Package 'simlandr'

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Type Package

Title Simulation-Based Landscape Construction for Dynamical Systems

Version 0.2.1

Description A toolbox for constructing potential landscapes for dynamical systems using Monte Carlo simulation.
The method is based on the potential landscape definition by Wang et al. (2008) <doi:10.1073/pnas.0800579105>
(also see Zhou & Li, 2016 <doi:10.1063/1.4943096> for further mathematical discussions) and can be used for
a large variety of models.

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports dplyr, magrittr, purrr, tibble, ggplot2, scales, MASS, plotly,
htmlwidgets, bigmemory, digest, methods, ks, gganimate,
forcats, rlang, lifecycle, progress

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

URL https://sciurus365.github.io/simlandr/,
https://github.com/Sciurus365/simlandr

BugReports https://github.com/Sciurus365/simlandr/issues

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, webshot

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

attach_all_matrices *Attach all matrices in a batch simulation*

Description

Attach all matrices in a batch simulation

Usage

```
attach_all_matrices(bs, backingpath = "bp")
```

Arguments

bs	A batch_simulation() object.
backingpath	Passed to bigmemory::as.big.matrix().

Value

A batch_simulation object with all hash_big.matrixes attached.

calculate_barrier *General function for calculating energy barrier*

Description

General function for calculating energy barrier

Usage

```
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`2d_static_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`2d_density_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class 'density'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`2d_static_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`3d_static_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`3d_animation_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`3d_matrix_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)

## S3 method for class '`2d_matrix_landscape`'
calculate_barrier(l, ...)
```

Arguments

l	A landscape or related project.
...	Other parameters.

Value

A `barrier` object that contains the (batch) barrier calculation result(s).

See Also

`calculate_barrier_2d()`, `calculate_barrier_2d_batch()`, `calculate_barrier_3d()`, `calculate_barrier_3d_bat`
`plot.barrier()`

---

calculate_barrier_2d *Calculate barrier from a 2D landscape*

Description

Calculate barrier from a 2D landscape

Usage

```
calculate_barrier_2d(
  l,
  start_location_value = 0,
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = 0.7,
  end_r = 0.15,
  base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

l	A 2d_static_landscape object (recommended) or a density distribution.
start_location_value, end_location_value	The initial position (in value) for searching the start/end point.
start_r, end_r	The searching radius for searching the start/end point.
base	The base of the log function.

Value

A barrier_2d object that contains the barrier calculation result.

---

calculate_barrier_2d_batch

Calculate barrier from a 2D landscape with multiple simulations

---

Description

Calculate barrier from a 2D landscape with multiple simulations

Usage

```
calculate_barrier_2d_batch(
  l,
  bg = NULL,
  start_location_value = 0,
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = 0.7,
  end_r = 0.15,
  base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

l	A 2d_animation_landscape (not implemented yet) or a 2d_matrix_landscape.
bg	A barrier_grid_3d object if you want to use different parameters for each condition. Otherwise NULL.
start_location_value, end_location_value	The initial position (in value) for searching the start/end point.
start_r, end_r	The searching (L1) radius for searching the start/end point.
base	The base of the log function.

Value

A barrier_2d_batch object that contains the batch barrier calculation results.

`calculate_barrier_3d` *Calculate barrier from a 3D landscape*

Description

Calculate barrier from a 3D landscape

Usage

```
calculate_barrier_3d(
  l,
  start_location_value = c(0, 0),
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = c(0.7, 0.6),
  end_r = 0.15,
  Umax,
  expand = TRUE,
  omit_unstable = FALSE,
  base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

`l`	A `3d_static_landscape` object (recommended) or a `kde2d` distribution.
`start_location_value, end_location_value`	The initial position (in value) for searching the start/end point.
`start_r, end_r`	The searching (L1) radius for searching the start/end point.
`Umax`	The highest possible value of the potential function.
`expand`	If the values in the range all equal to `Umax`, expand the range or not?
`omit_unstable`	If a state is not stable (the "local minimum" overlaps with the saddle point), omit that state or not?
`base`	The base of the log function.

Value

A `barrier_3d` object that contains the barrier calculation result.

`calculate_barrier_3d_batch` *Calculate barrier from a 3D landscape with multiple simulations*

Description

Calculate barrier from a 3D landscape with multiple simulations

Usage

