Hamsters

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Still image





Interactive table

Search: Show on entries mph+ rpm+ runTimeSeconds+ hamsterName date All All All All All 12/8/19 cutie 1.06 58 1451 fluff 12/8/19 5202 1.68 85 sprinkles 12/8/19 1.05 74 4147 12/9/19 cutie 1.48 80 519 12/9/19 fluff 82 13557 1.63 sprinkles 12/9/19 0.96 68 1836



	hamsterName	date	mph	rpm	runTimeSeconds
7	cutie	12/10/19	1.45	78	179
8	fluff	12/10/19	1.75	88	3546
9	sprinkles	12/10/19	1.08	76	2544
10	cutie	12/11/19	1.81	98	2840

Showing 1 to 10 of 1,216 entries

Previous

2 3 4 5

122

Next



Moving figure





Hamster Trivia

Hamster History

Although the Syrian hamster or golden hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*) was first described scientifically by George Robert Waterhouse in 1839, researchers were not able to successfully breed and domesticate hamsters until 1939. ^[3] The entire laboratory and pet populations of Syrian hamsters appear to be descendants of a single brother–sister pairing. These littermates were captured and imported in 1930 from Aleppo in Syria by Israel Aharoni, a zoologist of the University of Jerusalem. ^[8] In Jerusalem, the hamsters bred very successfully. Years later, animals of this original breeding colony were exported to the United States, where Syrian hamsters became a common pet and laboratory animal. Comparative studies of domestic and wild Syrian hamsters have shown reduced genetic variability in the domestic strain. However, the differences in behavioral, chronobiological, morphometrical, hematological, and biochemical parameters are relatively small and fall into the expected range of interstrain variations in other laboratory animals. ^[9]

Hamster Etymology

The name "hamster" is a loanword from the German, which itself derives from earlier Middle High German hamastra. It is possibly related to Old Church Slavonic khomestoru, which is either a blend of the root of Russian XOMAK (khomyak) "hamster" and a Baltic word (cf. Lithuanian: staras "hamster"); [10] or of Persian origin (cf. Avestan: hamaēstar "oppressor"). [11] The collective noun for a group of hamsters is "horde". [12] In German, the verb hamstern is derived from Hamster. It means "to hoard". [13]



Lotka-Volterra equations (for hamsters)

$$egin{aligned} rac{dx}{dt} &= lpha x - eta xy, \ rac{dy}{dt} &= -\gamma y + \delta xy, \end{aligned}$$

 $oldsymbol{x}$ is the population density of hamsters the rest follows logically



Need citations?

Hamsters are rodents (Gimenez-Conti and Slaga 1993).

At least I think so, I didn't read the article.

Gimenez-Conti, Irma B., and Thomas J. Slaga. 1993. "The Hamster Cheek Pouch Carcinogenesis Model." *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry* 53: 83–90. https://doi.org/10.1002/jcb.240531012.



Interesting code



Interesting hidden code

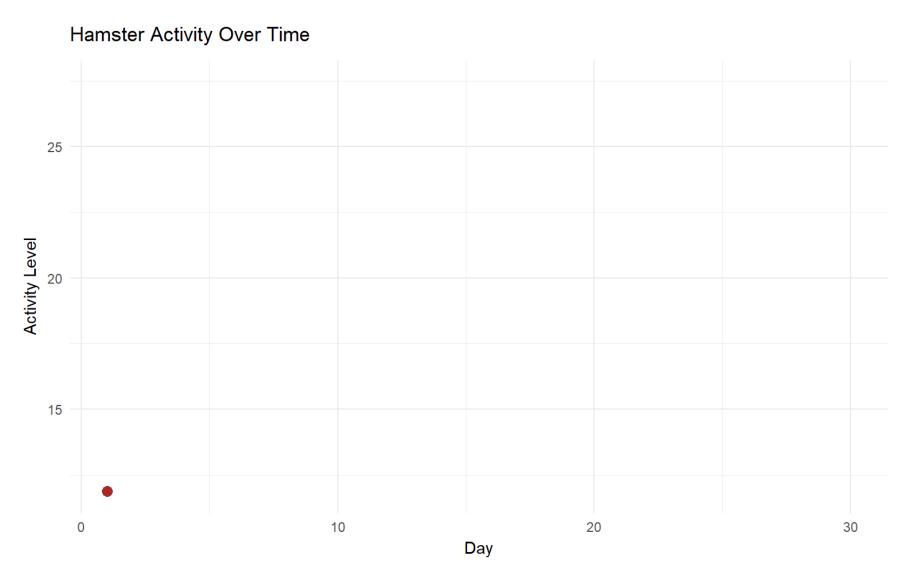


Figure 1: Daily Activity Level of a Hamster



Reproducible environment

```
1 library(renv)
2
3 renv::init()
4 renv::snapshot()
```

- The lockfile is already up to date.



renv.lock file



```
"R": {
         "Version": "4.3.1",
 4 .
         "Repositories": [
             "Name": "CRAN",
             "URL": "https://packagemanager.posit.co/cran/latest"
 8 🛓
 9 🛓
10 🛓
       },
11 🔻
       "Packages": {
12 🔻
         "DBI": {
13
           "Package": "DBI",
14
           "Version": "1.2.2",
15
16
17 .
           "Source": "Repository",
           "Repository": "CRAN",
           "Requirements": [
18
19
             "methods"
20 🛓
           ],
21
           "Hash": "164809cd72e1d5160b4cb3aa57f510fe"
22 🛓
         },
23 😓
         "DT": {
24
25
26
27
           "Package": "DT",
           "Version": "0.32",
           "Source": "Repository",
           "Repository": "CRAN",
28 🔛
           "Requirements": [
29
             "crosstalk",
30
31
32
             "htmltools",
             "htmlwidgets",
             "httpuv",
33
34
             "jquerylib",
             "jsonlite",
```

