

# 1      babette: BEAUti 2, BEAST2 and Tracer for R

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5                                      May 16, 2018

## 6                                      **Summary**

7                      **1.** In the field of phylogenetics, BEAST2 is one of the most widely  
8                      used software tools. It comes with the graphical user interfaces BEAUti  
9                      2, DensiTree and Tracer, to create BEAST2 configuration files and to in-  
10                      terpret BEAST2's output files. However, when many different alignments  
11                      or model setups are required, a workflow of graphical user interfaces is  
12                      cumbersome.

13                      **2.** Here, we present a free, libre and open-source package, **babette**:  
14                      'BEAUti 2, BEAST2 and Tracer for R', for the R programming language.  
15                      **babette** creates BEAST2 input files, runs BEAST2 and parses its results,  
16                      all from an R function call.

17                      **3.** We describe **babette**'s usage and the novel functionality it provides  
18                      compared to the original tools and we give some examples.

19                      **4.** As **babette** is designed to be of high quality and extendable, we  
20                      conclude by describing the further development of the package.

## 21                                      **Samenvatting**

- 23       **1.** In de fylogenetica is BEAST2 een van de meest gebruikte hulppro-  
24       gramma's. Het is gebundeld met de grafische gebruikersinterface BEAUti  
25       2, DensiTree en Tracer, om BEAST2-configuratiebestanden te maken en  
26       om BEAST2-outputbestanden te interpreteren. Echter, als veel verschil-  
27       lende aligneringen of modelopzetten nodig zijn, is een werkvolgorde van  
28       meerdere grafische gebruikersinterfaces onhandig.
- 29       **2.** Hier presenteren we een gratis, vrij en open-source package, **babette**:  
30       'BEAUti 2, BEAST2 en Tracer voor R', voor de programmeertaal R.  
31       **babette** schrijft BEAST2-configuratiebestanden, start BEAST2 and ver-  
32       werkt de resultaten, alles met een enkele R functie-aanroep.
- 33       **3.** We beschrijven hoe **babette** te gebruiken is en de nieuwe mogelijkhe-  
34       den die het biedt vergeleken met de originele programma's, aan de hand  
35       van enkele voorbeelden.
- 36       **4.** Omdat **babette** ontworpen is voor uitbreidbaarheid en hoge kwaliteit,  
37       sluiten we af met het beschrijven van de verdere ontwikkeling van dit pack-  
38       age.

39  
40       **Keywords:** computational biology, evolution, phylogenetics, BEAST2, R

## 41   **1 Introduction**

42   Phylogenies are commonly used to explore evolutionary hypotheses. Not only  
43   can phylogenies show us how species (or other evolutionary units) are related  
44   to each other, but we can also estimate relevant parameters such as extinction  
45   and speciation rates from them. There are many phylogenetics tools available  
46   to obtain an estimate of the phylogeny of a given set of species. BEAST2  
47   (Bouckaert *et al.* 2014) is one of the most widely used ones. It uses a Bayesian  
48   statistical framework to estimate the joint posterior distribution of phylogenies  
49   and model parameters, from one or more DNA, RNA or amino acid alignments

50 (see figure 1 for an overview of the workflow).

51 BEAST2 has a graphical and a command-line interface, that both need a  
52 configuration file containing alignments and model parameters. BEAST2 is bun-  
53 dled with BEAUti 2 (Drummond *et al.* 2012) ('BEAUti' from now on), a desktop  
54 application to create a BEAST2 configuration file. BEAUti has a user-friendly  
55 graphical user interface, with helpful default settings. As such, BEAUti is an at-  
56 tractive alternative to manual and error-prone editing of BEAST2 configuration  
57 files.

58 However, BEAUti cannot be called from a command-line script. This implies  
59 that when the user wants to explore the consequences of various settings, this  
60 must be done manually. This is the manageable workflow when using a few align-  
61 ments and doing a superficial analysis of sensitivity of the reconstructed tree to  
62 model settings. For exploring many trees (for instance from simulations), for a  
63 sliding-window analysis on a genomic alignment, or for a more thorough sensi-  
64 tivity analysis, one would like to loop through multiple (simulated or shortened)  
65 alignments, nucleotide substitution models, clock models and tree priors. One  
66 such tool to replace BEAUti is BEASTmaster (Matzke 2015), which focuses on  
67 morphological traits and tip-dating, but also supports DNA data. BEASTmaster,  
68 however, requires hundreds of lines of R code to setup the BEAST2 model con-  
69 figuration and a Microsoft Excel file to specify alignment files.

