Modelling Frameworks

Today's agenda:

Discuss modelling frameworks, Software installation and setup What are some of the model choices mentioned?

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General vs specific

Descriptive vs predictive

Mechanistic vs phenomenological

Analytical vs computational

Deterministic vs stochastic

Simple vs complex

Why are there so many different options?

Why are there so many different options?

Trade-offs: models differ in when they're useful

E.g., mechanistic models can be linked to specific mechanisms, but may require more data!

You'll have to consider these trade-offs when selecting methods

Questions?

Our goal for today is setting up software

We'll be installing:

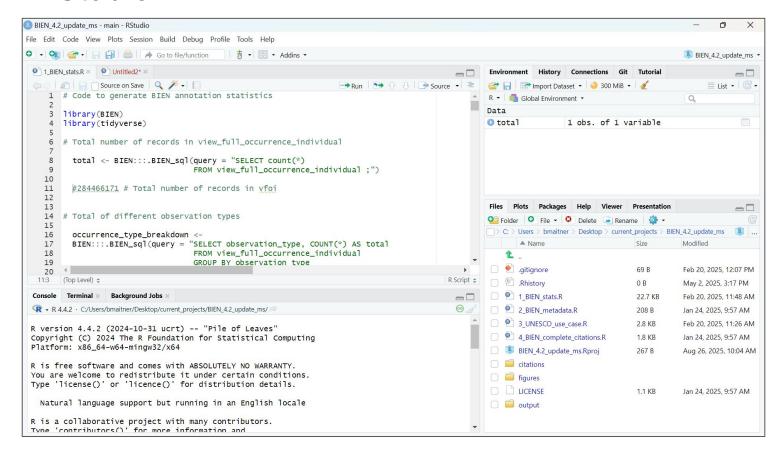
R

RStudio

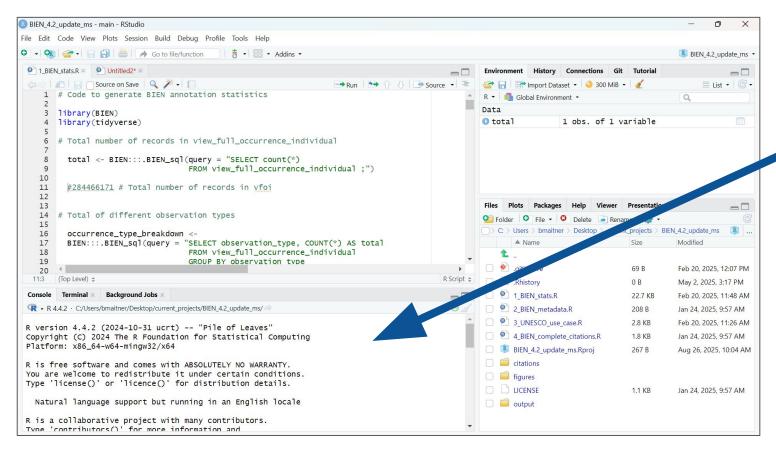
And, optionally, Git and Github

```
FOREST+bmaitner@USFAAD-228TFW3 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/current_projects/BIEN_4.2_update_ms (main)
$ R
R version 4.4.2 (2024-10-31 ucrt) -- "Pile of Leaves"
Copyright (C) 2024 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86 64-w64-mingw32/x64
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
 Natural language support but running in an English locale
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
> library(BIEN)
Loading required package: RPostgreSQL
Loading required package: DBI
Type vignette("BIEN") or vignette("BIEN_tutorial") to get started
```

RStudio



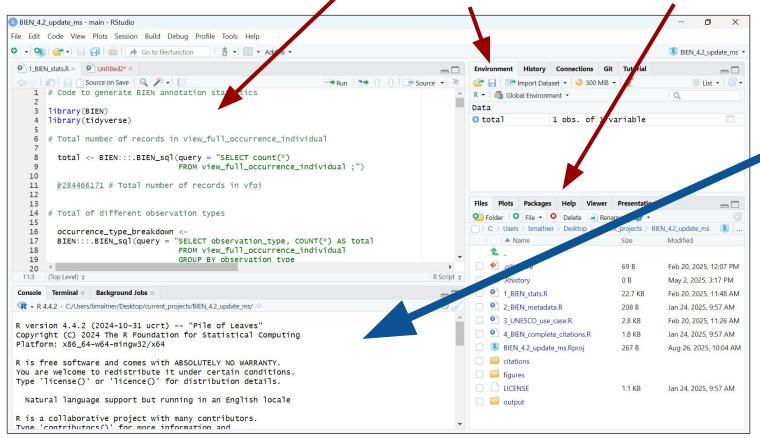
RStudio



R

Stuff to make R easier to use

RStudio

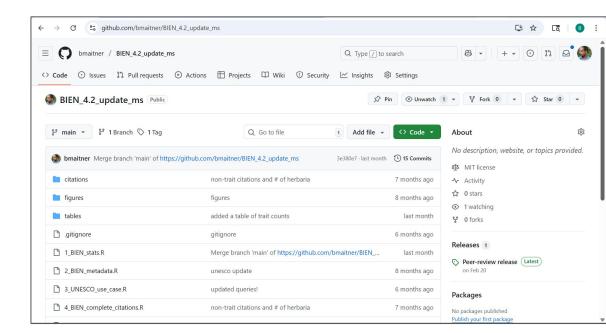


Git

- Program that tracks changes in files
- Removes need for multiple versions of file (you can always go back)
- Tracks what is added or removed in each version.
- Allows multiple users to work on files and combine their changes

Github

- A repository for Git
- Stores your files
- Also can be used for editing files
- You can even set it up to run analyses for you!



