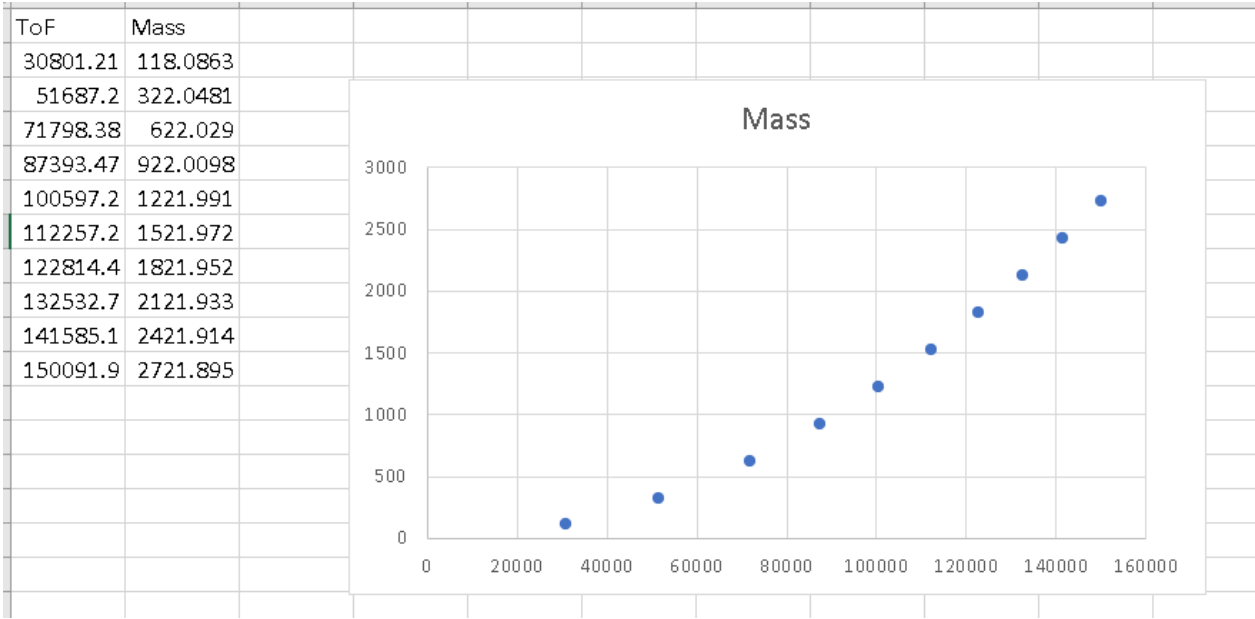
$$\frac{m}{z} = k \cdot (t - t_0)^2 + a_0 + a_1 \cdot t + a_2 \cdot t^2 + a_3 \cdot t^3 + a_4 \cdot t^4 + a_5 \cdot t^5$$

```
@staticmethod
```

```
def calibrate(data, calibration_json, peaks):  
    centroids = Calibrate.find_centroids(data, peaks)  
    tofs = Calibrate.centroids_to_tof(centroids, calibration_json)  
    return Calibrate.find_parameters(tofs, peaks)
```

QA and LS: complex problems

Data preparation



Test scenarios collection

As a user I want to be able to apply mass calibration to data files

- 1 apply mass calibration to a file with the same polarity
- 1 apply negative polarity mass calibration to several files with the same polarity
- 1 apply positive polarity mass calibration to several files with the same polarity
- 1 try to apply mass calibration to a file with the opposite polarity
- 1 apply positive polarity mass calibration to several files with the different polarities
- 1 apply negative polarity mass calibration to several files with the different polarities

QA and LS: complex problems

Data driven testing

As a user I want to be able to export mass calibration json


@Regression

@Smoke

@MassCalibration

@Agilent

Scenario Outline: import Agilent calibration file "<calibrationFile>" and export the calibration json file