70 BEAST2 is also associated with Tracer (Rambaut & Drummond 2007) and  
71 DensiTree (Bouckaert & Heled 2014). Both are desktop applications to an-  
72alyze the output of BEAST2, each with a user-friendly graphical user inter-  
73face. Tracer's purpose is to analyze the parameter estimates generated from  
74a (BEAST1 and) BEAST2 run. It shows, among others, the effective sample  
75size (ESS) and time series ('the trace', hence the name) of each variable in the  
76MCMC run. Both ESS and trace are needed to assess the strength of the infer-

77   ence. DensiTree visualizes the phylogenies of a BEAST2 posterior, with many  
78   options to improve the simultaneous display of many phylogenies.

79       However, for exploring the output of many BEAST2 runs, one would like a  
80   script to collect all parameters' ESSes, parameter traces and posterior phyloge-  
81   nies. There is no single package that offers a complete solution, but examples  
82   of R packages that offer a partial solution are rBEAST (Ratmann 2015) and  
83   RBeast (Faria & Suchard 2015). RBeast provides some plotting options and  
84   parsing of BEAST2 output files, but the plotting functions are too specific for  
85   general use. rBEAST was developed to test a particular biological hypothesis  
86   (Ratmann *et al.* 2016), and hence was not designed for general use.

87       Here, we present **babette**: BEAUti 2, BEAST2 and Tracer for R, which  
88   creates BEAST2 (v.2.4.7) configuration files, runs BEAST2, and analyzes its  
89   results, all from an R function call. This will save time, tedious mouse clicking  
90   and reduces the chances of errors in such repetitive actions. The interface of  
91   **babette** mimics the tools it is based on. This familiarity helps both beginner  
92   and experienced BEAST2 users to make the step from those tools to **babette**.  
93   **babette** enables the creation of a single-script pipeline from sequence alignments  
94   to posterior analysis in R.

## 95   2   Description

96   **babette** is written in the R programming language (R Core Team 2013) and  
97   enables the full BEAST2 workflow from a single R function call, in a similar  
98   way to what subsequent usage of BEAUti, DensiTree and Tracer would produce.  
99   **babette**'s main function is **bbt\_run**, which configures BEAST2, runs it and  
100   parses its output. **bbt\_run** needs at least the name of a FASTA file containing  
101   a DNA alignment. The default settings for the other arguments of **bbt\_run**  
102   are identical to BEAUti's and BEAST2's default settings. Per alignment, a site

103 model, clock model and tree prior can be chosen. Multiple alignments can be  
104 used, each with its own (unlinked) site model, clock model and tree prior.

105 **babette** currently has 108 exported functions to set up a BEAST2 config-  
106 uration file. **babette** can currently handle the majority of BEAUti use cases.  
107 Because of BEAUti's high number of plugins, **babette** uses a software architec-  
108 ture that is designed to be extended. Furthermore, **babette** has 13 exported  
109 functions to run and help run BEAST2. One function is used to run BEAST2,  
110 another one installs BEAST2 to a default location. Finally, **babette** has 21  
111 exported function to parse the BEAST2 output files and analyze the created  
112 posterior. **babette** gives the same ESSes and summary statistics as Tracer.  
113 The data is formatted such that it can easily be visualized using **ggplot2** (for  
114 a trace, similar to Tracer) or **phangorn** (Schliep 2011) (for the phylogenies in a  
115 posterior, similar to DensiTree).

116 Currently, **babette** does not contain all functionality in BEAUti, BEAST2  
117 and their many plug-ins, because these tools themselves also change in time.  
118 **babette** currently works only on DNA data, because this is the most common  
119 use case. Nevertheless, **babette** provides the majority of default tree priors and  
120 supports the most important command-line arguments of BEAST2, provides the  
121 core Tracer analysis options, and has the most basic subset of plotting options of  
122 DensiTree. Up till now, the **babette** features implemented are those requested  
123 by users. Further extension of **babette** will be based on future user requests.

