## ss3sim vignette

## Sean C. Anderson and lots of others...

First, we'll locate three sets of folders that are located within the package data: (1) the folder with the plaintext case files, (2) the folder with the operating model (OM), and (3) the folder with the estimating model (EM).

```
library(ss3sim)
d <- system.file("extdata", package = "ss3sim")
case_folder <- pasteO(d, "/eg-cases")
om <- pasteO(d, "/models/cod-om")
em <- pasteO(d, "/models/cod-em")</pre>
```

First, we'll run some "deterministic" runs to check our model for bias when we don't have any process error. To do this, we'll start by setting up a matrix of recruitment deviations with 0 deviations. We need 100 rows (for 100 year simulations) and 20 columns (for 20 deterministic iterations).

```
recdevs_det <- matrix(0, nrow = 100, ncol = 20)</pre>
```

Then we'll set up case "estimation" files in which the recruitment deviations are set to the nominal level of 0.001. We'll name these files E100-cod.txt and E101-cod.txt. In the control files, the key element is setting par\_name = SR\_sigmaR and par\_int = 0.001.

When we run the simulations, we'll pass our deterministic recruitment deviations to the function run\_fish600. Running 20 replicates should be enough to identify whether our models are performing as we expect.

Now we can run the stochastic simulations.

```
run_fish600(iterations = 1:100, scenarios =
  c("D0-E0-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E0-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D0-E1-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E1-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod"),
  case_folder = case_folder, om_model_dir = om, em_model_dir = em,
 bias_adjust = TRUE)
The function get_results_all reads in a set of scenarios and com-
bines the output into two .csv files: final_results_scalar.csv and
final_results_ts.csv.
get_results_all(user.scenarios =
  c("D0-E100-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E100-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D0-E101-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E101-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D0-E0-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E0-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D0-E1-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod",
    "D1-E1-F0-G0-R0-S0-M0-cod"))
Let's read in the .csv files and calculate some useful values in new columns.
scalar_dat <- read.csv("final_results_scalar.csv")</pre>
ts_dat <- read.csv("final_results_ts.csv")</pre>
scalar_dat <- transform(scalar_dat,</pre>
  SSB_MSY=(SSB_MSY_em-SSB_MSY_om)/SSB_MSY_om,
  log_max_grad = log(max_grad))
ts_dat <- transform(ts_dat, SpawnBio=(SpawnBio_em-SpawnBio_om)/SpawnBio_om)
ts dat <- merge(ts dat, scalar dat[,c("scenario", "replicate",
    "max_grad")])
scalar_dat_det <- subset(scalar_dat, E %in% c("E100", "E101"))</pre>
scalar_dat_sto <- subset(scalar_dat, E %in% c("E0", "E1"))</pre>
ts_dat_det <- subset(ts_dat, E %in% c("E100", "E101"))</pre>
ts_dat_sto <- subset(ts_dat, E %in% c("EO", "E1") & replicate %in% 1:50)
```

Now let's look at boxplots of the deterministic model runs.

# add more here

```
plot_scalar_boxplot(scalar_dat_det, x = "SR_LN_RO_om", y = "SSB_MSY",
    vert = "D", relative_error = TRUE)
```

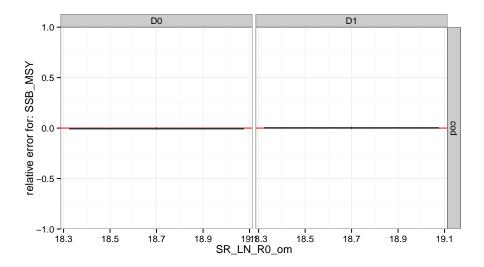


Figure 1: Boxplot of relative error for SSB MSY. We see relatively little bias.

## # add more here

Let's look at the relative error in estimates of spawning biomass. We'll colour the time series according to the

```
plot_ts_points(ts_dat_sto, y = "SpawnBio", vert = "D",
    color = "max_grad", relative_error = TRUE)
```

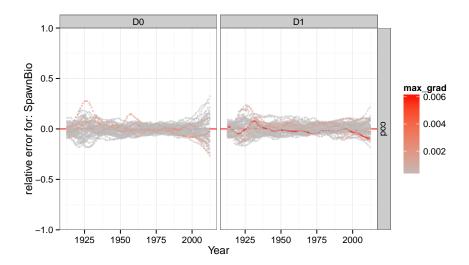


Figure 2: Time series of relative error in spawning stock biomass.