```
calculate_barrier_3d_batch(
  l,
  bg = NULL,
  start_location_value = c(0, 0),
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = c(0.7, 0.6),
  end_r = 0.15,
  Umax,
  expand = TRUE,
  omit_unstable = FALSE,
  base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

`l`	A `3d_animation_landscape` or a `3d_matrix_landscape`.
`bg`	A `barrier_grid_3d` object if you want to use different parameters for each condition. Otherwise `NULL`.
`start_location_value, end_location_value`	The initial position (in value) for searching the start/end point.
`start_r, end_r`	The searching (L1) radius for searching the start/end point.
`Umax`	The highest possible value of the potential function.
`expand`	If the values in the range all equal to `Umax`, expand the range or not?
`omit_unstable`	If a state is not stable (the "local minimum" overlaps with the saddle point), omit that state or not?
`base`	The base of the log function.

Value

A `barrier_3d_batch` object that contains the batch barrier calculation results.

check_conv *Check density convergence of simulation*

Description

Check density convergence of simulation

Usage

```
check_conv(output, vars, sample_perc = 0.2, plot_type = "bin")
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
vars	The names of variables to check.
sample_perc	The percentage of data sample for the initial, middle, and final stage of the simulation.
plot_type	Which type of plots should be generated? ("bin" or "density")

Value

A check_conv object that contains the convergence checking result.

fill_in_struct *Fill a vector of values into a structure list.*

Description

Fill a vector of values into a structure list.

Usage

```
fill_in_struct(vec, struct)
```

Arguments

vec	A vector of values.
struct	A list with a certain structure.

Value

A ele_list object.

See Also

modified_simulation()

find_local_min_2d *Find local minimum of a 2d distribution*

Description

Find local minimum of a 2d distribution

Usage

```
find_local_min_2d(dist, localmin, r)
```

Arguments

dist	An density distribution object.
localmin	Starting value of finding local minimum.
r	Searching radius.

Value

A list with two elements: U, the potential value of the local minimum, and location, the position of the local minimum.

find_local_min_3d *Find local minimum of a 3d distribution*

Description

Find local minimum of a 3d distribution

Usage

```
find_local_min_3d(dist, localmin, r, Umax, expand = TRUE, first_called = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dist	An kde2d distribution object.
localmin	Starting value of finding local minimum.
r	Searching (L1) radius.
Umax	The highest possible value of the potential function.
expand	If the values in the range all equal to Umax, expand the range or not?
first_called	Is this function first called by another function?

Value

A list with two elements: U, the potential value of the local minimum, and location, the position of the local minimum.

get_barrier_height *Get the barrier height from a* barrier *object.*

Description

Get the barrier height from a barrier object.

Usage

```
get_barrier_height(b)
```

Arguments

b	A barrier object.

Value

A vector (for a single barrier calculation result) or a data.frame (for batch barrier calculation results) that contains the barrier heights on the landscape.

get_dist *Get the probability distribution from a landscape object*

Description

Get the probability distribution from a landscape object

Usage

```
get_dist(l, index = 1)
```

Arguments

l	A landscape project.
index	1 to get the distribution in tidy format; 2 or "raw" to get the raw simulation result (batch_simulation).

Value

A data.frame that contains the distribution in the tidy format or the raw simulation result.

get_geom *Get a ggplot2 geom layer that can be added to a ggplot2 landscape plot*

Description

This layer can show the saddle point (2d) and the minimal energy path (3d) on the landscape.

