

# Package ‘epiworldR’

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**Description** A flexible framework for Agent-Based Models (ABM), the 'epiworldR' package provides methods for prototyping disease outbreaks and transmission models using a 'C++' back-end, making it very fast. It supports multiple epidemiological models, including the Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible (SIS), Susceptible-Infected-Removed (SIR), Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Removed (SEIR), and others, involving arbitrary mitigation policies and multiple-disease models. Users can specify infectiousness/susceptibility rates as a function of agents' features, providing great complexity for the model dynamics. Furthermore, 'epiworldR' is ideal for simulation studies featuring large populations.

**URL** <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/epiworldR>,  
<https://uofuepibio.github.io/epiworldR/>,  
<https://uofuepibio.github.io/epiworldR-workshop/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/epiworldR/issues>

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epiworldR-package      *epiworldR*

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## Description

A flexible framework for Agent-Based Models (ABM), the 'epiworldR' package provides methods for prototyping disease outbreaks and transmission models using a 'C++' backend, making it very fast. It supports multiple epidemiological models, including the Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible (SIS), Susceptible-Infected-Removed (SIR), Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Removed (SEIR), and others, involving arbitrary mitigation policies and multiple-disease models. Users can specify infectiousness/susceptibility rates as a function of agents' features, providing great complexity for the model dynamics. Furthermore, 'epiworldR' is ideal for simulation studies featuring large populations.

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## See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/epiworldR>
- <https://uofuepibio.github.io/epiworldR/>
- <https://uofuepibio.github.io/epiworldR-workshop/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/epiworldR/issues>

agents

*Agents in epiworldR***Description**

These functions provide read-access to the agents of the model. The `get_agents` function returns an object of class `epiworld_agents` which contains all the information about the agents in the model. The `get_agent` function returns the information of a single agent. And the `get_state` function returns the state of a single agent.

**Usage**

```
get_agents(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_model'
get_agents(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_agents'
x[i]

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_agent'
print(x, compressed = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_agents'
print(x, compressed = TRUE, max_print = 10, ...)

get_state(x)
```

**Arguments**

<code>model</code>	An object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
<code>...</code>	Ignored
<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>epiworld_agents</code>
<code>i</code>	Index (id) of the agent (from 0 to n-1)
<code>compressed</code>	Logical scalar. When <code>FALSE</code> , it prints detailed information about the agent.
<code>max_print</code>	Integer scalar. Maximum number of agents to print.

**Value**

- The `get_agents` function returns an object of class `epiworld_agents`.
- The `[]` method returns an object of class `epiworld_agent`.
- The `print` function returns information about each individual agent of class `epiworld_agent`.
- The `get_state` function returns the state of the `epiworld_agents` object.

**See Also**

agents

**Examples**

```
model_sirconn <- ModelSIRCONN(  
  name           = "COVID-19",  
  n              = 10000,  
  prevalence     = 0.01,  
  contact_rate   = 5,  
  transmission_rate = 0.4,  
  recovery_rate  = 0.95  
)  
  
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)  
  
x <- get_agents(model_sirconn) # Storing all agent information into object of  
# class epiworld_agents  
  
print(x, compressed = FALSE, max_print = 5) # Displaying detailed information of  
# the first 5 agents using  
# compressed=F. Using compressed=T  
# results in less-detailed  
# information about each agent.  
  
x[0] # Print information about the first agent. Substitute the agent of  
# interest's position where '0' is.
```

---

agents\_smallworld      *Load agents to a model*

---

**Description**

These functions provide access to the network of the model. The network is represented by an edgelist. The `agents_smallworld` function generates a small world network with the Watts-Strogatz algorithm. The `agents_from_edgelist` function loads a network from an edgelist. The `get_network` function returns the edgelist of the network.

**Usage**

```
agents_smallworld(model, n, k, d, p)  
  
agents_from_edgelist(model, source, target, size, directed)  
  
get_network(model)  
  
get_agents_states(model)
```

```

add_virus_agent(agent, model, virus, state_new = -99, queue = -99)
add_tool_agent(agent, model, tool, state_new = -99, queue = -99)
has_virus(agent, virus)
has_tool(agent, tool)
change_state(agent, model, state_new, queue = -99)
get_agents_tools(model)

```

### Arguments

model	Model object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
n, size	Number of individuals in the population.
k	Number of ties in the small world network.
d, directed	Logical scalar. Whether the graph is directed or not.
p	Probability of rewiring.
source, target	Integer vectors describing the source and target of in the edgelist.
agent	Agent object of class <code>epiworld_agent</code> .
virus	Virus object of class <code>epiworld_virus</code> .
state_new	Integer scalar. New state of the agent after the action is executed.
queue	Integer scalar. Change in the queuing system after the action is executed.
tool	Tool object of class <code>epiworld_tool</code> .

### Details

The `new_state` and `queue` parameters are optional. If they are not provided, the agent will be updated with the default values of the virus/tool.

### Value

- The `'agents_smallworld'` function returns a model with the agents loaded.
- The `agents_from_edgelist` function returns an empty model of class `epiworld_model`.
- The `get_network` function returns a data frame with two columns (`source` and `target`) describing the edgelist of the network.
- `get_agents_states` returns an character vector with the states of the agents by the end of the simulation.
- The function `add_virus_agent` adds a virus to an agent and returns the agent invisibly.
- The function `add_tool_agent` adds a tool to an agent and returns the agent invisibly.

- The functions `has_virus` and `has_tool` return a logical scalar indicating whether the agent has the virus/tool or not.
- `get_agents_tools` returns a list of class `epiworld_agents_tools` with `epiworld_tools` (list of lists).

### Examples

```
# Initializing SIR model with agents_smallworld
sir <- ModelSIR(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01, transmission_rate = 0.9,
  recovery_rate = 0.1)
agents_smallworld(
  sir,
  n = 1000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = .01
)
run(sir, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
sir

# We can also retrieve the network
net <- get_network(sir)
head(net)

# Simulating a bernoulli graph
set.seed(333)
n <- 1000
g <- matrix(runif(n^2) < .01, nrow = n)
diag(g) <- FALSE
el <- which(g, arr.ind = TRUE) - 1L

# Generating an empty model
sir <- ModelSIR("COVID-19", .01, .8, .3)
agents_from_edgelist(
  sir,
  source = el[, 1],
  target = el[, 2],
  size = n,
  directed = TRUE
)

# Running the simulation
run(sir, 50)

plot(sir)
```

**Description**

Entities in `epiworld` are objects that can contain agents.

**Usage**

```

get_entities(model)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_entities'
x[i]

entity(name, prevalence, as_proportion, to_unassigned = TRUE)

get_entity_size(entity)

get_entity_name(entity)

entity_add_agent(entity, agent, model = attr(entity, "model"))

rm_entity(model, id)

add_entity(model, entity)

load_agents_entities_ties(model, agents_id, entities_id)

entity_get_agents(entity)

distribute_entity_randomly(prevalence, as_proportion, to_unassigned = TRUE)

distribute_entity_to_set(agents_ids)

set_distribution_entity(entity, distfun)

```

**Arguments**

<code>model</code>	Model object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>epiworld_entities</code> .
<code>i</code>	Integer index.
<code>name</code>	Character scalar. Name of the entity.
<code>prevalence</code>	Numeric scalar. Prevalence of the entity.
<code>as_proportion</code>	Logical scalar. If TRUE, prevalence is interpreted as a proportion.
<code>to_unassigned</code>	Logical scalar. If TRUE, the entity is added to the unassigned pool.
<code>entity</code>	Entity object of class <code>epiworld_entity</code> .
<code>agent</code>	Agent object of class <code>epiworld_agent</code> .
<code>id</code>	Integer scalar. Entity id to remove (starting from zero).
<code>agents_id</code>	Integer vector.



entities_id	Integer vector.
agents_ids	Integer vector. Ids of the agents to distribute.
distfun	Distribution function object of class <code>epiworld_distribution_entity</code> .

### Details

Epiworld entities are especially useful for mixing models, particularly [ModelSIRMixing](#) and [ModelSEIRMixing](#).

### Value

- The function `entity` creates an entity object.
- The function `get_entity_size` returns the number of agents in the entity.
- The function `get_entity_name` returns the name of the entity.
- The function `entity_add_agent` adds an agent to the entity.
- The function `rm_entity` removes an entity from the model.
- The function `load_agents_entities_ties` loads agents into entities.
- The function `entity_get_agents` returns an integer vector with the agents in the entity (ids).

### Examples

```
# Creating a mixing model
mymodel <- ModelSIRMixing(
  name = "My model",
  n = 10000,
  prevalence = .001,
  contact_rate = 10,
  transmission_rate = .1,
  recovery_rate = 1 / 7,
  contact_matrix = matrix(c(.9, .1, .1, .9), 2, 2)
)

ent1 <- entity("First", 5000, FALSE)
ent2 <- entity("Second", 5000, FALSE)

mymodel |>
  add_entity(ent1) |>
  add_entity(ent2)

run(mymodel, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)

summary(mymodel)
```

**Description**

Models in `epiworld` are stored in a database. This database can be accessed using the functions described in this manual page. Some elements of the database are: the transition matrix, the incidence matrix, the reproductive number, the generation time, and daily incidence at the virus and tool level.

