

Supplementary Information for *MDAnalysis: A Toolkit for the Analysis of Molecular Dynamics Trajectories*

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Table S1: Comparison of various computational software packages that are used to analyze molecular dynamics trajectories.

| package | version | license [1] | open source [2] | languages (code) | command language [3] | modularity [4] | object-oriented [5] | volumetric data [6] | atom selection [7] | geometric transform ation [8] | visualizat ion | simulation setup [9] | molecular simulations [10] | interactive use [11] |
|---|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| MDAnalysis | 0.7 | GPL v2 | x | Python, C | Python | library | x | x | x | x | - | - | - | x |
| CHARMM ¹ | 35b1 | non-free | - | FORTRAN | CHARMM | monolithic | - | x | x | x | - | x | x | - |
| ptraj (AmberTools) ² | 1.4 | GPL | x | C | ptraj | monolithic | - | x | x | x | - | - | - | - |
| Gromacs ³ | 4.5.3 | GPL | x | C | - | tools | - | x | - | - | - | x | x | - |
| LOOS ⁴ | 1.5.5 | GPL | x | C++ | C++ | library | x | x | x | x | - | - | - | - |
| MMTK ⁵ | 2.7.3 | CeCILL | x | Python, C | Python | library | x | x | - | x | (external viewer or VRML) | x | x | x |
| WORDOM ⁶ | 0.22 | GPL v2 | x | C | -/Python | monolithic/ library (simple SWIG) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD-TRACKS ⁷ | 0.004 | GPL v3 | x | Python | - | tools | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Simulaid ⁸ | | non-free | - | FORTRAN | - | monolithic | - | - | - | - | x (only Irix) | x | - | x |
| MMTSB ⁹ | Aug 2008 | non-free | - | Perl, FORTRAN, C | - | tools | - | - | - | - | - | x | x | - |
| pymacs ¹⁰ | 0.4 | GPL v2 UIUC | x | Python, C | Python | library | x | - | - | x | - | x | - | x |
| VMD ¹¹ | 1.8.7 | Open | x | C, tcl | tcl, Python | monolithic | - | x | x | x | x | x | - | x |
| PyMOL ¹² | 1.3 | MIT | x | C | PyMOL, Python | monolithic | - | x | x | x | x | - | - | x |
| Chimera ¹³ | 1.5 | non-free | - | C++ | Chimera, Python | monolithic | x | x | x | x | x | x | - | x |
| Adun ¹⁴ | 0.81 | GPL | x | Objective-C | SmallTalk | framework | x | - | - | x | - | x | x | x |
| OpenStructure ¹⁵ | 1.0.1 | LGPL v3 | x | C++, Python | Python | monolithic/library | x | x | x | - | x | - | - | x |
| Python Macromolecular Library (mmLib) ¹⁶ | 1.0.0 | Artistic Licence | x | Python, C | Python | library | x | - | - | x | x | - | - | - |
| Atomic Simulation Environment ¹⁷ | 3.4.1 | LGPL v2.1 | x | Python | Python | library | x | x | - | x | x | x | x | x |

[1] license: *GPL* is the open source GNU Public License; *LGPL* is the GNU Lesser General Public License; CeCILL (Cea Cnrs Inria Logiciel Libre) is an open source license used by French research institutions; *MIT* is a free software license originating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; for details on open source licenses see <http://www.opensource.org/licenses/index.html> . *non-free* is a specific license for the package that can be different for academic and commercial use but it always restricts the way in which the code can be used, modified, and republished

[2] open source means that source code is publicly available under a license in the spirit of the Open Source Definition <http://www.opensource.org/osd.html>

[3] computer language that is primarily used to carry out analysis tasks; often a scripting language. Not all packages contain a full-fledged "language" but a set of actions. Shell-scripting to join separate command line tools is not listed.

[4] modularity: How the packages is used typically: as a *library*, as a *framework* to build other tools, as a set of command line *tools*, or as a (effectively) *monolithic* program that controls all aspects of operation

[5] object-oriented: design focused on treating atoms/molecules/systems as objects

[6] volumetric data: capability to generate, process and/or read volumetric data such as densities or general fields

[7] atom selections: syntax to select atoms with descriptors and boolean combinations thereof (not just simple index files)

[8] geometric transformations: broad category that captures if it is possible to manipulate individual atoms and thus edit the system; many packages contain additional sophisticated model building capabilities

[9] simulation setup: Does the package contain special functionality to support the setting up of MD simulations?

[10] molecular simulations: Is it possible to run particle-based simulations with the package?

[11] interactive use: Does the package contain special functionality to support the interactive analysis of MD trajectories?

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