

A Teaching Resource for Complex Systems, Machine Learning and Computational Biology

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Abstract

In this work, we present all teaching materials related to complex systems, machine learning and computational biology.

Introduction

This work presents a collection of teaching materials related to complex systems, machine learning, computational biology and computational immunology.

1) My class [presentation](#) for November 2010 on the generality of the SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) model.

2) Instructions and more material:

Download the Berkeley Madonna [solver](#).

After downloading it, you can run everything in "Demo Mode". After installing Berkeley Madonna, simply clicking on the .mmd files ([file1](#), [file2](#))

will open up the graphical user interface. Simply click on "Run" and go to the window (from Window in the menu bar) to see the output. The sliders with parameters are already set up.

If you want to include more parameters in them, simply click on the slider and it will bring up another window where you can add new parameters.

The knockout mice TCL.mmd [file](#) uses the virus data from the [file](#)

`igm_diamond_mice_knockout`. If you want to see the solver fit the model to data, go to Parameters -> Curve Fit. Click the "Import Dataset" button and select the virus data file. You can try changing the initial guesses of all the parameters and then click on OK and the solver will get into action and do the fitting. The user just needs to give the equations and the initial values of the populations.

Lastly, there is a [paper](#) on spreading of ideas which also uses a SIR model.

3) I gave another lecture on mathematical modelling to a non-mathematical audience. I started with a very simple [SIR model](#), and explained the model and the effect various parameters have on the behaviour of the model. This is very easy to do in [Berkeley Madonna](#), where you can create sliders and visually investigate the effect of increasing or decreasing some parameter. Here is a Berkeley Madonna model file to play around with these parameters ([simple model](#)).

I then generated some data on infections ([data file](#)) and then demonstrated how to fit the model to the data using the "curve fitter" option in Berkeley Madonna. The curve fitter option allows you to match your model predictions to data and thereby estimate (find) the values of your model parameters. Here is a Berkeley Madonna file that fits a simple SIR model to infection data ([fitting model to data](#)).

I then pointed out that this fitting procedure is usually sensitive to the initial guesses you give to the curve fitter, i.e. choosing different values for model parameters can give you very different results. This usually complicates the fitting process which means you may have to more sophisticated programs written in MATLAB, like the ones here ([sophisticated fitting programs](#)). Here is a Berkeley Madonna file that gives different initial guesses and ends up producing a bad fit to the data ([fitting model to data issues](#)).

4) A Berkeley Madonna file for the [Lotka-Volterra](#) model ([file](#)) ([Berkeley Madonna model file, more advanced version with sliders](#)). Copy the contents of this file into Berkeley Madonna and hit Run.

5) Berkeley Madonna files implementing the basic target cell limited model ([file1](#), [file2](#))

6) Berkeley Madonna files for implementing an immune response model with T-cell responses ([file1](#), [file2](#)) and associated [paper](#)

7) In another recent lecture I explained the law of mass-action and showed demo examples using [NetLOGO](#) example [models](#). The law of mass action underlies many ODE models in biology.

8) I also taught the basics of biology and immunology using materials [here](#) and [NetLOGO models of DNA protein synthesis](#)

9) NetLOGO [model](#) of ants collecting food and the [B-Z reaction](#) (reaction diffusion reaction which can produce persistent patterns in media)

10) Teaching resource for students and the general public on a computational framework of the value of information in origin of life questions.

Information plays a critical role in complex biological systems. This paper is a teaching resource that explains the role of information processing in questions around the origin of life and suggests how computational simulations may yield insights into questions related to the origin of life. ([teaching resource](#)) Also available from link [here](#)

11) Code and teaching resource for using open data to model complex collaboration networks ([link](#)) (other projects on [bitbucket](#))

12) An introduction to oscillators and circuits in biological systems and bifurcation diagrams ([paper](#)) and using [xppauto](#) to generate phase plots and bifurcation diagrams

13) Agent based modelling in python ([mesa](#), [pyabm](#), [more resources and tutorials](#))

14) Agent based models of the immune system

Download the CyCells Agent-Based Model (ABM) simulator (by Christy Warrender and Drew Levin)

(CyCells) <http://sourceforge.net/projects/cycells/>

Here is a sample [definition file](#) and a sample [init file](#). To execute simply download cycells and save the

two files in the same folder and type the following in the command line:

```
./CyCells -d mys29.def -i mys29.init -t 10000
```

The -t specifies the number of time steps that it has to run.

The simulation produces a file (test.history) which has the data from the run.

Play around with different kinds of immune system models and immune system cells (by changing the .def and .init files) and analyze the output in the test.history files

15) Stochastic simulations using StochPy in Python ([link to demo examples](#))

16) Machine learning and data science basics coupled to analysis of complex systems ([code](#), [open source data science projects](#))

17) Machine learning and data science

Machine learning resources ([link](#), [link to playlists](#))

Data science tools ([link](#))

18) A full-fledged course will include basic programming (using scripting languages), basic biostatistics, machine learning, bioinformatics, non-linear dynamical systems, complex systems and [data science](#).

19) More teaching resources

[Complex Systems](#)

[Complexity Explorer](#)

[A course on practical applications of mathematics](#)

Course on PDEs and ODEs ([link](#), [link](#), [teaching resources](#), [annotated textbooks and resources on ODEs](#))

[Course on probability and statistics](#)

[SAGANet on origins of life and astrobiology](#)

Play with Conway's Game of Life simulations ([link](#))

University of Vermont Complex Systems Courses ([link](#))

Introduction to Natural Computation ([link](#))

Origins of life teaching resource

The associated material is available from <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.885371>

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