**Usage**

```
get_hist_total(x)

get_today_total(x)

get_hist_virus(x)

get_hist_tool(x)

get_transition_probability(x)

get_reproductive_number(x)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_repnum'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  ylab = "Average Rep. Number",
  xlab = "Day (step)",
  main = "Reproductive Number",
  type = "b",
  plot = TRUE,
  ...
)

plot_reproductive_number(x, ...)

get_hist_transition_matrix(x, skip_zeros = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_hist_transition'
as.array(x, ...)

plot_incidence(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_hist_transition'
plot(
  x,
```

```

    type = "b",
    xlab = "Day (step)",
    ylab = "Counts",
    main = "Daily incidence",
    plot = TRUE,
    ...
)

get_transmissions(x)

get_generation_time(x)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_generation_time'
plot(
  x,
  type = "b",
  xlab = "Day (step)",
  ylab = "Avg. Generation Time",
  main = "Generation Time",
  plot = TRUE,
  ...
)

plot_generation_time(x, ...)

```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>epiworld_sir</code> , <code>epiworld_seir</code> , etc. any model.
<code>y</code>	Ignored.
<code>ylab</code> , <code>xlab</code> , <code>main</code> , <code>type</code>	Further parameters passed to <code>graphics::plot()</code>
<code>plot</code>	Logical scalar. If TRUE (default), the function will the desired statistic.
<code>...</code>	In the case of plot methods, further arguments passed to <code>graphics::plot</code> .
<code>skip_zeros</code>	Logical scalar. When FALSE it will return all the entries in the transition matrix.

### Details

The `plot_reproductive_number` function is a wrapper around `get_reproductive_number` that plots the result.

The `plot_incidence` function is a wrapper between `get_hist_transition_matrix` and it's plot method.

The plot method for the `epiworld_hist_transition` class plots the daily incidence of each state. The function returns the data frame used for plotting.

### Value

- The `get_hist_total` function returns an object of class `epiworld_hist_total`.

- The `get_today_total` function returns a named vector with the total number of individuals in each state at the end of the simulation.
- The `get_hist_virus` function returns an object of class `epiworld_hist_virus`.
- The `get_hist_tool` function returns an object of `epiworld_hist_virus`.
- The `get_transition_probability` function returns an object of class `matrix`.
- The `get_reproductive_number` function returns an object of class `epiworld_repnnum`.
- The `plot` function returns a plot of the reproductive number over time.
- `get_hist_transition_matrix` returns a `data.frame` with four columns: "state\_from", "state\_to", "date", and "counts."
- The `as.array` method for `epiworld_hist_transition` objects turns the `data.frame` returned by `get_hist_transition_matrix` into an array of `nstates x nstates x (ndays + 1)` entries, where the first entry is the initial state.
- The `plot_incidence` function returns a plot originating from the object `get_hist_transition_matrix`.
- The `plot` function returns a plot which originates from the `epiworld_hist_transition` object.
- The function `get_transmissions` returns a `data.frame` with the following columns: `date`, `source`, `target`, `virus_id`, `virus`, and `source_exposure_date`.
- The function `get_generation_time` returns a `data.frame` with the following columns: "agent", "virus\_id", "virus", "date", and "gentime".
- The function `plot_generation_time` is a wrapper for `plot` and `get_generation_time`.

### See Also

Other Models: `ModelDiffNet()`, `ModelSEIR()`, `ModelSEIRCONN()`, `ModelSEIRD()`, `ModelSEIRDCONN()`, `ModelSEIRMixing()`, `ModelSIR()`, `ModelSIRCONN()`, `ModelSIRD()`, `ModelSIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIRLogit()`, `ModelSIRMixing()`, `ModelSIS()`, `ModelSISD()`, `ModelSURV()`

### Examples

```
# SEIR Connected
seirconn <- ModelSEIRCONN(
  name           = "Disease",
  n              = 10000,
  prevalence     = 0.1,
  contact_rate   = 2.0,
  transmission_rate = 0.8,
  incubation_days = 7.0,
  recovery_rate  = 0.3
)
```

```
# Running the simulation for 50 steps (days)
set.seed(937)
run(seirconn, 50)

# Retrieving the transition probability
get_transition_probability(seirconn)

# Retrieving date, state, and counts dataframe including any added tools
get_hist_tool(seirconn)

# Retrieving overall date, state, and counts dataframe
head(get_hist_total(seirconn))

# Retrieving date, state, and counts dataframe by variant
head(get_hist_virus(seirconn))

# Retrieving (and plotting) the reproductive number
rp <- get_reproductive_number(seirconn)
plot(rp) # Also equivalent to plot_reproductive_number(seirconn)

# We can go further and get all the history
t_hist <- get_hist_transition_matrix(seirconn)

head(t_hist)

# And turn it into an array
as.array(t_hist)[, , 1:3]

# We can also get (and plot) the incidence, as well as
# the generation time
inci <- plot_incidence(seirconn)
gent <- plot_generation_time(seirconn)
```

---

epiworld-methods

*Methods for epiworldR objects*

---

## Description

The functions described in this section are methods for objects of class `epiworld_model`. Besides of printing and plotting, other methods provide access to manipulate model parameters, getting information about the model and running the simulation.

## Usage

`queuing_on(x)`

`queuing_off(x)`

`verbose_off(x)`

```
verbose_on(x)

run(model, ndays, seed = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_model'
summary(object, ...)

get_states(x)

get_param(x, pname)

add_param(x, pname, pval)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_model'
add_param(x, pname, pval)

set_param(x, pname, pval)

set_name(x, mname)

get_name(x)

get_n_viruses(x)

get_n_tools(x)

get_ndays(x)

today(x)

get_n_replicates(x)

size(x)

set_agents_data(model, data)

get_agents_data_ncols(model)

get_virus(model, virus_pos)

get_tool(model, tool_pos)

initial_states(model, proportions)

clone_model(model)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
model	Model object.
ndays	Number of days (steps) of the simulation.
seed	Seed to set for initializing random number generator (passed to <code>set.seed()</code> ).
object	Object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
...	Additional arguments.
pname	String. Name of the parameter.
pval	Numeric. Value of the parameter.
mname	String. Name of the model.
data	A numeric matrix.
virus_pos	Integer. Relative location (starting from 0) of the virus in the model
tool_pos	Integer. Relative location (starting from 0) of the tool in the model
proportions	Numeric vector. Proportions in which agents will be distributed (see details).

**Details**

The `verbose_on` and `verbose_off` functions activate and deactivate printing progress on screen, respectively. Both functions return the model (x) invisibly.

`epiworld_model` objects are pointers to an underlying C++ class in `epiworld`. To generate a copy of a model, use `clone_model`, otherwise, the assignment operator will only copy the pointer.

**Value**

- The `verbose_on` and `verbose_off` functions return the same model, however `verbose_off` returns the model with no progress bar.
- The `run` function returns the simulated model of class `epiworld_model`.
- The `summary` function prints a more detailed view of the model, and returns the same model invisibly.
- The `get_states` function returns the unique states found in a model.
- The `get_param` function returns a selected parameter from the model object of class `epiworld_model`.
- `add_param` returns the model with the added parameter invisibly.
- The `set_param` function does not return a value but instead alters a parameter value.
- The `set_name` function does not return a value but instead alters an object of `epiworld_model`.
- `get_name` returns the name of the model.
- `get_n_viruses` returns the number of viruses of the model.

- `get_n_tools` returns the number of tools of the model.
- `get_ndays` returns the number of days of the model.
- `today` returns the current model day
- `get_n_replicates` returns the number of replicates of the model.
- `size.epiworld_model` returns the number of agents in the model.
- The `'set_agents_data'` function returns an object of class `DataFrame`.
- `'get_agents_data_ncols'` returns the number of columns in the model dataframe.
- `'get_virus'` returns a [virus](#).
- `get_tool` returns a [tool](#).
- `initial_states` returns the model with an updated initial state.
- `clone_model` returns a copy of the model.

## Examples

```

model_sirconn <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n              = 10000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate   = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate  = 0.95
)

# Queuing - If you wish to implement the queuing function, declare whether
# you would like it "on" or "off", if any.
queuing_on(model_sirconn)
queuing_off(model_sirconn)
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)

# Verbose - "on" prints the progress bar on the screen while "off"
# deactivates the progress bar. Declare which function you want to implement,
# if any.
verbose_on(model_sirconn)
verbose_off(model_sirconn)
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)

get_states(model_sirconn) # Returns all unique states found within the model.

get_param(model_sirconn, "Contact rate") # Returns the value of the selected
# parameter within the model object.
# In order to view the parameters,
# run the model object and find the
# "Model parameters" section.

```



```
set_param(model_sirconn, "Contact rate", 2) # Allows for adjustment of model
# parameters within the model
# object. In this example, the
# Contact rate parameter is
# changed to 2. You can now rerun
# the model to observe any
# differences.

