

# Package ‘idmodelr’

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**Type** Package

**Version** 0.3.1

**Title** Infectious Disease Model Library and Utilities

**Description** Explore a range of infectious disease models in a consistent framework. The primary aim of 'idmodelr' is to provide a library of infectious disease models for researchers, students, and other interested individuals. These models can be used to understand the underlying dynamics and as a reference point when developing models for research. 'idmodelr' also provides a range of utilities. These include: plotting functionality; a simulation wrapper; scenario analysis tooling; an interactive dashboard; tools for handling mult-dimensional models; and both model and parameter look up tables. Unlike other modelling packages such as 'pomp' (<<https://kingaa.github.io/pomp/>>), 'libbi' (<<http://libbi.org>>) and 'EpiModel' (<<http://www.epimodel.or>>), 'idmodelr' serves primarily as an educational resource. It is most comparable to epirecipes (<<http://epirecip.es/epicookbook/chapters/simple>>) but provides a more consistent framework, an R based workflow, and additional utility tooling. After users have explored model dynamics with 'idmodelr' they may then implement their model using one of these packages in order to utilise the model fitting tools they provide. For newer modellers, this package reduces the barrier to entry by containing multiple infectious disease models, providing a consistent framework for simulation and visualisation, and signposting towards other, more research focussed, resources.

**License** GPL-3

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0)

**Imports** dplyr (>= 0.8.3), rlang (>= 0.4.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.2.1), viridis (>= 0.5.1), magrittr (>= 1.5), purrr (>= 0.3.2), future (>= 1.14.0), furrr (>= 0.1.0), stringr (>= 1.4.0), tibble (>= 2.1.3), tidyr (>= 0.8.3), deSolve (>= 1.24)

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**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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**Author** Sam Abbott [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8057-8037>>)

**Maintainer** Sam Abbott <[contact@samabbott.co.uk](mailto:contact@samabbott.co.uk)>

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add\_pointer\_struct      *Adds Pointer Structure to R objects*

**Description**

Adds Pointer Structure to R objects

**Usage**

```
add_pointer_struct(char, length)
```

**Arguments**

char	A character vector.
length	The length of the returned object.

**Value**

A character vector of the concatenated character string with sequential numbering

**Examples**

```
## For a single variable
add_pointer_struct("S", 3)

## For multiple variables
add_pointer_struct(c("S", "I"), length = 3)
```

---

aggregate\_model      *A Function to Apply Multiple Aggregations to Model Output*

---

### Description

A Function to Apply Multiple Aggregations to Model Output

### Usage

```
aggregate_model(df, aggregate_to = NULL, compartments = NULL,
               strat = NULL, hold_out_var = NULL, id_col = NULL, groups = NULL,
               new_var = "incidence", total_pop = TRUE, summary_var = FALSE,
               test = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

df	A dataframe of Model Output.
aggregate_to	A character vector or list specifying the aggregation operations to perform on the model output. Operations are carried out in the order specified. Implemented options are; disease, demographic, and incidence.
compartments	A character vector or list specifying the unique compartments to aggregate. May either be specified once for all aggregation functions or for each function separately.
strat	The number of stratified groups in the model.
hold_out_var	A character vector or list specifying the unique compartments that will not be aggregated. May either be specified once for all aggregation functions or for each function separately. If compartments is set then this argument does not need to be used.
id_col	A character string containing the name of the new id column.
groups	A character vector with length equal to the level of stratification. Used to name the stratified levels.
new_var	A character vector specifying the new variable to add when aggregating incidence.
total_pop	A logical (defaults to TRUE) indicating if the total population should be calculated when summarising the model demographics.
summary_var	A logical (defaults to FALSE), specifying whether to add an additional summary variable across all stratified levels.
test,	Logical defaults to FALSE. For testing, returns the processed inputs rather than performing the aggregation.

### Value

An aggregated dataframe.

**See Also**

aggregate\_model aggregate\_model\_internal combine\_to\_age\_model combine\_strat\_model\_output  
summarise\_var\_by\_strat

**Examples**

```
df <- data.frame(A1 = 1, B1 = 1, A2 = 1, B2 = 1, A3 = 1, B3 = 1)
aggregate_model(df, aggregate_to = "incidence",
                compartments = c("A", "B"), strat = 3,
                summary_var = TRUE)
```

---

aggregate\_model\_internal

*An Internal Function to Aggregate Model Output Using other Idmodelr functions.*

---

**Description**

An Internal Function to Aggregate Model Output Using other Idmodelr functions.

**Usage**