Usage

```
get_geom(b, path = TRUE)
```

Arguments

b	A barrier object.
path	Show the minimum energy path in the graph?

Value

A ggplot2 geom (formally a LayerInstance object) that can be added to an existing ggplot.

hash_big.matrix-class *Class "hash_big.matrix": big matrix with a md5 hash reference*

Description

hash_big.matrix class is a modified class from bigmemory::big.matrix-class(). Its purpose is to help users operate big matrices within hard disk in a reusable way, so that the large matrices do not consume too much memory, and the matrices can be reused for the next time. Comparing with bigmemory::big.matrix-class(), the major enhancement of hash_big.matrix class is that the backing files are, by default, stored in a permanent place, with the md5 of the object as the file name. With this explicit name, hash_big.matrix objects can be easily reloaded into workspace every time.

Usage

```
as.hash_big.matrix(x, backingpath = "bp", silence = TRUE, ...)

attach.hash_big.matrix(x, backingpath = "bp")
```

Arguments

x	A matrix, vector, or data.frame for bigmemory::as.big.matrix().
backingpath, ...	Passed to bigmemory::as.big.matrix().
silence	Suppress messages?

Functions

- as.hash_big.matrix(): Create a hash_big.matrix object from a matrix.
- attach.hash_big.matrix(): Attach a hash_big.matrix object from the backing file to the workspace.

Slots

md5 The md5 value of the matrix.

address Inherited from big.matrix.

---

make_2d_density *Make 2D density-based landscape plot for a single simulation output*

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. Use make_2d_static() instead.

Usage

```
make_2d_density(output, x, adjust = 50, from = -0.1, to = 1, Umax = 5)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x	The name of the target variable.
adjust, from, to	Passed to density.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.

Value

A 2d_static_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smooth distribution and the landscape plot.

make_2d_kernel_dist *Make 2D kernel smooth distribution*

Description

Make 2D kernel smooth distribution

Usage

```
make_2d_kernel_dist(
  output,
  x,
  y,
  n = 200,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h,
  kde_fun = "ks"
)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x, y	The name of the target variable.
n, lims, h	Passed to ks::kde() or MASS::kde2d(). If using ks::kde, H = diag(h, 2, 2). Note: the definition of bandwidth (h) is different in two functions. To get a similar output, the h is about 50 to 5000 times smaller for ks::kde() than MASS::kde2d()
kde_fun	Which to use? Choices: "ks" ks::kde (default; faster and taking less memory); "MASS" MASS::kde2d.

Value

A kde2d-type list of smooth distribution.

make_2d_matrix *Make a matrix of 2d graphs for two parameters*

Description

Make a matrix of 2d graphs for two parameters

Usage

```
make_2d_matrix(
  bs,
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols,
  adjust = 50,
  from = -0.1,
  to = 1,
  Umax = 5,
  individual_landscape = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bs	A batch_simulation object created by [batch_simulation].
x, rows, cols	The names of the target variables. If rows is NULL, only a vector of graphs will be generated.
adjust, from, to	Passed to density.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.
individual_landscape	Make individual landscape for each simulation?

Value

A 2d_matrix_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smoothed distribution and the landscape plot.

---

make_2d_static *Make 2D static landscape plot for a single simulation output*

Description

Make 2D static landscape plot for a single simulation output

Usage

```
make_2d_static(output, x, adjust = 50, from = -0.1, to = 1, Umax = 5)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x	The name of the target variable.
adjust, from, to	Passed to density.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.

Value

A 2d_static_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smooth distribution and the landscape plot.