set_name(model_sirconn, "My Epi-Model") # This function allows for setting
# a name for the model. Running the
# model object, the name of the model
# is now reflected next to "Name of
# the model".

get_name(model_sirconn) # Returns the set name of the model.

get_n_viruses(model_sirconn) # Returns the number of viruses in the model.
# In this case, there is only one virus:
# "COVID-19".

get_n_tools(model_sirconn) # Returns the number of tools in the model. In
# this case, there are zero tools.

get_ndays(model_sirconn) # Returns the length of the simulation in days. This
# will match "ndays" within the "run" function.

today(model_sirconn) # Returns the current day of the simulation. This will
# match "get_ndays()" if run at the end of a simulation, but will differ if run
# during a simulation

get_n_replicates(model_sirconn) # Returns the number of replicates of the
# model.

size(model_sirconn) # Returns the population size in the model. In this case,
# there are 10,000 agents in the model.
# Set Agents Data
# First, your data matrix must have the same number of rows as agents in the
# model. Below is a generated matrix which will be passed into the
# "set_agents_data" function.
data <- matrix(data = runif(20000, min = 0, max = 100), nrow = 10000, ncol = 2)
set_agents_data(model_sirconn, data)
get_agents_data_ncols(model_sirconn) # Returns number of columns

get_virus(model_sirconn, 0) # Returns information about the first virus in
# the model (index begins at 0).

add_tool(model_sirconn, tool("Vaccine", .9, .9, .5, 1, prevalence = 0.5, as_prop = TRUE))
get_tool(model_sirconn, 0) # Returns information about the first tool in the
# model. In this case, there are no tools so an
# error message will occur.
```

---

epiworldR-deprecated    *Deprecated and removed functions in epiworldR*

---

### Description

Starting version 0.0-4, epiworld changed how it referred to "actions." Following more traditional ABMs, actions are now called "events."

### Usage

```
add_tool_n(model, tool, n)
add_virus_n(model, virus, n)
globalaction_tool(...)
globalaction_tool_logit(...)
globalaction_set_params(...)
globalaction_fun(...)
```

### Arguments

model	Model object of class epiworld_model.
tool	Tool object of class epiworld_tool.
n	Deprecated.
virus	Virus object of class epiworld_virus.
...	Arguments to be passed to the new function.

---

global-events    *Global Events*

---

### Description

Global events are functions that are executed at each time step of the simulation. They are useful for implementing interventions, such as vaccination, isolation, and social distancing by means of tools.

**Usage**

```

globalevent_tool(tool, prob, name = get_name_tool(tool), day = -99)

globalevent_tool_logit(
  tool,
  vars,
  coefs,
  name = get_name_tool(tool),
  day = -99
)

globalevent_set_params(
  param,
  value,
  name = paste0("Set ", param, " to ", value),
  day = -99
)

globalevent_fun(fun, name = deparse(substitute(fun)), day = -99)

add_globalevent(model, event, action = NULL)

rm_globalevent(model, event)

```

**Arguments**

tool	An object of class <a href="#">tool</a> .
prob	Numeric scalar. A probability between 0 and 1.
name	Character scalar. The name of the action.
day	Integer. The day (step) at which the action is executed (see details).
vars	Integer vector. The position of the variables in the model.
coefs	Numeric vector. The coefficients of the logistic regression.
param	Character scalar. The name of the parameter to be set.
value	Numeric scalar. The value of the parameter.
fun	Function. The function to be executed.
model	An object of class <a href="#">epiworld_model</a> .
event	The event to be added or removed. If it is to add, then it should be an object of class <a href="#">epiworld_globalevent</a> . If it is to remove, it should be an integer with the position of the event in the model (starting from zero).
action	(Deprecated) use event instead.

**Details**

The function `globalevent_tool_logit` allows to specify a logistic regression model for the probability of using a tool. The model is specified by the vector of coefficients `coefs` and the vector of variables `vars`. `vars` is an integer vector indicating the position of the variables in the model.

The function `globalevent_set_param` allows to set a parameter of the model. The parameter is specified by its name `param` and the value by `value`.

The function `globalevent_fun` allows to specify a function to be executed at a given day. The function object must receive an object of class `epiworld_model` as only argument.

The function `add_globalevent` adds a global action to a model. The model checks for actions to be executed at each time step. If the added action matches the current time step, the action is executed. When `day` is negative, the action is executed at each time step. When `day` is positive, the action is executed at the specified time step.

### Value

- The `globalevent_set_params` function returns an object of class `epiworld_globalevent_set_param` and `epiworld_globalevent`.
- `globalevent_tool` returns an object of class `epiworld_globalevent_tool` and `epiworld_globalevent`.
- `globalevent_tool_logit` returns an object of class `epiworld_globalevent_tool_logit` and `epiworld_globalevent`.
- The function `add_globalevent` returns the model with the added event
- The function `rm_globalevent` returns the model with the removed event.

### See Also

`epiworld-model`

### Examples

```
# Simple model
model_sirconn <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n              = 10000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate   = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate  = 0.95
)

# Creating a tool
epitool <- tool(
  name = "Vaccine",
  prevalence = 0,
  as_proportion = FALSE,
  susceptibility_reduction = .9,
  transmission_reduction = .5,
  recovery_enhancer = .5,
  death_reduction = .9
)

# Adding a global event
```

```

vaccine_day_20 <- globalevent_tool(epitool, .2, day = 20)
add_globalevent(model_sirconn, vaccine_day_20)

# Running and printing
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 40, seed = 1912)
model_sirconn
plot_incidence(model_sirconn)

# Example 2: Changing the contact rate -----
model_sirconn2 <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n              = 10000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate   = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate  = 0.95
)

closure_day_10 <- globalevent_set_params("Contact rate", 0, day = 10)
add_globalevent(model_sirconn2, closure_day_10)

# Running and printing
run(model_sirconn2, ndays = 40, seed = 1912)
model_sirconn2
plot_incidence(model_sirconn2)
# Example using `globalevent_fun` to record the state of the
# agents at each time step.

# We start by creating an SIR connected model
model <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "SIR with Global Saver",
  n              = 1000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate   = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate  = 0.3
)

# We create the object where the history of the agents will be stored
agents_history <- NULL

# This function prints the total number of agents in each state
# and stores the history of the agents in the object `agents_history`
hist_saver <- function(m) {

  message("Today's totals are: ", paste(get_today_total(m), collapse = ", "))

  # We use the `<<-` operator to assign the value to the global variable
  # `agents_history` (see ?"<<-")
  agents_history <<- cbind(
    agents_history,
    get_agents_states(m)
  )
}

```

```
}
```

---

LFMCMC

*Likelihood-Free Markhov Chain Monte Carlo (LFMCMC)*

---

## Description

Likelihood-Free Markhov Chain Monte Carlo (LFMCMC)

## Usage

```
LFMCMC(model = NULL)

run_lfmcmc(lfmcmc, params_init, n_samples, epsilon, seed = NULL)

set_observed_data(lfmcmc, observed_data)

set_proposal_fun(lfmcmc, fun)

use_proposal_norm_reflective(lfmcmc)

set_simulation_fun(lfmcmc, fun)

set_summary_fun(lfmcmc, fun)

set_kernel_fun(lfmcmc, fun)

use_kernel_fun_gaussian(lfmcmc)

get_mean_params(lfmcmc)

get_mean_stats(lfmcmc)

get_initial_params(lfmcmc)

get_current_proposed_params(lfmcmc)

get_current_accepted_params(lfmcmc)

get_current_proposed_stats(lfmcmc)

get_current_accepted_stats(lfmcmc)

get_observed_stats(lfmcmc)

get_all_sample_params(lfmcmc)
```

```

get_all_sample_stats(lfmcmc)

get_all_sample_acceptance(lfmcmc)

get_all_sample_drawn_prob(lfmcmc)

get_all_sample_kernel_scores(lfmcmc)

get_all_accepted_params(lfmcmc)

get_all_accepted_stats(lfmcmc)

get_all_accepted_kernel_scores(lfmcmc)

get_n_samples(lfmcmc)

get_n_stats(lfmcmc)

get_n_params(lfmcmc)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_lfmcmc'
verbose_off(x)

set_params_names(lfmcmc, names)