Given the  application is opened




And the calibration form is opened

And the calibration is performed using "<polarityType>" Agilent "<calibrationFile>" file with "<peaks>" peaks toggled off


When user exports the calibration file "<calResultFile>"

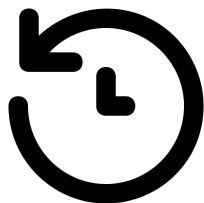
Then the exported file "<calResultFile>" is identical to the reference file "<calReferenceFile>"

Examples:

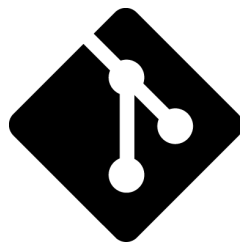
calibrationFile	calResultFile	calReferenceFile	peaks	polarityType	
	<u>agilent_tunemix_mass_cal.json</u>	<u>tunemix_mass_cal.json</u>	2	positive	
	<u>agilent_tunemix_pos_mass_cal.json</u>	<u>tunemix_pos_mass_cal.json</u>	2	positive	
	<u>agilent_tunemix_neg_mass_cal.json</u>	<u>tunemix_neg_mass_cal.json</u>	0	negative	

BDD scenario to an Excel spreadsheet

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Step ↓	Step description	Expected result	Actual result	Status	Comment	Attachment	Screenshot	Start time	End time
5	Verify that the Processing details field contains the specified values.			fail				2022-05-22 20:46:49.757 +0400	2022-05-22 20:46:49.757 +0400
6	user updates the feature table			not run					
7	the features table contains the provided values			not run					
8	the Processing Details field contains the following values			not run					