---

make_2d_tidy_dist *Make a tidy* data.frame *from smooth 2d distribution matrix*

Description

Make a tidy data.frame from smooth 2d distribution matrix

Usage

```
make_2d_tidy_dist(dist_2d, value = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

dist_2d	kde2d distribution.
value	The value of the variable of interest.
var_name	The name of the variable.

Value

A tidy data.frame.

---

make_3d_animation *Make 3d animations from multiple simulations*

Description

Make 3d animations from multiple simulations

Usage

```
make_3d_animation(
  bs,
  x,
  y,
  fr,
  Umax = 5,
  n = 200,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h = 0.001,
  kde_fun = "ks",
  individual_landscape = FALSE,
  mat_3d = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

bs	A batch_simulation object created by [batch_simulation].
x, y, fr	The names of the target variables. fr corresponds to the frame parameter in 'plotly'.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.
n, lims, h, kde_fun	Passed to make_2d_kernel_dist
individual_landscape	Make individual landscape for each simulation?
mat_3d	Also make heatmap matrix?

Value

A 3d_animation_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smoothed distribution and the landscape plot.

---

make_3d_kernel_dist *Make 3D kernel smooth distribution*

Description

Make 3D kernel smooth distribution

Usage

```
make_3d_kernel_dist(
  output,
  x,
  y,
  z,
  n = 200,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h
)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x, y, z	The name of the target variable.
n, lims, h	Passed to ks::kde() (but using the format of MASS::kde2d() to make it consistent across functions). For ks::kde, H = diag(h, 2, 2).

Value

A MASS::kde2d-type list of smooth distribution.

make_3d_matrix *Make a matrix or vector of 3d heatmap graphs for two parameters*

Description

(Note: a matrix of interactive maps is currently not supported.)

Usage

```
make_3d_matrix(
  bs,
  x,
  y,
  rows = NULL,
  cols,
  Umax = 5,
  n = 200,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h = 0.001,
  kde_fun = "ks",
  individual_landscape = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bs	A batch_simulation object created by [batch_simulation].
x, y, rows, cols	The names of the target variables. If rows is NULL, only a vector of graphs will be generated.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.
n, lims, h, kde_fun	Passed to make_2d_kernel_dist()
individual_landscape	Make individual landscape for each simulation?

Value

A 3d_matrix_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smoothed distribution and the landscape plot.

make_3d_static *Make 3D static landscape plots from simulation output*

Description

Make 3D static landscape plots from simulation output

Usage

```
make_3d_static(
  output,
  x,
  y,
  Umax = 5,
  n = 200,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h = 0.001,
  kde_fun = "ks"
)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x, y	The name of the target variable.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.
n, lims, h, kde_fun	Passed to make_2d_kernel_dist()

Value

A 3d_static_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smooth distribution and the landscape plot.

make_3d_tidy_dist *Make a tidy* data.frame *from smooth 3d distribution matrix*

Description

Make a tidy data.frame from smooth 3d distribution matrix

Usage

```
make_3d_tidy_dist(dist_3d, value = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

dist_3d	kde2d-type distribution.
value	The value of the variable of interest.
var_name	The name of the variable.

Value

A tidy data.frame.

---

make_4d_static *Make 4D static space-color plots from simulation output*

Description

Make 4D static space-color plots from simulation output

Usage

```
make_4d_static(
  output,
  x,
  y,
  z,
  Umax = 5,
  n = 50,
  lims = c(-0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1, -0.1, 1.1),
  h = 0.001
)
```

Arguments

output	A matrix of simulation output.
x, y, z	The name of the target variable.
Umax	The maximum displayed value of potential.
n, lims, h	Passed to make_3d_kernel_dist()

Value

A 4d_static_landscape object that describes the landscape of the system, including the smoothed distribution and the landscape plot.

make_arg_grid *Make variable grids for batch simulation*

Description

This is the main function for making the variable grids.

Usage

```
make_arg_grid(arg_set)
```

Arguments

arg_set	An arg_set object. See new_arg_set() and add_var().

Value

An arg_grid object.