Why use Github?

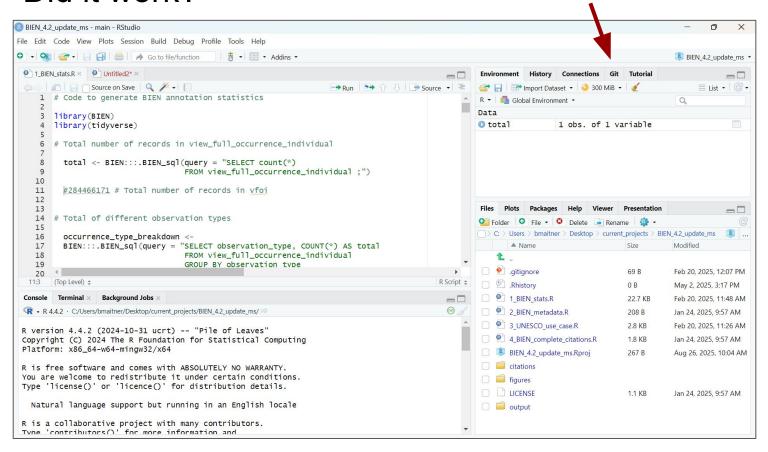
- Secure backup of code (in case your computer dies...)
- Helps when you use multiple computers
- Collaboration
- Transparency and reproducibility (if you make it public)
- Letting other people use your code (forking/copying)
- Increasingly expected of biologists
- Can be archived, cited (e.g., via Zenodo)
- Grad students have to, undergrads get extra credit

Installing the needed software

- R (available for free at https://www.r-project.org/)
- RStudio (available for free at https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/)
- Git (optional for undergrads. Available for free at https://git-scm.com/downloads)
- Github account (optional for undergrads. Sign up for free at: https://github.com/)

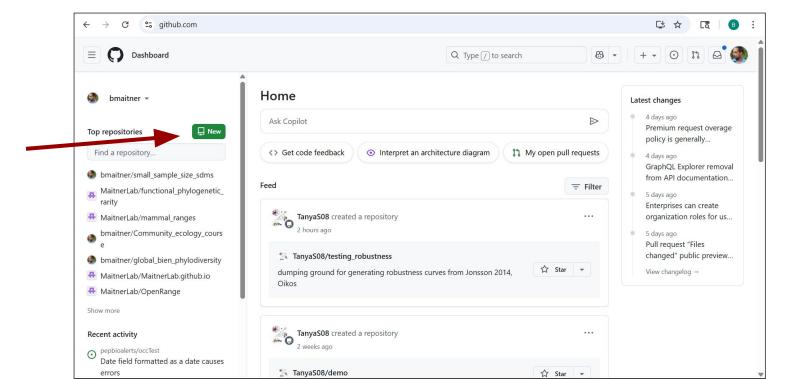
Did it work?

Should have a "Git" tab in RStudio



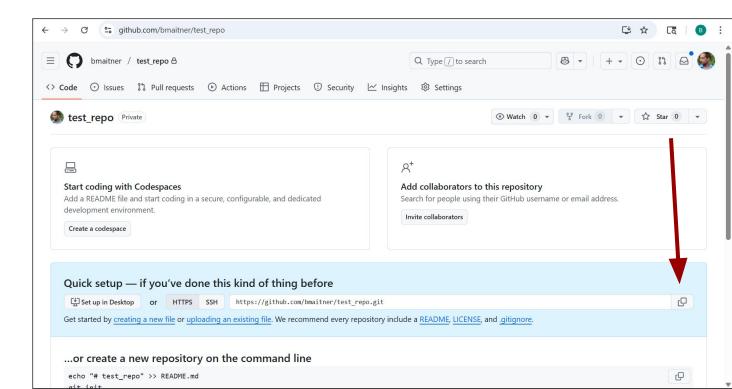
Make sure it works

Go to your Github page and make a new repo



Make sure it works

Copy the URL



Make sure it works

In RStudio:

- File > New Project...
- Select "Version Control"
- Select "Git"
- Paste the copied URL into the "Repository URL" box
- Pick a directory for it to be created in
- Click "Create Project"

Next time:

Before class: read 1.4 - 1.6

During class:

- Discuss 1.4-1.6
- Work through 1.7