set_stats_names(lfmcmc, names)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_lfmcmc'
print(x, burnin = 0, ...)

```

### Arguments

<code>model</code>	A model of class <code>epiworld_model</code> or NULL (see details).
<code>lfmcmc</code>	LFMCMC model
<code>params_init</code>	Initial model parameters, treated as double
<code>n_samples</code>	Number of samples, treated as integer
<code>epsilon</code>	Epsilon parameter, treated as double
<code>seed</code>	Random engine seed
<code>observed_data</code>	Observed data, treated as double.
<code>fun</code>	A function (see details).
<code>x</code>	LFMCMC model to print
<code>names</code>	Character vector of names.
<code>burnin</code>	Integer. Number of samples to discard as burnin before computing the summary.
<code>...</code>	Ignored

## Details

Performs a Likelihood-Free Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulation. When `model` is not `NULL`, the model uses the same random-number generator engine as the model. Otherwise, when `model` is `NULL`, a new random-number generator engine is created.

The functions passed to the LFMCMC object have different arguments depending on the object:

- `set_proposal_fun`: A vector of parameters and the model.
- `set_simulation_fun`: A vector of parameters and the model.
- `set_summary_fun`: A vector of simulated data and the model.
- `set_kernel_fun`: A vector of simulated statistics, observed statistics, `epsilon`, and the model.

The `verbose_on` and `verbose_off` functions activate and deactivate printing progress on screen, respectively. Both functions return the model (`x`) invisibly.

## Value

The LFMCMC function returns a model of class `epiworld_lfmcmc`.

The simulated model of class `epiworld_lfmcmc`.

- `use_kernel_fun_gaussian`: The LFMCMC model with kernel function set to gaussian.
- `get_mean_params`: The param means for the given lfmcmc model.
- `get_mean_stats`: The stats means for the given lfmcmc model.
- The function `get_initial_params` returns the initial parameters for the given LFMCMC model.
- The function `get_current_proposed_params` returns the proposed parameters for the next LFMCMC sample.
- The function `get_current_accepted_params` returns the most recently accepted parameters (the current state of the LFMCMC)
- The function `get_current_proposed_stats` returns the statistics from the simulation run with the proposed parameters
- The function `get_current_accepted_stats` returns the statistics from the most recently accepted parameters
- The function `get_observed_stats` returns the statistics for the observed data
- The function `get_all_sample_params` returns a matrix of sample parameters for the given LFMCMC model. with the number of rows equal to the number of samples and the number of columns equal to the number of parameters.
- The function `get_all_sample_stats` returns a matrix of statistics for the given LFMCMC model. with the number of rows equal to the number of samples and the number of columns equal to the number of statistics.



- The function `get_all_sample_acceptance` returns a vector of boolean flags which indicate whether a given sample was accepted
- The function `get_all_sample_drawn_prob` returns a vector of drawn probabilities for each sample
- The function `get_all_sample_kernel_scores` returns a vector of kernel scores for each sample
- The function `get_all_accepted_params` returns a matrix of accepted parameters for the given LFMCMC model. with the number of rows equal to the number of samples and the number of columns equal to the number of parameters.
- The function `get_all_accepted_stats` returns a matrix of accepted statistics for the given LFMCMC model. with the number of rows equal to the number of samples and the number of columns equal to the number of statistics.
- The function `get_all_accepted_kernel_scores` returns a vector of kernel scores for each accepted sample
- The functions `get_n_samples`, `get_n_stats`, and `get_n_params` return the number of samples, statistics, and parameters for the given LFMCMC model, respectively.
- The `verbose_on` and `verbose_off` functions return the same model, however `verbose_off` returns the model with no progress bar.
- `set_params_names`: The `lfmcmc` model with the parameter names added.
- `set_stats_names`: The `lfmcmc` model with the stats names added.

## Examples

```
## Setup an SIR model to use in the simulation
model_seed <- 122
model_sir <- ModelSIR(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = .1,
  transmission_rate = .9, recovery_rate = .3)
agents_smallworld(
  model_sir,
  n = 1000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = 0.01
)
verbose_off(model_sir)
run(model_sir, ndays = 50, seed = model_seed)

## Setup LFMCMC
# Extract the observed data from the model
obs_data <- get_today_total(model_sir)

# Define the simulation function
simfun <- function(params, lfmcmc_obj) {
```

```

    set_param(model_sir, "Recovery rate", params[1])
    set_param(model_sir, "Transmission rate", params[2])
    run(model_sir, ndays = 50)
    res <- get_today_total(model_sir)
    return(res)
}

# Define the summary function
sumfun <- function(dat, lfmcmc_obj) {
  return(dat)
}

# Create the LFMCMC model
lfmcmc_model <- LFMCMC(model_sir) |>
  set_simulation_fun(simfun) |>
  set_summary_fun(sumfun) |>
  use_proposal_norm_reflective() |>
  use_kernel_fun_gaussian() |>
  set_observed_data(obs_data)

## Run LFMCMC simulation
# Set initial parameters
par0 <- c(0.1, 0.5)
n_samp <- 2000
epsil <- 1.0

# Run the LFMCMC simulation
verbose_off(lfmcmc_model)
run_lfmcmc(
  lfmcmc = lfmcmc_model,
  params_init = par0,
  n_samples = n_samp,
  epsilon = epsil,
  seed = model_seed
)

# Print the results
set_stats_names(lfmcmc_model, get_states(model_sir))
set_params_names(lfmcmc_model, c("Immune recovery", "Infectiousness"))

print(lfmcmc_model)

get_mean_stats(lfmcmc_model)
get_mean_params(lfmcmc_model)

```

## Description

The network diffusion model is a simple model that assumes that the probability of adoption of a behavior is proportional to the number of adopters in the network.

## Usage

```
ModelDiffNet(
  name,
  prevalence,
  prob_adopt,
  normalize_exposure = TRUE,
  data = matrix(nrow = 0, ncol = 0),
  data_cols = 1L:ncol(data),
  params = vector("double")
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_diffnet'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

## Arguments

name	Name of the model.
prevalence	Prevalence of the disease.
prob_adopt	Probability of adoption.
normalize_exposure	Normalize exposure.
data	Data.
data_cols	Data columns.
params	Parameters.
x	Object of class <a href="#">epiworld_diffnet</a> .
main	Title of the plot
...	Passed to <a href="#">graphics::plot</a> .

## Details

Different from common epidemiological models, the network diffusion model assumes that the probability of adoption of a behavior is proportional to the number of adopters in the network. The model is defined by the following equations:

$$P(\text{adopt}) = \text{Logit}^{-1}(\text{prob\_adopt} + \text{params} * \text{data} + \text{exposure})$$

Where exposure is the number of adopters in the agent's network.

Another important difference is that the transmission network is not necessary useful since adoption in this model is not from a particular neighbor.

**Value**

An object of class `epiworld_diffnet` and `epiworld_model`.

**See Also**

Other Models: `ModelSEIR()`, `ModelSEIRCONN()`, `ModelSEIRD()`, `ModelSEIRDCONN()`, `ModelSEIRMixing()`, `ModelSIR()`, `ModelSIRCONN()`, `ModelSIRD()`, `ModelSIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIRLogit()`, `ModelSIRMixing()`, `ModelSIS()`, `ModelSISD()`, `ModelSURV()`, `epiworld-data`

**Examples**

```
set.seed(2223)
n <- 10000

# Generating synthetic data on a matrix with 2 columns.
X <- cbind(
  age = sample(1:100, n, replace = TRUE),
  female = sample.int(2, n, replace = TRUE) - 1
)

adopt_chatgpt <- ModelDiffNet(
  "ChatGPT",
  prevalence = .01,
  prob_adopt = .1,
  data       = X,
  params     = c(1, 4)
)

# Simulating a population from smallworld
agents_smallworld(adopt_chatgpt, n, 8, FALSE, .01)

# Running the model for 50 steps
run(adopt_chatgpt, 50)

# Plotting the model
plot(adopt_chatgpt)
```

---

ModelSEIR

*Susceptible Exposed Infected Recovered model (SEIR)*


---

**Description**

Susceptible Exposed Infected Recovered model (SEIR)

**Usage**

```
ModelSEIR(name, prevalence, transmission_rate, incubation_days, recovery_rate)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_seir'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

**Arguments**

name	String. Name of the virus.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
incubation_days	Numeric scalar greater than 0. Average number of incubation days.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery_rate from virus.
x	Object of class SEIR.
main	Title of the plot
...	Currently ignore.

**Details**

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. The user must provide a vector of proportions indicating the following values: (1) Proportion of non-infected agents who are removed, and (2) Proportion of exposed agents to be set as infected.

**Value**

- The ModelSEIR function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SEIR model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

**See Also**

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
model_seir <- ModelSEIR(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1, incubation_days = 4)

# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  model_seir,
  n = 1000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = .01
)

# Running and printing
run(model_seir, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seir

plot(model_seir, main = "SEIR Model")
```

---

ModelSEIRCONN

*Susceptible Exposed Infected Removed model (SEIR connected)*


---

### Description

The SEIR connected model implements a model where all agents are connected. This is equivalent to a compartmental model ([wiki](#)).