See Also

batch_simulation() for a concrete example.

make_barrier_grid_2d *Make a grid for calculating barriers for 2d landscapes*

Description

Make a grid for calculating barriers for 2d landscapes

Usage

```
make_barrier_grid_2d(
  vg,
  start_location_value = 0,
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = 0.7,
  end_r = 0.15,
  df = NULL,
  print_template = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

vg	A var_grid object.
start_location_value, start_r, end_location_value, end_r	Default values for finding local minimum. See calculate_barrier_3d_batch().
df	A data frame for the variables. Use print_template = TRUE to get a template.
print_template	Print a template for df.

Value

A barrier_grid_2d object that specifies the condition for each barrier calculation.

---

make_barrier_grid_3d *Make a grid for calculating barriers for 3d landscapes*

Description

Make a grid for calculating barriers for 3d landscapes

Usage

```
make_barrier_grid_3d(
  vg,
  start_location_value = c(0, 0),
  start_r = 0.1,
  end_location_value = c(0.7, 0.6),
  end_r = 0.15,
  df = NULL,
  print_template = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

vg	A var_grid object.
start_location_value, start_r, end_location_value, end_r	Default values for finding local minimum. See calculate_barrier_3d_batch().
df	A data frame for the variables. Use print_template = TRUE to get a template.
print_template	Print a template for df.

Value

A barrier_grid_3d object that specifies the condition for each barrier calculation.

make_var_grid *Make variable grids for batch simulation*

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. See `new_var_set()`.

Usage

```
make_var_grid(var_set)
```

Arguments

`var_set`	A `var_set` object. See `new_var_set()` and `add_var()`.

Details

This is the main function for making the variable grids.

Value

A `var_grid` object.

See Also

`batch_simulation()` for a concrete example.

modified_simulation *Do the batch simulation*

Description

This is the main function for the batch simulation.

Usage

```
modified_simulation(sim_fun, ele_list, default_list, bigmemory = TRUE, ...)

batch_simulation(arg_grid, sim_fun, default_list, bigmemory = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

sim_fun	The simulation function. See sim_fun_test() for an example.
ele_list	An ele_list object generated by fill_in_struct().
default_list	A list of default values for sim_fun.
bigmemory	Use hash_big.matrix-class() to store large matrices?
...	Other parameters passed to sim_fun
arg_grid	An arg_grid object. See make_arg_grid().

Value

A batch_simulation object, also a data frame. The first column, var, is a list of ele_list that contains all the variables; the second to the second last columns are the values of the variables; the last column is the output of the simulation function.

Functions

- modified_simulation(): Modify a single simulation.

Examples

```
batch_arg_set_grad <- new_arg_set()
batch_arg_set_grad <- batch_arg_set_grad %>%
  add_arg_ele(
    arg_name = "parameter", ele_name = "a",
    start = -6, end = -1, by = 1
  )
batch_grid_grad <- make_arg_grid(batch_arg_set_grad)
batch_output_grad <- batch_simulation(batch_grid_grad, sim_fun_grad,
  default_list = list(
    initial = list(x = 0, y = 0),
    parameter = list(a = -4, b = 0, c = 0, sigmasq = 1)
  ),
  length = 1e2,
  seed = 1614,
  bigmemory = FALSE
)
print(batch_output_grad)
```

---

narg *The number of arguments in an* arg_set.

Description

The number of arguments in an arg_set.

Usage

```
narg(arg_set)
```

Arguments

arg_set	An arg_set object.

Value

An integer.

---

nele *The number of elements in an* arg_set.

Description

The number of elements in an arg_set.

Usage

```
nele(arg_set)
```

Arguments

arg_set	An arg_set object.

Value

An integer.

---

new_arg_set *Create and modify argument sets for batch simulation*

Description

An argument set contains the descriptions of the relevant variables in a batch simulation. Use new_arg_set to create an arg_set object, and use the add to add descriptions of arguments.

Usage