### 124 3 Usage

125 **babette** can be installed easily from CRAN:

```
126 install.packages("babette")
```

127 For the most up-to-date version, one can download and install the package from

128 **babette**'s GitHub repository:

```
129 devtools::install_github("richelbilderbeek/babette")
```

130 To start using **babette**, load its functions in the global namespace first:

```
131 library(babette)
```

132 Because **babette** calls BEAST2, BEAST2 must be installed. This can be done  
133 from R, using:

```
134 install_beast2()
```

135 This will install BEAST2 to the default user data folder, but a different path  
136 can be specified as well. BEAUti, and likewise **babette**, needs at least a FASTA  
137 filename to produce a BEAST2 configuration file. In BEAUti, this is achieved  
138 by loading a FASTA file, then saving an output file using a common save file  
139 dialog. After this, BEAST2 needs to be applied to the created configuration  
140 file. It creates multiple files storing the posterior. These output files must be  
141 parsed by either Tracer or DensiTree. In **babette**, all this is achieved by:

```
142 out <- bbt_run(fasta_filenames = "anthus_aco.fas")
```

143 This code will create a (temporary) BEAST2 configuration file, from the FASTA  
144 file with name **anthus\_aco.fas** (which is supplied with the package, from  
145 Van Els & Norambuena 2018), using the same default settings as BEAUti, which  
146 are, among others, a Jukes-Cantor site model, a strict clock, and a Yule birth  
147 tree prior. **babette** will then execute BEAST2 using that file, and parses the  
148 output. The returned data structure, named **out**, is a list of parameter estimates  
149 (called **estimates**), posterior phylogenies (called **anthus\_aco\_trees**, named af-  
150 ter the alignment's name) and MCMC operator performance (**operators**). An  
151 example of using a different site model, clock model and tree prior is:

```
152 out <- bbt_run(  
153   fasta_filenames = "anthus_aco.fas",
```

```

154   site_models = create_hky_site_model(),
155   clock_models = create_rln_clock_model(),
156   tree_priors = create_bd_tree_prior()
157 )

```

This code uses an HKY site model, a relaxed log-normal clock model and a birth-death tree prior, each with their default settings in BEAUti. Table 1 shows an overview of all functions to create site models, clock models and tree priors. Note that the arguments' names `site_models`, `clock_models` and `tree_priors` are plural, as each of these can be (a list of) one or more elements. Each of these arguments must have the same number of elements, so that each alignment has its own site model, clock model and tree prior. An example of two alignments, each with its own site model, is:

```

166 out <- bbt_run(
167   fasta_filenames = c(
168     "anthus_aco.fas",
169     "anthus_nd2.fas"
170   ),
171   site_models = list(
172     create_tn93_site_model(),
173     create_gtr_site_model()
174   )
175 )

```

**babette** also uses the same default prior distributions as BEAUti for each of the site models, clock models and tree priors. For example, by default, a Yule tree prior assumes that the birth rate follows a uniform distribution, from minus infinity to plus infinity. One may prefer a different distribution instead. Here is an example how to specify an exponential distribution for the birth rate in a Yule tree prior in **babette**:

```

182 out <- bbt_run(
183   fasta_filenames = "anthus_aco.fas",
184   tree_priors = create_yule_tree_prior(
185     birth_rate_distr = create_exp_distr()
186   )
187 )

```

188 In this same example, one may specify the initial shape parameters of the expo-  
189 nential distribution. In BEAST2's implementation, an exponential distribution  
190 has one shape parameter: its mean, which can be set to any value with BEAUti.  
191 To set the mean value of the exponential distribution to a fixed (non-estimated)  
192 value, do:

```

193 out <- bbt_run(
194   fasta_filenames = "anthus_aco.fas",
195   tree_priors = create_yule_tree_prior(
196     birth_rate_distr = create_exp_distr(
197       mean = create_mean_param(
198         value = 1.0,
199         estimate = FALSE
200       )
201     )
202   )
203 )