### Usage

```
ModelSEIRCONN(
  name,
  n,
  prevalence,
  contact_rate,
  transmission_rate,
  incubation_days,
  recovery_rate
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_seirconn'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.
incubation_days	Numeric scalar greater than 0. Average number of incubation days.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery_rate.
x	Object of class SEIRCONN.
main	Title of the plot.
...	Currently ignore.

### Value

- The ModelSEIRCONNfunction returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SEIRCONN model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

**See Also**

epiworld-methods

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
# An example with COVID-19
model_seirconn <- ModelSEIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  n              = 10000,
  contact_rate   = 2,
  incubation_days = 7,
  transmission_rate = 0.5,
  recovery_rate  = 0.3
)

# Running and printing
run(model_seirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seirconn

plot(model_seirconn)

# Adding the flu
flu <- virus("Flu", .9, 1 / 7, prevalence = 0.001, as_proportion = TRUE)
add_virus(model_seirconn, flu)

#' # Running and printing
run(model_seirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seirconn

plot(model_seirconn)
```

---

ModelSEIRD

*Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Deceased model (SEIRD)*


---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Deceased model (SEIRD)

**Usage**

```
ModelSEIRD(
  name,
  prevalence,
  transmission_rate,
```

```

    incubation_days,
    recovery_rate,
    death_rate
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_seird'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
incubation_days	Numeric scalar greater than 0. Average number of incubation days.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery_rate from virus.
death_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of death from virus.
x	Object of class SEIRD.
main	Title of the plot
...	Currently ignore.

### Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. The user must provide a vector of proportions indicating the following values: (1) Proportion of exposed agents who are infected, (2) proportion of non-infected agents already removed, and (3) proportion of non-infected agents already deceased.

### Value

- The ModelSEIRDFunction returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SEIRD model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

### See Also

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

### Examples

```

model_seird <- ModelSEIRD(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1, incubation_days = 4,
  death_rate = 0.01)

```



```

# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  model_seird,
  n = 100000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = .01
)

# Running and printing
run(model_seird, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seird

plot(model_seird, main = "SEIRD Model")

```

---

ModelSEIRDCONN	<i>Susceptible Exposed Infected Removed Deceased model (SEIRD connected)</i>
----------------	--

---

### Description

The SEIRD connected model implements a model where all agents are connected. This is equivalent to a compartmental model ([wiki](#)).

### Usage

```

ModelSEIRDCONN(
  name,
  n,
  prevalence,
  contact_rate,
  transmission_rate,
  incubation_days,
  recovery_rate,
  death_rate
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_seirdconn'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.

incubation_days	Numeric scalar greater than 0. Average number of incubation days.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery_rate.
death_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of death.
x	Object of class SEIRCONN.
main	Title of the plot.
...	Currently ignore.

### Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. The user must provide a vector of proportions indicating the following values: (1) Proportion of exposed agents who are infected, (2) proportion of non-infected agents already removed, and (3) proportion of non-infected agents already deceased.

### Value

- The ModelSEIRDCONN function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SEIRDCONN model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

### See Also

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

### Examples

```
# An example with COVID-19
model_seirdconn <- ModelSEIRDCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  n             = 10000,
  contact_rate  = 2,
  incubation_days = 7,
  transmission_rate = 0.5,
  recovery_rate = 0.3,
  death_rate    = 0.01
)

# Running and printing
run(model_seirdconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seirdconn

plot(model_seirdconn)

# Adding the flu
flu <- virus(
```

```

    "Flu", prob_infecting = .3, recovery_rate = 1 / 7,
    prob_death = 0.001,
    prevalence = 0.001, as_proportion = TRUE
  )
  add_virus(model = model_seirdconn, virus = flu)

#' # Running and printing
run(model_seirdconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_seirdconn

plot(model_seirdconn)

```

---

ModelSEIRMixing

*Susceptible Exposed Infected Removed model (SEIR) with mixing*


---

## Description

Susceptible Exposed Infected Removed model (SEIR) with mixing

## Usage

```

ModelSEIRMixing(
  name,
  n,
  prevalence,
  contact_rate,
  transmission_rate,
  incubation_days,
  recovery_rate,
  contact_matrix
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_seirmixing'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

## Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.
incubation_days	Numeric scalar. Average number of days in the incubation period.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery.

```

contact_matrix Matrix of contact rates between individuals.
x              Object of class SIRCONN.
main          Title of the plot
...           Currently ignore.

```

### Details

The `contact_matrix` is a matrix of contact rates between entities. The matrix should be of size  $n \times n$ , where  $n$  is the number of entities. This is a row-stochastic matrix, i.e., the sum of each row should be 1.

The `initial_states` function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. In particular, the user can specify how many of the non-infected agents have been removed at the beginning of the simulation.

### Value

- The `ModelSEIRMixing` function returns a model of class `epiworld_model`.

The `plot` function returns a plot of the SEIRMixing model of class `epiworld_model`.

### See Also

`epiworld-methods`

Other Models: `ModelDiffNet()`, `ModelSEIR()`, `ModelSEIRCONN()`, `ModelSEIRD()`, `ModelSEIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIR()`, `ModelSIRCONN()`, `ModelSIRD()`, `ModelSIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIRLogit()`, `ModelSIRMixing()`, `ModelSIS()`, `ModelSISD()`, `ModelSURV()`, `epiworld-data`

### Examples

```

# Start off creating three entities.
# Individuals will be distributed randomly between the three.
e1 <- entity("Population 1", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)
e2 <- entity("Population 2", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)
e3 <- entity("Population 3", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)

# Row-stochastic matrix (rowsums 1)
cmatrix <- c(
  c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05),
  c(0.1, 0.8, 0.1),
  c(0.1, 0.2, 0.7)
) |> matrix(byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)

N <- 9e3

flu_model <- ModelSEIRMixing(
  name           = "Flu",
  n             = N,
  prevalence     = 1 / N,
  contact_rate   = 20,
  transmission_rate = 0.1,

```

```

    recovery_rate    = 1 / 7,
    incubation_days  = 7,
    contact_matrix   = cmatrix
  )

# Adding the entities to the model
flu_model |>
  add_entity(e1) |>
  add_entity(e2) |>
  add_entity(e3)

set.seed(331)
run(flu_model, ndays = 100)
summary(flu_model)
plot_incidence(flu_model)

```

---

ModelSIR

*SIR model*


---

### Description

SIR model

### Usage

```
ModelSIR(name, prevalence, transmission_rate, recovery_rate)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sir'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery_rate from virus.
x	Object of class SIR.
main	Title of the plot
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">graphics::plot</a> .

### Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. In particular, the user can specify how many of the non-infected agents have been removed at the beginning of the simulation.

**Value**

- The ModelSIR function returns a model of class `epiworld_model`.
- The plot function returns a plot of the SIR model of class `epiworld_model`.

**See Also**

`epiworld-methods`

Other Models: `ModelDiffNet()`, `ModelSEIR()`, `ModelSEIRCONN()`, `ModelSEIRD()`, `ModelSEIRDCONN()`, `ModelSEIRMixing()`, `ModelSIRCONN()`, `ModelSIRD()`, `ModelSIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIRLogit()`, `ModelSIRMixing()`, `ModelSIS()`, `ModelSISD()`, `ModelSURV()`, `epiworld-data`

**Examples**

```
model_sir <- ModelSIR(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1)

# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  model_sir,
  n = 1000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = .01
)

# Running and printing
run(model_sir, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_sir

# Plotting
plot(model_sir)
```

---

ModelSIRCONN

*Susceptible Infected Removed model (SIR connected)*

---

**Description**

Susceptible Infected Removed model (SIR connected)

**Usage**

```
ModelSIRCONN(
  name,
  n,
  prevalence,
  contact_rate,
  transmission_rate,
```

```

    recovery_rate
  )

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sirconn'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery.
x	Object of class SIRCONN.
main	Title of the plot
...	Currently ignore.

### Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. In particular, the user can specify how many of the non-infected agents have been removed at the beginning of the simulation.

### Value

- The ModelSIRCONN function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SIRCONN model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

### See Also

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

### Examples

```

model_sirconn <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n             = 10000,
  prevalence    = 0.01,
  contact_rate  = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate = 0.95
)

```

```
# Running and printing
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_sirconn

plot(model_sirconn, main = "SIRCONN Model")
```

---

ModelSIRD

*SIRD model*


---

## Description

SIRD model

## Usage

```
ModelSIRD(name, prevalence, transmission_rate, recovery_rate, death_rate)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sird'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

## Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery_rate from virus.
death_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of death from virus.
x	Object of class SIR.
main	Title of the plot
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">graphics::plot</a> .

## Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. The user must provide a vector of proportions indicating the following values: (1) proportion of non-infected agents already removed, and (2) proportion of non-infected agents already deceased.

## Value

- The ModelSIRD function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).
- The plot function returns a plot of the SIRD model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).



**See Also**

epiworld-methods

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
model_sird <- ModelSIRD(  
  name           = "COVID-19",  
  prevalence     = 0.01,  
  transmission_rate = 0.9,  
  recovery_rate  = 0.1,  
  death_rate     = 0.01  
)  
  
# Adding a small world population  
agents_smallworld(  
  model_sird,  
  n = 1000,  
  k = 5,  
  d = FALSE,  
  p = .01  
)  
  
# Running and printing  
run(model_sird, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)  
model_sird  
  
# Plotting  
plot(model_sird)
```

---

ModelSIRDCONN

*Susceptible Infected Removed Deceased model (SIRD connected)*

---

**Description**

Susceptible Infected Removed Deceased model (SIRD connected)

**Usage**

```
ModelSIRDCONN(  
  name,  
  n,  
  prevalence,  
  contact_rate,  
  transmission_rate,  
  recovery_rate,
```

```

    death_rate
  )

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sirdconn'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery.
death_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of death.
x	Object of class SIRDCONN.
main	Title of the plot
...	Currently ignore.