```
new_arg_set()

add_arg_ele(arg_set, arg_name, ele_name, start, end, by)
```

Arguments

arg_set	An arg_set object.
arg_name, ele_name	The name of the argument and its element in the simulation function
start, end, by	The data points where you want to test the variables. Passed to seq.

Value

An arg_set object.

Functions

- new_arg_set(): Create an arg_set.

See Also

make_arg_grid() for making grids from variable sets; batch_simulation() for running batch simulation and a concrete example.

---

new_var_set *Create and modify variable sets for batch simulation*

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated because we decided to shift to a more consistent terminology. Previous par is renamed as arg (argument) and previous var is renamed as ele (element). For creating an arg_set function, please use new_arg_set().

A variable set contains the descriptions of the relevant variables in a batch simulation. Use new_var_set to create a var_set object, and use add_var to add descriptions of variables.

Usage

```
new_var_set()

add_var(var_set, par_name, var_name, start, end, by)
```

Arguments

var_set	A var_set object.
par_name, var_name	The name of the parameter and variable in the simulation function
start, end, by	The data points where you want to test the variables. Passed to seq.

Value

A var_set object.

Functions

- new_var_set(): Create a var_set.
- add_var(): Add a variable to the var_set.

See Also

make_var_grid for making grids from variable sets; batch_simulation for running batch simulation and a concrete example.

Examples

```
test <- new_var_set()
test <- test %>%
  add_var("par1", "var1", 1, 2, 0.1) %>%
  add_var("par2", "var2", 1, 2, 0.1)
```

---

npar *The number of parameters in a* var_set.

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. See new_var_set().

Usage

```
npar(var_set)
```

Arguments

var_set	A var_set object.

Value

An integer.

---

nvar *The number of variables in a* var_set.

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. See new_var_set().

Usage

```
nvar(var_set)
```

Arguments

var_set	A var_set object.

Value

An integer.

`plot.barrier` *Plot the result of a* `barrier` *object*

Description

Plot the result of a `barrier` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'barrier'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `barrier` object.
`...`	Not in use.

Value

The plot of the local minimums, the saddle point, and the minimum energy path.

`plot.landscape` *Make plots from landscape objects*

Description

Make plots from landscape objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'landscape'
plot(x, index = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A landscape object
`index`	Default is 1. For some landscape objects, there is a second plot (usually 2d heatmaps for 3d landscapes) or a third plot (usually 3d matrices for 3d animations). Use `index = 2` to plot that one.
`...`	Not in use.

Value

The plot.

print.arg_grid *Print an* arg_grid *object*

Description

Print an arg_grid object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arg_grid'
print(x, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
detail	Do you want to print the object details as a full list?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

print.arg_set *Print an* arg_set *object.*

Description

Print an arg_set object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arg_set'
print(x, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
detail	Do you want to print the object details as a full list?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

print.batch_simulation *Print a* batch_simulation *object*

Description

Print a batch_simulation object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'batch_simulation'
print(x, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
detail	Do you want to print the object details as a full list?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

print.check_conv *Print a* check_conv

Description

Print a check_conv

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_conv'
print(x, ask = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
ask	Ask to press enter to see the next plot?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

print.var_grid *Print a* var_grid *object*

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. See new_var_set().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'var_grid'
print(x, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
detail	Do you want to print the object details as a full list?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

print.var_set *Print a* var_set *object.*

Description

[Deprecated]

This function was deprecated. See new_var_set().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'var_set'
print(x, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
detail	Do you want to print the object details as a full list?
...	Not in use.

Value

The printed result.

reverselog_trans *A function for reversed log transformation*

Description

A function for reversed log transformation

Usage

```
reverselog_trans(base = exp(1))
```

Arguments

base	The base of logarithm

Value

A trans scale object from the scales package.

save_landscape *Save landscape plots*

Description

Save landscape plots

Usage

```
save_landscape(l, path = NULL, selfcontained = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

l	A landscape object
path	The path to save the output. Default: "/pics/x_y.html".
selfcontained	For 'plotly' plots, save the output as a self-contained html file? Default: FALSE.
...	Other parameters passed to htmlwidgets::saveWidget() or ggplot2::ggsave()

Value

The function saves the plot to a specific path. It does not have a return value.