```
aggregate_model_internal(df, aggregate_to = NULL, compartments = NULL,
                        strat = NULL, hold_out_var = NULL, new_var = "incidence",
                        id_col = NULL, groups = NULL, total_pop = TRUE,
                        summary_var = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

df	A dataframe of Model Output.
aggregate_to	A character vector specifying the aggregation function to apply possible values are; disease, demographic, or incidence.
compartments	A character vector specifying the unique compartments to aggregate.
strat	The number of stratified groups in the model.
hold_out_var	A character vector specifying the unique compartments not to aggregate.
new_var	A character vector specifying the new variable to add when aggregating incidence.
id_col	A character string containing the name of the new id column.
groups	A character vector with length equal to the level of stratification. Used to name the stratified levels.
total_pop	A logical (defaults to TRUE) indicating if the total population should be calculated when summarising the model demographics.
summary_var	A logical (defaults to FALSE), specifying whether to add an additional summary variable across all stratified levels.

**Value**

An aggregated dataframe.

**See Also**

aggregate\_model aggregate\_model\_internal combine\_to\_age\_model combine\_strat\_model\_output summarise\_var\_by\_strat

**Examples**

```
df <- data.frame(time = 1, A1 = 1, B1 = 1, A2 = 1, B2 = 1, A3 = 1, B3 = 1)

## Incidence
aggregate_model_internal(df, aggregate_to = "incidence",
                        compartments = c("A", "B"), strat = 3,
                        summary_var = TRUE)

## Demographic
aggregate_model_internal(df, aggregate_to = "demographic",
                        compartments = c("A", "B"), strat = 3,
                        summary_var = TRUE)

## Disease
aggregate_model_internal(df, aggregate_to = "disease",
                        compartments = c("A", "B"), strat = 3,
                        summary_var = TRUE)

## Tidy (long)
aggregate_model_internal(df, aggregate_to = "tidy",
                        compartments = c("A", "B"), hold_out_var = "time", strat = 3,
                        summary_var = TRUE, id_col = "Age",
                        groups = c("Children", "Young adults", "Adults"))
```

---

combine\_strat\_model\_output

*Reduces the Dimensionality of a Stratified Model*

---

**Description**

Reduces the dimensions of stratified model output. Default behaviour is to remove stratification for all variables. However, variables to reduce the dimensions of can be selected, as can variables to preserve with there structure intact.

**Usage**

```
combine_strat_model_output(df, strat = NULL, compartments = NULL,
                          hold_out_var = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

df	A data frame with variables stratified using numeric labels.
strat	An integer specifying the number of stratifications to reduce.
compartments	A character vector specifying the unique population compartments.
hold_out_var	A character vector specifying the variables to keep unchanged. Defaults to NULL

**Value**

A dataframe of model output that has its dimensionality reduced

**See Also**

`combine_to_age_model`

**Examples**

```
df <- data.frame(S1 = NA, S2 = NA, S3 = NA, time = NA)
combine_strat_model_output(df, 3, compartments = "S", hold_out_var = "time")
```

---

`combine_to_age_model` *Combine an Infectious Disease Model To a Demographic Model*

---

**Description**

Similarly to [combine\\_strat\\_model\\_output](#) this functions reduces the dimension of model output into just the demographic components.

**Usage**

```
combine_to_age_model(df, age_com = NULL, compartments = NULL,
  hold_out_var = NULL, total_pop = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

df	A dataframe of model output.
age_com	Integer indicating the number of age compartments.
compartments	A character vector of the disease model compartments to combine.
hold_out_var	A character vector specifying the variables to keep unchanged. Defaults to NULL
total_pop	A logical indicating whether to calculate the total population. Defaults to true.

**Value**

A dataframe which summarises the demographic process of a model.

**See Also**

combine\_strat\_model\_output

**Examples**

```
df <- data.frame(S1 = c(1,2), S2 = c(1, 3), E1 = c(4, 1), E2 = c(3, 4), time = c(1, 2))
combine_to_age_model(df, age_com = 2, hold_out_var = "time")
```

---

estimate\_norm\_dist\_from\_ci

*A Function to Estimate a Normal Distribution from Credible or Confidence Intervals*

---

**Description**

A Function to Estimate a Normal Distribution from Credible or Confidence Intervals

**Usage**

```
estimate_norm_dist_from_ci(lower_interval = NULL,
  upper_interval = NULL, interval = "95%")
```

**Arguments**

lower\_interval Numeric, the lower CI.

upper\_interval Numeric, the upper CI

interval A character string indicating the percentage interval the CI represents. Defaults to "95%".