```

204 **babette** also supports node dating. Like BEAUti, one can specify Most Recent  
205 Common Ancestor ('MRCA') priors. An MRCA prior allows to specify taxa  
206 having a common ancestor, including a distribution for the date of that ancestor.  
207 With **babette**, this is achieved as follows:

```

208 out <- bbt_run(
209   fasta_filenames = "anthus_aco.fas",

```



```

210   mrca_priors = create_mrca_prior(
211     taxa_names = sample(get_taxa_names("anthus_aco.fas"),
212       size = 2),
213     alignment_id = get_alignment_id("anthus_aco.fas"),
214     is_monophyletic = TRUE,
215     mrca_distr = create_normal_distr(
216       mean = create_mean_param(value = 15.0, estimate =
217         FALSE),
218       sigma = create_sigma_param(value = 0.025, estimate =
219         FALSE)
220     )
221   )
222 )

```

Instead of dating the ancestor of two random taxa, any subset of taxa can be selected, and multiple sets are allowed. **babette** allows for the same core functionality as Tracer to show the values of the parameter estimates sampled in the BEAST2 run. This is called the "trace" (hence the name). The start of the trace, called the "burn-in", is usually discarded, as an MCMC algorithm (such as used by BEAST2) first has to converge to its equilibrium and hence the parameter estimates are not representative. By default, Tracer discards the first 10% of all the parameter estimates. To remove a 20% burn-in from all parameter estimates in **babette**, the following code can be used:

```

232   traces <- remove_burn_ins(
233     traces = out$estimates,
234     burn_in_fraction = 0.2
235   )

```

Tracer shows the ESSes of each posterior's variables. These ESSes are important to determine the strength of the inference. As a rule of thumb, an ESS of 200 is

238 acceptable for any parameter estimate. To calculate the effective sample sizes  
239 (of all estimated variables) in **babette**:

```
240 esses <- calc_esses(  
241   traces = traces,  
242   sample_interval = 1000  
243 )
```

244 Tracer displays multiple summary statistics for each estimated variable: the  
245 mean and its standard error, standard deviation, variance, median, mode, geo-  
246 metric mean, 95% highest posterior density interval, auto-correlation time and  
247 effective sample size. It displays these statistics per variable. In **babette**, these  
248 summary statistics are collected for all estimated parameters at once:

```
249 sum_stats <- calc_summary_stats(  
250   traces = traces,  
251   sample_interval = 1000  
252 )
```

253 **babette** allows for the same functionality as **DensiTree**. **DensiTree** displays the  
254 phylogenies in a posterior at the same time scale, drawn one over one another,  
255 allowing to see the uncertainty in topology and branch lengths. The posterior  
256 phylogenies are stored as **anthus\_aco\_trees** in the object **out**, and can be  
257 plotted as follows:

```
258 plot_densitree(phylos = out$anthus_aco_trees)
```

259 Instead of running the full pipeline, **babette** also allows to only create a BEAST2  
260 configuration file. To create a BEAST2 configuration file, with all settings to  
261 default, use:

```
262 create_beast2_input_file(  
263   input_filenames = babette::get_babette_path("anthus_aco.  
264   fas"),
```

```

265     output_filename = "beast2.xml"
266 )

```

267 This file can then be loaded and edited by BEAUti, run by BEAST2, or run by  
 268 **babette**:

```

269 run_beast2(
270     input_filename = "beast2.xml",
271     output_log_filename = "run.log",
272     output_trees_filenames = "posterior.trees",
273     output_state_filename = "final.xml.state"
274 )

```

275 **run\_beast2** is a function that only runs BEAST2, and does not parse the output  
 276 files (unlike **bbt\_run**). In the example above, we specify the names of the desired  
 277 BEAST2 output files explicitly, and these will be created in the R working  
 278 directory, after which they can be inspected with other tools, or used to continue  
 279 a BEAST2 run. When the names of these files are not specified, both **bbt\_run**  
 280 and **run\_beast2** put these files in the default temporary folder (as obtained  
 281 from **temp.dir()**) to keep the working directory clean of intermediate files.