### Details

The [initial\\_states](#) function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. The user must provide a vector of proportions indicating the following values: (1) proportion of non-infected agents already removed, and (2) proportion of non-infected agents already deceased.

### Value

- The `ModelSIRDCONN` function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The `plot` function returns a plot of the SIRDCONN model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

### See Also

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

### Examples

```

model_sirdconn <- ModelSIRDCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n              = 100000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate  = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
  recovery_rate = 0.5,
)

```

```

    death_rate      = 0.1
  )

  # Running and printing
  run(model_sirdconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
  model_sirdconn

  plot(model_sirdconn, main = "SIRDCONN Model")

```

---

 ModelSIRLogit

*SIR Logistic model*


---

## Description

SIR Logistic model

## Usage

```

ModelSIRLogit(
  vname,
  data,
  coefs_infect,
  coefs_recover,
  coef_infect_cols,
  coef_recover_cols,
  prob_infection,
  recovery_rate,
  prevalence
)

```

## Arguments

vname	Name of the virus.
data	A numeric matrix with n rows.
coefs_infect	Numeric vector. Coefficients associated to infect.
coefs_recover	Numeric vector. Coefficients associated to recover.
coef_infect_cols	Integer vector. Columns in the coefficient.
coef_recover_cols	Integer vector. Columns in the coefficient.
prob_infection	Numeric scalar. Baseline probability of infection.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar. Baseline probability of recovery.
prevalence	Numeric scalar. Prevalence (initial state) in proportion.

## Value

- The `ModelSIRLogit` function returns a model of class `epiworld_model`.

**See Also**

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(2223)
n <- 100000

# Creating the data to use for the "ModelSIRLogit" function. It contains
# information on the sex of each agent and will be used to determine
# differences in disease progression between males and females. Note that
# the number of rows in these data are identical to n (100000).
X <- cbind(
  Intercept = 1,
  Female     = sample.int(2, n, replace = TRUE) - 1
)

# Declare coefficients for each sex regarding transmission_rate and recovery.
coef_infect <- c(.1, -2, 2)
coef_recover <- rnorm(2)

# Feed all above information into the "ModelSIRLogit" function.
model_logit <- ModelSIRLogit(
  "covid2",
  data = X,
  coefs_infect      = coef_infect,
  coefs_recover     = coef_recover,
  coef_infect_cols = 1L:ncol(X),
  coef_recover_cols = 1L:ncol(X),
  prob_infection   = .8,
  recovery_rate    = .3,
  prevalence       = .01
)

agents_smallworld(model_logit, n, 8, FALSE, .01)

run(model_logit, 50)

plot(model_logit)

# Females are supposed to be more likely to become infected.
rn <- get_reproductive_number(model_logit)

# Probability of infection for males and females.
(table(
  X[, "Female"],
  (1:n %in% rn$source)
) |> prop.table())[, 2]

# Looking into the individual agents.
```

```
get_agents(model_logit)
```

---

ModelSIRMixing	<i>Susceptible Infected Removed model (SIR) with mixing</i>
----------------	---

---

## Description

Susceptible Infected Removed model (SIR) with mixing

## Usage

```
ModelSIRMixing(
  name,
  n,
  prevalence,
  contact_rate,
  transmission_rate,
  recovery_rate,
  contact_matrix
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sirmixing'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

## Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus
n	Number of individuals in the population.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
contact_rate	Numeric scalar. Average number of contacts per step.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of transmission.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Probability of recovery.
contact_matrix	Matrix of contact rates between individuals.
x	Object of class SIRCONN.
main	Title of the plot
...	Currently ignore.

## Details

The `contact_matrix` is a matrix of contact rates between entities. The matrix should be of size  $n \times n$ , where  $n$  is the number of entities. This is a row-stochastic matrix, i.e., the sum of each row should be 1.

The `initial_states` function allows the user to set the initial state of the model. In particular, the user can specify how many of the non-infected agents have been removed at the beginning of the simulation.

**Value**

- The ModelSIRMixingfunction returns a model of class `epiworld_model`.

The plot function returns a plot of the SIRMixing model of class `epiworld_model`.

**See Also**

`epiworld-methods`

Other Models: `ModelDiffNet()`, `ModelSEIR()`, `ModelSEIRCONN()`, `ModelSEIRD()`, `ModelSEIRDCONN()`, `ModelSEIRMixing()`, `ModelSIR()`, `ModelSIRCONN()`, `ModelSIRD()`, `ModelSIRDCONN()`, `ModelSIRLogit()`, `ModelSIS()`, `ModelSISD()`, `ModelSURV()`, `epiworld-data`

**Examples**

```
# From the vignette

# Start off creating three entities.
# Individuals will be distributed randomly between the three.
e1 <- entity("Population 1", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)
e2 <- entity("Population 2", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)
e3 <- entity("Population 3", 3e3, as_proportion = FALSE)

# Row-stochastic matrix (rowsums 1)
cmatrix <- c(
  c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05),
  c(0.1, 0.8, 0.1),
  c(0.1, 0.2, 0.7)
) |> matrix(byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)

N <- 9e3

flu_model <- ModelSIRMixing(
  name          = "Flu",
  n             = N,
  prevalence    = 1 / N,
  contact_rate  = 20,
  transmission_rate = 0.1,
  recovery_rate = 1 / 7,
  contact_matrix = cmatrix
)

# Adding the entities to the model
flu_model |>
  add_entity(e1) |>
  add_entity(e2) |>
  add_entity(e3)

set.seed(331)
run(flu_model, ndays = 100)
summary(flu_model)
plot_incidence(flu_model)
```

---

ModelSIS

*SIS model*


---

### Description

Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible model (SIS) ([wiki](#))

### Usage

```
ModelSIS(name, prevalence, transmission_rate, recovery_rate)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sis'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery from virus.
x	Object of class SIS.
main	Title of the plot.
...	Currently ignore.

### Value

- The ModelSIS function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).
- The plot function returns a plot of the SIS model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

### See Also

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

### Examples

```
model_sis <- ModelSIS(name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1)
```

```
# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  model_sis,
```

```

    n = 1000,
    k = 5,
    d = FALSE,
    p = .01
  )

# Running and printing
run(model_sis, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_sis

# Plotting
plot(model_sis, main = "SIS Model")

```

---

ModelSISD

*SISD model*


---

## Description

Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible-Deceased model (SISD) ([wiki](#))

## Usage

```
ModelSISD(name, prevalence, transmission_rate, recovery_rate, death_rate)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_sisd'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)
```

## Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
prevalence	Double. Initial proportion of individuals with the virus.
transmission_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Virus's rate of infection.
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of recovery from virus.
death_rate	Numeric scalar between 0 and 1. Rate of death from virus.
x	Object of class SISD.
main	Title of the plot.
...	Currently ignore.

## Value

- The ModelSISD function returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).
- The plot function returns a plot of the SISD model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).



**See Also**

[epiworld-methods](#)

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSURV\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
model_sisd <- ModelSISD(  
  name = "COVID-19",  
  prevalence = 0.01,  
  transmission_rate = 0.9,  
  recovery_rate = 0.1,  
  death_rate = 0.01  
)  
  
# Adding a small world population  
agents_smallworld(  
  model_sisd,  
  n = 1000,  
  k = 5,  
  d = FALSE,  
  p = .01  
)  
  
# Running and printing  
run(model_sisd, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)  
model_sisd  
  
# Plotting  
plot(model_sisd, main = "SISD Model")
```

---

ModelSURV

*SURV model*

---

**Description**

SURV model

**Usage**

```
ModelSURV(  
  name,  
  prevalence,  
  efficacy_vax,  
  latent_period,  
  infect_period,
```

```

    prob_symptoms,
    prop_vaccinated,
    prop_vax_redux_transm,
    prop_vax_redux_infect,
    surveillance_prob,
    transmission_rate,
    prob_death,
    prob_noreinfect
)

## S3 method for class 'epiworld_surv'
plot(x, main = get_name(x), ...)

```

### Arguments

name	String. Name of the virus.
prevalence	Initial number of individuals with the virus.
efficacy_vax	Double. Efficacy of the vaccine. (1 - P(acquire the disease)).
latent_period	Double. Shape parameter of a 'Gamma(latent_period, 1)' distribution. This coincides with the expected number of latent days.
infect_period	Double. Shape parameter of a 'Gamma(infectious_period, 1)' distribution. This coincides with the expected number of infectious days.
prob_symptoms	Double. Probability of generating symptoms.
prop_vaccinated	Double. Probability of vaccination. Coincides with the initial prevalence of vaccinated individuals.
prop_vax_redux_transm	Double. Factor by which the vaccine reduces transmissibility.
prop_vax_redux_infect	Double. Factor by which the vaccine reduces the chances of becoming infected.
surveillance_prob	Double. Probability of testing an agent.
transmission_rate	Double. Raw transmission probability.
prob_death	Double. Raw probability of death for symptomatic individuals.
prob_noreinfect	Double. Probability of no re-infection.
x	Object of class SURV.
main	Title of the plot.
...	Currently ignore.