`sim_fun_grad` *A simple gradient simulation function for testing*

Description

This is a toy stochastic gradient system which can have bistability in some conditions. Model specification:

$$U = x^4 + y^4 + axy + bx + cy$$

$$dx/dt = -\partial U/\partial x + \sigma dW/dt = -4x^3 - ay - b + \sigma dW/dt$$

$$dy/dt = -\partial U/\partial y + \sigma dW/dt = -4y^3 - ax - c + \sigma dW/dt$$

Usage

```
sim_fun_grad(
  initial = list(x = 0, y = 0),
  parameter = list(a = -4, b = 0, c = 0, sigmasq = 1),
  length = 1e+05,
  stepsize = 0.01,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`initial, parameter`	Two sets of parameters. `initial` contains the initial value of `x` and `y`; `parameter` contains `a, b, c`, which control the shape of the potential landscape, and `sigmasq`, which is the square of σ and controls the amplitude of noise.
`length`	The length of simulation.
`stepsize`	The step size used in the Euler method.
`seed`	The initial seed that will be passed to `set.seed()` function.

Value

A matrix of simulation results.

See Also

`sim_fun_nongrad()` and `batch_simulation()`.

`sim_fun_nongrad` *A simple non-gradient simulation function for testing*

Description

This is a toy stochastic non-gradient system which can have multistability in some conditions. Model specification:

Usage

```
sim_fun_nongrad(
  initial = list(x1 = 0, x2 = 0, a = 1),
 parameter = list(b = 1, k = 1, S = 0.5, n = 4, lambda = 0.01, sigmasq1 = 8, sigmasq2 =
    8, sigmasq3 = 2),
  constrain_a = TRUE,
  amin = -0.3,
  amax = 1.8,
  length = 1e+05,
  stepsize = 0.01,
  seed = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`initial, parameter`	Two sets of parameters. `initial` contains the initial value of `x1`, `x2`, and `a`; `parameter` contains `b,k,S,n,lambda`, which control the model dynamics, and `sigmasq1,sigmasq2,sigmasq3`, which are the squares of $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ and controls the amplitude of noise.
`constrain_a`	Should the value of `a` be constrained? (`TRUE` by default).
`amin, amax`	If `constrain_a`, the minimum and maximum values of `a`.
`length`	The length of simulation.
`stepsize`	The step size used in the Euler method.
`seed`	The initial seed that will be passed to `set.seed()` function.
`progress`	Show progress bar of the simulation?

Details

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{ax_1^n}{S^n + x_1^n} + \frac{bS^n}{S^n + x_2^n} - kx_1 + \sigma_1 dW_1/dt$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{ax_2^n}{S^n + x_2^n} + \frac{bS^n}{S^n + x_1^n} - kx_2 + \sigma_2 dW_2/dt$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\lambda a + \sigma_3 dW_3/dt$$

Value

A matrix of simulation results.

References

Wang, J., Zhang, K., Xu, L., & Wang, E. (2011). Quantifying the Waddington landscape and biological paths for development and differentiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 108(20), 8257-8262. doi:10.1073/pnas.1017017108

See Also

`sim_fun_grad()` and `batch_simulation()`.

`sim_fun_test` *A simple simulation function for testing*

Description

A simple simulation function for testing

Usage

```
sim_fun_test(par1, par2, length = 1000)
```

Arguments

`par1, par2`	Two parameters. `par1` contains `var1`; `par2` contains `var2` and `var3`.
`length`	The length of simulation.

Value

A matrix of simulation results.

See Also

`sim_fun_test2()` for a more realistic example. `batch_simulation()` for a concrete example.

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