## 282 4 **babette** resources

283 **babette** is free, libre and open source software available at [http://github.](http://github.com/richelbilderbeek/babette)  
 284 [com/richelbilderbeek/babette](http://github.com/richelbilderbeek/babette) and is licensed under the GNU General Pub-  
 285 lic License v3.0. **babette** uses the Travis CI (<https://travis-ci.org>) con-  
 286 tinuous integration service, which is known to significantly increase the number  
 287 of bugs exposed (Vasilescu *et al.* 2015) and increases the speed at which new  
 288 features are added (Vasilescu *et al.* 2015). **babette** has a 100% code cover-  
 289 age, which correlates with code quality (Horgan *et al.* 1994; Del Frate *et al.*  
 290 1995). **babette** follows Hadley Wickham’s style guide (Wickham 2015), which

improves software quality (Fang 2001). **babette** depends on multiple packages, which are **ape** (Paradis *et al.* 2004), **beautier** (Bilderbeek 2018b), **beastier** (Bilderbeek 2018a), **devtools** (Wickham & Chang 2016), **geiger** (Harmon *et al.* 2008), **ggplot2** (Wickham 2009), **knitr** (Xie 2017), **phangorn** (Schliep 2011), **rmarkdown** (Allaire *et al.* 2017), **seqinr** (Charif & Lobry 2007), **stringr** (Wickham 2017), **testit** (Xie 2014) and **tracerer** (Bilderbeek 2018c). We tested **babette** to give a clean error message for incorrect input, by calling **babette** one million times with random or random sensible inputs, using a high performance computer cluster. The test scripts are supplied with **babette**.

**babette**'s development takes place on GitHub, <https://github.com/richelbilderbeek/babette>, which accommodates collaboration (Perez-Riverol *et al.* 2016) and improves transparency (Gorgolewski & Poldrack 2016). **babette**'s GitHub facilitates feature requests and has guidelines how to do so.

**babette**'s documentation is extensive. All functions are documented in the package's internal documentation. For quick use, each exported function shows a minimal example. For easy exploration, each exported function's documentation links to related functions. Additionally, **babette** has a vignette that demonstrates extensively how to use it. There is documentation on the GitHub to get started, with a dozen examples of BEAUti screenshots with equivalent **babette** code. Finally, **babette** has tutorial videos that can be downloaded or viewed on YouTube, <https://goo.gl/weKaaU>.

## 5 Citation of babette

Scientists using **babette** in a published paper can cite this article, and/or cite the **babette** package directly. To obtain this citation from within an R script, use:

```
> citation("babette")
```

## 317 6 Acknowledgements

318 Thanks to Yacine Ben Chehida and Paul van Els for supplying their BEAST2  
319 use cases. Thanks again to Paul van Els for sharing his FASTA files for use  
320 by this package. Thanks to Leonel Herrera-Alsina, Raphael Scherrer and Gio-  
321 vanni Laudanno for their comments on this package and article. Thanks to  
322 Huw Ogilvie and one anonymous reviewer for reviewing this article. Thanks to  
323 rOpenSci, and especially Noam Ross and Guangchuang Yu for reviewing the  
324 package's source code. We would like to thank the Center for Information Tech-  
325 nology of the University of Groningen for their support and for providing access  
326 to the Peregrine high performance computing cluster. We thank the Nether-  
327 lands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) for financial support through  
328 a VICI grant awarded to RSE.

## 329 7 Authors' contributions

330 RJCB and RSE conceived the idea for the package. RJCB created and tested  
331 the package, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. RSE contributed  
332 substantially to revisions.