### Value

- The ModelSURVfunction returns a model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

The plot function returns a plot of the SURV model of class [epiworld\\_model](#).

**See Also**

epiworld-methods

Other Models: [ModelDiffNet\(\)](#), [ModelSEIR\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSEIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIR\(\)](#), [ModelSIRCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRD\(\)](#), [ModelSIRDCONN\(\)](#), [ModelSIRLogit\(\)](#), [ModelSIRMixing\(\)](#), [ModelSIS\(\)](#), [ModelSISD\(\)](#), [epiworld-data](#)

**Examples**

```
model_surv <- ModelSURV(  
  name           = "COVID-19",  
  prevalence     = 20,  
  efficacy_vax   = 0.6,  
  latent_period  = 4,  
  infect_period  = 5,  
  prob_symptoms  = 0.5,  
  prop_vaccinated = 0.7,  
  prop_vax_redux_transm = 0.8,  
  prop_vax_redux_infect = 0.95,  
  surveillance_prob = 0.1,  
  transmission_rate = 0.2,  
  prob_death     = 0.001,  
  prob_noreinfect = 0.5  
)  
  
# Adding a small world population  
agents_smallworld(  
  model_surv,  
  n = 10000,  
  k = 5,  
  d = FALSE,  
  p = .01  
)  
  
# Running and printing  
run(model_surv, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)  
model_surv  
  
# Plotting  
plot(model_surv, main = "SURV Model")
```

---

run\_multiple

*Run multiple simulations at once*

---

**Description**

The `run_multiple` function allows running multiple simulations at once. When available, users can take advantage of parallel computing to speed up the process.

**Usage**

```

run_multiple(
  m,
  ndays,
  nsims,
  seed = sample.int(10000, 1),
  saver = make_saver(),
  reset = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  nthreads = 1L
)

run_multiple_get_results(m)

make_saver(..., fn = "")

```

**Arguments**

<code>m</code> , <code>ndays</code> , <code>seed</code>	See <a href="#">run</a> .
<code>nsims</code>	Integer. Number of replicats
<code>saver</code>	An object of class <a href="#">epiworld_saver</a> .
<code>reset</code>	When TRUE (default,) resets the simulation.
<code>verbose</code>	When TRUE (default,) prints a progress bar.
<code>nthreads</code>	Integer. Number of threads (parallel computing.)
<code>...</code>	List of strings (characters) specifying what to save (see details).
<code>fn</code>	A file name pattern.

**Details**

Currently, the following elements can be saved:

- `total_hist` History of the model (total numbers per time).
- `virus_info` Information about viruses.
- `virus_hist` Changes in viruses.
- `tool_info` Information about tools.
- `tool_hist` Changes in tools.
- `transmission` Transmission events.
- `transition` Transition matrices.
- `reproductive` Reproductive number.
- `generation` Estimation of generation time.

**Value**

- In the case of `make_saver`, an list of class `epiworld_saver`.
- The `run_multiple` function runs a specified number of simulations and returns a model object of class `epiworld_model`.
- The `run_multiple_get_results` function returns a named list with the data specified by `make_saver`.

**Examples**

```
model_sir <- ModelSIRCONN(  
  name = "COVID-19",  
  prevalence = 0.01,  
  n = 1000,  
  contact_rate = 2,  
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1  
)  
  
# Generating a saver  
saver <- make_saver("total_hist", "reproductive")  
  
# Running and printing  
run_multiple(model_sir, ndays = 100, nsims = 50, saver = saver, nthreads = 2)  
  
# Retrieving the results  
ans <- run_multiple_get_results(model_sir)  
  
head(ans$total_hist)  
head(ans$reproductive)  
  
# Plotting  
multi_sir <- run_multiple_get_results(model_sir)$total_hist  
multi_sir <- multi_sir[multi_sir$date <= 20, ]  
plot(multi_sir)
```

**Description**

Tools are functions that affect how agents react to the virus. They can be used to simulate the effects of vaccination, isolation, and social distancing.

**Usage**

```
tool(  
  name,  
  prevalence,  
  as_proportion,  
  susceptibility_reduction,  
  transmission_reduction,  
  recovery_enhancer,  
  death_reduction  
)  
  
set_name_tool(tool, name)  
  
get_name_tool(tool)  
  
add_tool(model, tool, proportion)  
  
rm_tool(model, tool_pos)  
  
tool_fun_logit(vars, coefs, model)  
  
set_susceptibility_reduction(tool, prob)  
  
set_susceptibility_reduction_ptr(tool, model, param)  
  
set_susceptibility_reduction_fun(tool, model, tfun)  
  
set_transmission_reduction(tool, prob)  
  
set_transmission_reduction_ptr(tool, model, param)  
  
set_transmission_reduction_fun(tool, model, tfun)  
  
set_recovery_enhancer(tool, prob)  
  
set_recovery_enhancer_ptr(tool, model, param)  
  
set_recovery_enhancer_fun(tool, model, tfun)  
  
set_death_reduction(tool, prob)  
  
set_death_reduction_ptr(tool, model, param)  
  
set_death_reduction_fun(tool, model, tfun)  
  
## S3 method for class 'epiworld_agents_tools'  
print(x, max_print = 10, ...)
```

```

set_distribution_tool(tool, distfun)

distribute_tool_randomly(prevalence, as_proportion)

distribute_tool_to_set(agents_ids)

```

### Arguments

name	Name of the tool
prevalence	Numeric scalar. Prevalence of the tool.
as_proportion	Logical scalar. If TRUE, prevalence is interpreted as a proportion of the total number of agents in the model.
susceptibility_reduction	Numeric. Proportion it reduces susceptibility.
transmission_reduction	Numeric. Proportion it reduces transmission.
recovery_enhancer	Numeric. Proportion it improves recovery.
death_reduction	Numeric. Proportion it reduces probability of death.
tool	An object of class <code>epiworld_tool</code>
model	Model
proportion	Deprecated.
tool_pos	Positive integer. Index of the tool's position in the model.
vars	Integer vector. Indices (starting from 0) of the positions of the variables used to compute the logit probability.
coefs	Numeric vector. Of the same length of <code>vars</code> , is a vector of coefficients associated to the logit probability.
prob	Numeric scalar. A probability (between zero and one).
param	Character scalar. Name of the parameter featured in <code>model</code> that will be added to the tool (see details).
tfun	An object of class <code>epiworld_tool_fun</code> .
x	An object of class <code>epiworld_agents_tools</code> .
max_print	Numeric scalar. Maximum number of tools to print.
...	Currently ignored.
distfun	An object of class <code>epiworld_tool_distfun</code> .
agents_ids	Integer vector. Indices of the agents to which the tool will be assigned.

### Details

The name of the `epiworld_tool` object can be manipulated with the functions `set_name_tool()` and `get_name_tool()`.

The `add_tool` function adds the specified tool to the model of class `epiworld_model` with specified proportion.

In the case of `set_susceptibility_reduction_ptr`, `set_transmission_reduction_ptr`, `set_recovery_enhancer`, and `set_death_reduction_ptr`, the corresponding parameters are passed as a pointer to the tool. The implication of using pointers is that the values will be read directly from the model object, so changes will be reflected.

The `set_distribution_tool` function assigns a distribution function to the specified tool of class `epiworld_tool`. The distribution function can be created using the functions `distribute_tool_randomly()` and `distribute_tool_to_set()`.

The `distribute_tool_randomly` function creates a distribution function that randomly assigns the tool to a proportion of the population.

The `distribute_tool_to_set` function creates a distribution function that assigns the tool to a set of agents.

## Value

- The `tool` function creates a tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `set_name_tool` function assigns a name to the tool of class `epiworld_tool` and returns the tool.
- The `get_name_tool` function returns the name of the tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `rm_tool` function removes the specified tool from a model.
- The `set_susceptibility_reduction` function assigns a probability reduction to the specified tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `set_transmission_reduction` function assigns a probability reduction to the specified tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `set_recovery_enhancer` function assigns a probability increase to the specified tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `set_death_reduction` function assigns a probability decrease to the specified tool of class `epiworld_tool`.
- The `distribute_tool_randomly` function returns a distribution function of class `epiworld_tool_distfun`.
- The `distribute_tool_to_set` function returns a distribution function of class `epiworld_tool_distfun`.

