# Testing and Validating Models

EES 4760/5760

Agent-Based and Individual-Based Computational Modeling

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# Organization

### Organization

- Download culture diffusion model from the Download page on the course web site, https://ees4760.jgilligan.org/models/chapter\_06/CultureDissemination\_Untested.nlogo, or Brightspace.
  - The paper describing the culture diffusion model is also on the Download page, https://ees4760.jgilligan.org/files/models/chapter\_06/axelrod\_culture\_dissemination\_1997.pdf, and Brightspace.
- Sit together in pairs, with a partner.
- Team Projects:
  - Class Presentations October 10
  - Choice of two projects:
    - Adaptive behavior (Business investor model, Ch. 10)
    - Agent interactions (Telemarketer model, Ch. 13)
  - Decide which one you want to do and choose a partner (undergrads with undergrads, grads with grads)

# Finding and Fixing Errors

#### Classes of Errors

- Typographical (typing pxcor when you mean pycor)
- Misunderstanding NetLogo language:

```
ask turtle 5 [
  let neighbor-patches patches in-radius 2
  ask neighbor-patches [set pcolor green]
]
```

#### versus

```
ask [patch-here] of turtle 5 [
  let neighbor-patches patches in-radius 2
  ask neighbor-patches [set pcolor green]
]
```

- Wrong display settings (wrapping)
- Run-time errors (e.g., division by zero, forgetting to initialize globals, etc.)
- Logic errors (hard to find)
- Formulation errors (hard to find)

### Independent Re-Implementation of Submodels

- If your model needs a tricky calculation:
  - Try it in another format: spreadsheet, scripting language (Python, R, Matlab, etc.)
  - Compare to NetLogo results

## Culture-Diffusion Model

### Culture-Diffusion Model

- Entities and State Variables:
  - Each patch is a village (10 × 10)
    - Culture is characterized by 5 numbers (integers 0–9)
      - example: 58354
    - Similarity of two villages = (# matching numbers) / 5
      - Goes from 0–1
      - 04976 and 44873 have a similarity of 0.4 (2 matches)

### Culture-Diffusion Model

#### Process Overview

- 1. Cultural interaction
  - Each tick one random village is active.
  - Active village picks a random partner from neighbors sharing an "edge."
  - Maybe the active village interacts with partner
    - Probability of interacting = similarity.
    - The more similarity, the more likely to interact
    - Two villages that have nothing in common won't interact.
  - If they interact, active village copies one of the partner's culture numbers.
- 2. Output: Update patch colors and graphs
- 3. If no patches have interacted for 1000 ticks, it stops.

## Expected behavior

- We expect clusters of villages with different cultures, where villages in a culture become increasingly simmilar.
- Color patches according to mean similarity with neighbors:
  - Compare to four neighbors: up, down, left, right
  - black if mean similarity = 0 (nothing in common with any neighbor),
  - white if similarity = 1 (identical to all neighbors),
  - shades of red in between.

## New NetLogo Primitives

- myself:
  - self refers to the current turtle or patch
  - myself refers to the turtle or patch that asked the current turtle or patch to do something.

```
ask turtles-here [ set color [color] of myself ]
```

- neighbors4 of a patch gives the four neighboring patches that share an edge (up, down, right, left, but not diagonal).
  - A patch on an edge or corner will have fewer than four neighbors.

#### Test the model

Work with your partner to examine the culture diffusion model.

- Run it and see what happens.
  - Look for weird behavior that might indicate an error.
  - Save data to files with "test-output-on?" switch.
- Examine the model code
- Inspect agents. Use the show-similarities procedure in the agent monitor.
- Announce to the class if you find an error