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Name	Description
bbt_run	Run BEAST2
create_gtr_site_model	Create a GTR site model
create_hky_site_model	Create an HKY site model
create_jc69_site_model	Create a Jukes-Cantor site model
create_tn93_site_model	Create a TN93 site model
create_rln_clock_model	Create a relaxed log-normal clock model
create_strict_clock_model	Create a strict clock model
create_bd_tree_prior	Create a birth-death tree prior
create_cbs_tree_prior	Create a coalescent Bayesian skyline tree prior
create_ccp_tree_prior	Create a coalescent constant-population tree prior
create_cep_tree_prior	Create a coalescent exponential-population tree prior
create_yule_tree_prior	Create a Yule tree prior
create_beta_distr	Create a beta distribution
create_exp_distr	Create an exponential distribution
create_gamma_distr	Create a gamma distribution
create_inv_gamma_distr	Create an inverse gamma distribution
create_laplace_distr	Create a Laplace distribution
create_log_normal_distr	Create a log-normal distribution
create_normal_distr	Create a normal distribution
create_one_div_x_distr	Create a 1/X distribution
create_poisson_distr	Create a Poisson distribution
create_uniform_distr	Create a uniform distribution

Table 1: babette's main functions

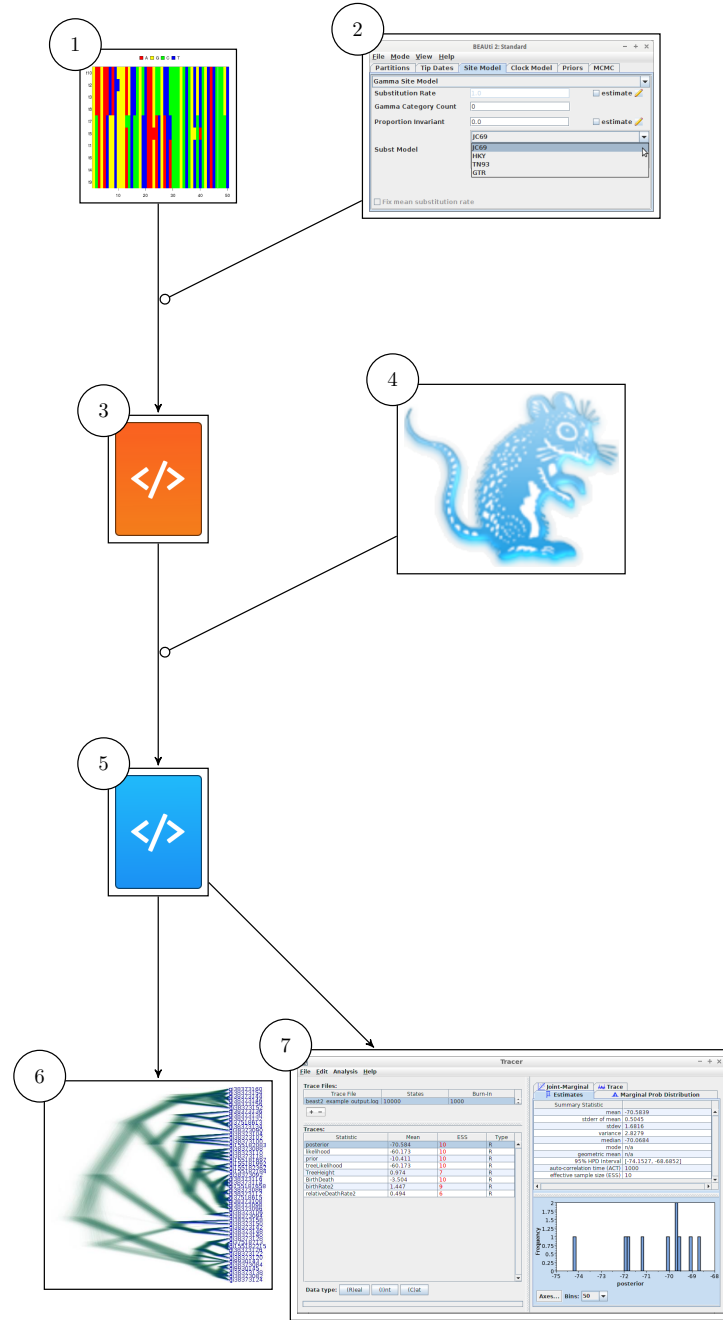


Figure 1: Workflow using GUI tools. From an alignment (1) and BEAUti (2), a BEAST2 configuration file (3) is created. BEAST2 (4) uses that file to infer a posterior, storing it in multiple files (5). These results are visualized using DensiTree (6) and Tracer (7). babette allows for the same workflow, all from an R function call.