## Examples

```
# Simple model
model_sirconn <- ModelSIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  n              = 10000,
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  contact_rate   = 5,
  transmission_rate = 0.4,
```



```

    recovery_rate      = 0.95
  )

# Running and printing
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
plot(model_sirconn)

epitool <- tool(
  name = "Vaccine",
  prevalence = 0.5,
  as_proportion = TRUE,
  susceptibility_reduction = .9,
  transmission_reduction = .5,
  recovery_enhancer = .5,
  death_reduction = .9
)

epitool

set_name_tool(epitool, "Pfizer") # Assigning name to the tool
get_name_tool(epitool) # Returning the name of the tool
add_tool(model_sirconn, epitool)
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)
model_sirconn
plot(model_sirconn)

# To declare a certain number of individuals with the tool
rm_tool(model_sirconn, 0) # Removing epitool from the model
# Setting prevalence to 0.1
set_distribution_tool(epitool, distribute_tool_randomly(0.1, TRUE))
add_tool(model_sirconn, epitool)
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912)

# Adjusting probabilities due to tool
set_susceptibility_reduction(epitool, 0.1) # Susceptibility reduction
set_transmission_reduction(epitool, 0.2) # Transmission reduction
set_recovery_enhancer(epitool, 0.15) # Probability increase of recovery
set_death_reduction(epitool, 0.05) # Probability reduction of death

rm_tool(model_sirconn, 0)
add_tool(model_sirconn, epitool)
run(model_sirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 1912) # Run model to view changes

# Using the logit function -----
sir <- ModelSIR(
  name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery_rate = 0.1
)

# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  sir,

```

```

n = 10000,
k = 5,
d = FALSE,
p = .01
)

# Creating a tool
mask_wearing <- tool(
  name = "Mask",
  prevalence = 0.5,
  as_proportion = TRUE,
  susceptibility_reduction = 0.0,
  transmission_reduction = 0.3, # Only transmission
  recovery_enhancer = 0.0,
  death_reduction = 0.0
)

add_tool(sir, mask_wearing)

run(sir, ndays = 50, seed = 11)
hist_0 <- get_hist_total(sir)

# And adding features
dat <- cbind(
  female = sample.int(2, 10000, replace = TRUE) - 1,
  x = rnorm(10000)
)

set_agents_data(sir, dat)

# Creating the logit function
tfun <- tool_fun_logit(
  vars = c(0L, 1L),
  coefs = c(-1, 1),
  model = sir
)

# The infection prob is lower
hist(plogis(dat %*% rbind(.5, 1)))

tfun # printing

set_susceptibility_reduction_fun(
  tool = get_tool(sir, 0),
  model = sir,
  tfun = tfun
)

run(sir, ndays = 50, seed = 11)
hist_1 <- get_hist_total(sir)

op <- par(mfrow = c(1, 2))

```

```
plot(hist_0)
abline(v = 30)
plot(hist_1)
abline(v = 30)
par(op)
```

---

virus

*Virus design*

---

### Description

Viruses can be considered to be anything that can be transmitted (e.g., diseases, as well as ideas.) Most models in epiworldR can feature multiple viruses.

### Usage

```
virus(
  name,
  prevalence,
  as_proportion,
  prob_infecting,
  recovery_rate = 0.5,
  prob_death = 0,
  post_immunity = -1,
  incubation = 7
)

set_name_virus(virus, name)

get_name_virus(virus)

add_virus(model, virus, proportion)

virus_set_state(virus, init, end, removed)

rm_virus(model, virus_pos)

virus_fun_logit(vars, coefs, model)

set_prob_infecting(virus, prob)

set_prob_infecting_ptr(virus, model, param)

set_prob_infecting_fun(virus, model, vfun)

set_prob_recovery(virus, prob)
```

```

set_prob_recovery_ptr(virus, model, param)
set_prob_recovery_fun(virus, model, vfun)
set_prob_death(virus, prob)
set_prob_death_ptr(virus, model, param)
set_prob_death_fun(virus, model, vfun)
set_incubation(virus, incubation)
set_incubation_ptr(virus, model, param)
set_incubation_fun(virus, model, vfun)
set_distribution_virus(virus, distfun)
distribute_virus_randomly(prevalence, as_proportion)
distribute_virus_set(agents_ids)

```

### Arguments

name	of the virus
prevalence	Numeric scalar. Prevalence of the virus.
as_proportion	Logical scalar. If TRUE, the prevalence is set as a proportion of the total number of agents in the model.
prob_infecting	Numeric scalar. Probability of infection (transmission).
recovery_rate	Numeric scalar. Probability of recovery.
prob_death	Numeric scalar. Probability of death.
post_immunity	Numeric scalar. Post immunity (prob of re-infection).
incubation	Numeric scalar. Incubation period (in days) of the virus.
virus	An object of class <code>epiworld_virus</code>
model	An object of class <code>epiworld_model</code> .
proportion	Deprecated.
init, end, removed	states after acquiring a virus, removing a virus, and removing the agent as a result of the virus, respectively.
virus_pos	Positive integer. Index of the virus's position in the model.
vars	Integer vector. Indices (starting from 0) of the positions of the variables used to compute the logit probability.
coefs	Numeric vector. Of the same length of <code>vars</code> , is a vector of coefficients associated to the logit probability.

prob	Numeric scalar. A probability (between zero and one).
param	Character scalar. Name of the parameter featured in model that will be added to the virus (see details).
vfun	An object of class <code>epiworld_virus_fun</code> .
distfun	An object of class <code>epiworld_distribution_virus</code> .
agents_ids	Integer vector. Indices of the agents that will receive the virus.

### Details

The `virus()` function can be used to initialize a virus. Virus features can then be modified using the functions `set_prob_*`.

The function `virus_fun_logit()` creates a "virus function" that can be evaluated for transmission, recovery, and death. As the name suggests, it computes those probabilities using a logit function (see examples).

The name of the `epiworld_virus` object can be manipulated with the functions `set_name_virus()` and `get_name_virus()`.

In the case of `set_prob_infecting_ptr`, `set_prob_recovery_ptr`, and `set_prob_death_ptr`, the corresponding parameters is passed as a pointer to the virus. The implication of using pointers is that the values will be read directly from the model object, so changes will be reflected.

The `distribute_virus_randomly` function is a factory function used to randomly distribute the virus in the model. The prevalence can be set as a proportion or as a number of agents. The resulting function can then be passed to `set_distribution_virus`.

### Value

- The `set_name_virus` function does not return a value, but merely assigns a name to the virus of choice.
- The `get_name_virus` function returns the name of the virus of class `epiworld_virus`.
- The `add_virus` function does not return a value, instead it adds the virus of choice to the model object of class `epiworld_model`.
- The `virus_set_state` function does not return a value but assigns epidemiological properties to the specified virus of class `epiworld_virus`.
- The `rm_virus` function does not return a value, but instead removes a specified virus from the model of class `epiworld_model`.
- The `set_prob_infecting` function does not return a value, but instead assigns a probability to infection for the specified virus of class `epiworld_virus`.
- The `set_prob_recovery` function does not return a value, but instead assigns a probability to recovery for the specified virus of class `epiworld_virus`.
- The `set_prob_death` function does not return a value, but instead assigns a probability to death for the specified virus of class `epiworld_virus`.

- The `set_incubation` function does not return a value, but instead assigns an incubation period to the specified virus of class `epiworld_virus`.
- The `distribute_virus_randomly` function returns a function that can be used to distribute the virus in the model.

## Examples

```

mseirconn <- ModelSEIRCONN(
  name           = "COVID-19",
  prevalence     = 0.01,
  n              = 10000,
  contact_rate  = 4,
  incubation_days = 7,
  transmission_rate = 0.5,
  recovery_rate = 0.99
)

delta <- virus(
  "Delta Variant", 0, .5, .2, .01, prevalence = 0.3, as_proportion = TRUE
)

# Adding virus and setting/getting virus name
add_virus(mseirconn, delta)
set_name_virus(delta, "COVID-19 Strain")
get_name_virus(delta)

run(mseirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 992)
mseirconn

rm_virus(mseirconn, 0) # Removing the first virus from the model object
set_distribution_virus(delta, distribute_virus_randomly(100, as_proportion = FALSE))
add_virus(mseirconn, delta)

# Setting parameters for the delta virus manually
set_prob_infecting(delta, 0.5)
set_prob_recovery(delta, 0.9)
set_prob_death(delta, 0.01)
run(mseirconn, ndays = 100, seed = 992) # Run the model to observe changes

# If the states were (for example):
# 1: Infected
# 2: Recovered
# 3: Dead
delta2 <- virus(
  "Delta Variant 2", 0, .5, .2, .01, prevalence = 0, as_proportion = TRUE
)
virus_set_state(delta2, 1, 2, 3)
# Using the logit function -----
sir <- ModelSIR(
  name = "COVID-19", prevalence = 0.01,
  transmission_rate = 0.9, recovery = 0.1
)

```

```
# Adding a small world population
agents_smallworld(
  sir,
  n = 10000,
  k = 5,
  d = FALSE,
  p = .01
)

run(sir, ndays = 50, seed = 11)
plot(sir)

# And adding features
dat <- cbind(
  female = sample.int(2, 10000, replace = TRUE) - 1,
  x      = rnorm(10000)
)

set_agents_data(sir, dat)

# Creating the logit function
vfun <- virus_fun_logit(
  vars = c(0L, 1L),
  coefs = c(-1, 1),
  model = sir
)

# The infection prob is lower
hist(plogis(dat %*% rbind(-1, 1)))

vfun # printing

set_prob_infecting_fun(
  virus = get_virus(sir, 0),
  model = sir,
  vfun = vfun
)

run(sir, ndays = 50, seed = 11)
plot(sir)
```

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