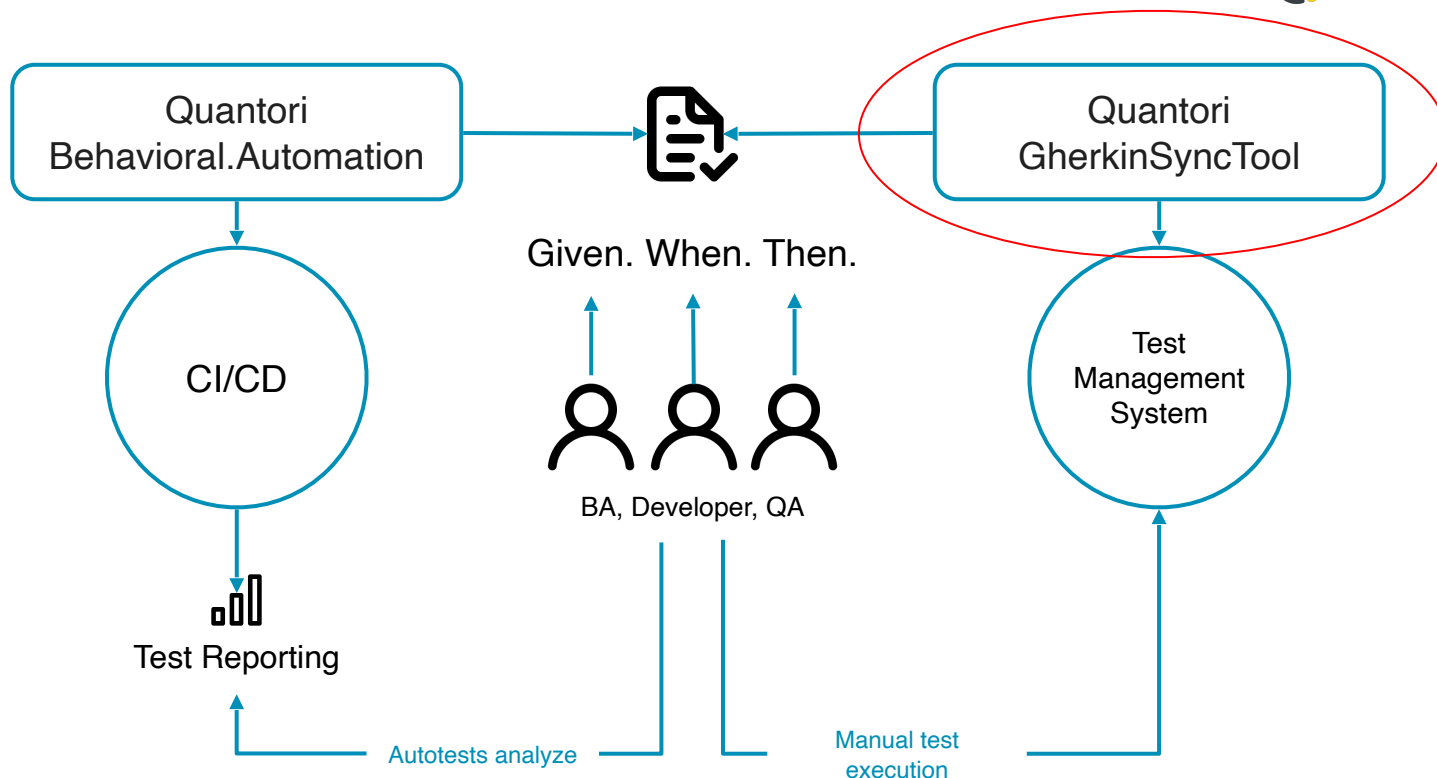
Up to date



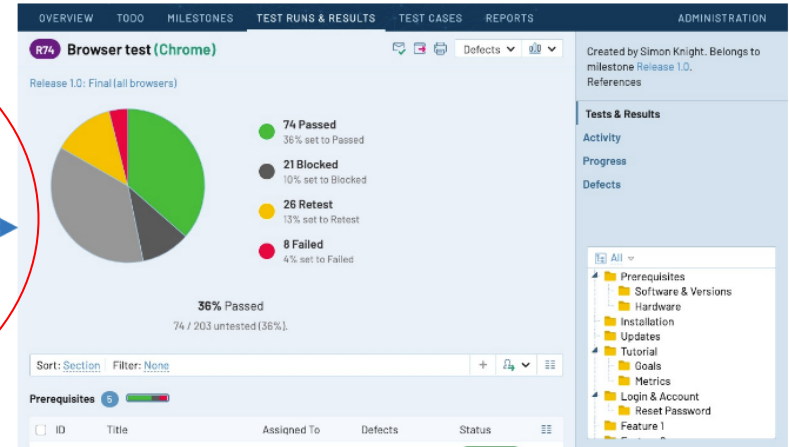
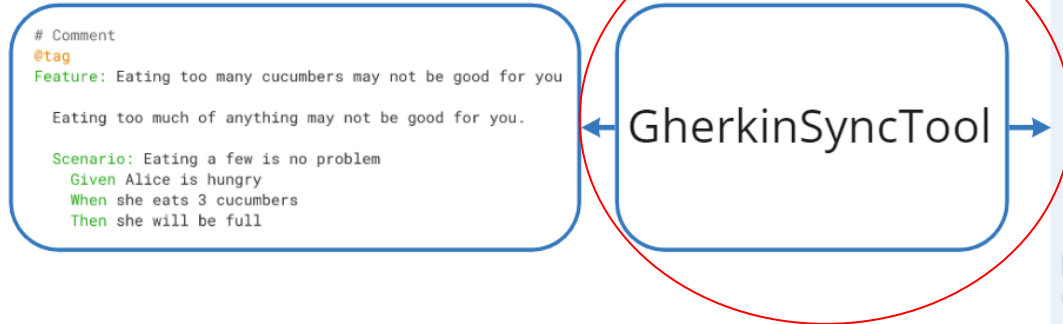
Version control



Review



GherkinSyncTool



<https://github.com/quantori/GherkinSyncTool>

Summary

QA for a better life

Domain experience is a plus

Risk based approach is our all

BDD helps to collaborate