**Value**

A dataframe containing the mean and standard deviation of the normal distribution summarised by the provided CI's.



## Examples

```
## Run function to estimate normal distribution for a 95% CI of 1, to 2
df <- estimate_norm_dist_from_ci(1,2)

## Check
x <- rnorm(10000, df$mean, df$sd)

quantile(x, c(0.025, 0.975))
```

---

gather\_strat\_multi\_variable

*A Function to Gather Multiple Stratified Variables into a Tidy Format*

---

## Description

A Function to Gather Multiple Stratified Variables into a Tidy Format

## Usage

```
gather_strat_multi_variable(df, id_col, compartments = NULL,
  hold_out_var = NULL, strat = NULL, groups = NULL)
```

## Arguments

df	A data frame with variables stratified using numeric labels.
id_col	A character string containing the name of the new id column.
compartments	A character vector specifying the unique population compartments.
hold_out_var	A character vector specifying the variables to keep unchanged. Defaults to NULL
strat	An integer specifying the number of stratifications to reduce.
groups	A character vector with length equal to the level of stratification. Used to name the stratified levels.

## Value

A dataframe of stratified model output with multiple Tidy variables.

## Examples

```
df <- data.frame(time = 0, A1 = 1, A2 = 2, A3 = 3, B1 = 2, B2 = 3, B3 = 0)
gather_strat_multi_variable(df, id_col = "Age", compartment = c("A", "B"), hold_out_var = "time",
  strat = 3, groups = c("Children", "Young adults", "Adults"))
```

---

gather\_strat\_variable *A Function to Gather a Stratified Variable into a Tidy Format*

---

### Description

A Function to Gather a Stratified Variable into a Tidy Format

### Usage

```
gather_strat_variable(df, id_col, compartment, hold_out_var = NULL,
  strat, groups = NULL)
```

### Arguments

df	A data frame with variables stratified using numeric labels.
id_col	A character string containing the name of the new id column.
compartment	The compartment to reduce the dimension of.
hold_out_var	A character vector specifying the variables to keep unchanged. Defaults to NULL
strat	An integer specifying the number of stratifications to reduce.
groups	A character vector with length equal to the level of stratification. Used to name the stratified levels.

### Value

A dataframe of stratified model output with a single Tidy variable.

### Examples

```
df <- data.frame(time = 0, A1 = 1, A2 = 2, A3 = 3)
gather_strat_variable(df, id_col = "Age", compartment = "A",
  strat = 3, groups = c("Children", "Young adults", "Adults"))
```

---

generate\_parameter\_permutations

*A Function to Generate Parameter Permutations*

---

### Description

A function to generate parameter permutations from a generic sampling function (or if not given from the input parameters). This function can be used to rapidly generate new parameter combinations given parameters to be varied, and scenarios to be investigated.

**Usage**

```
generate_parameter_permutations(variable_params = NULL,
  fixed_params = NULL, sample_params = NULL, excluded_params = NULL,
  scenarios = NULL, sampling_function = NULL, parameter_samples = 1,
  repeat_sample = TRUE, rerun = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `variable_params` A dataframe containing any parameter variations to be investigated. If these parameters would normally be sampled then they should be added to the `excluded_params` argument.
- `fixed_params` A named vector of parameters that are not sampled by the sampling function. If these parameters would usually be sampled then they should be added to the `excluded_params` argument.
- `sample_params` A named vector of parameters to be sampled. If a sampling function is not supplied these parameters will be used in the final permutation dataframe.
- `excluded_params` A character vector indicating which parameters should have their sampled values kept.
- `scenarios` A dataframe of possible scenarios to investigate. It must contain a scenario variable to identify each separate scenario. If parameters are included here that would normally be sampled then they should be added to the `excluded_params` argument.
- `sampling_function` A sampling function, this should be designed such that its input is a matrix with each parameter having a named row. It should return its output in the same format. If not supplied defaults to passing through parameters, this may not be the required behaviour.
- `parameter_samples` The number of parameter samples to take, defaults to one.
- `repeat_sample` A logical (defaults to TRUE) which indicates if each scenario should independently sample from the sampling function. If set to FALSE then each scenario will share the same sampled parameter set.
- `rerun` A logical indicating if the function should be rerun or saved results should be loaded. Defaults to FALSE.
- `...` Additional arguments to be passed to the `sampling_function`.

**Value**

A dataframe containing sampled parameter permutations

**Examples**

```
scenarios <- data.frame(scenario = c("test_1", "test_2"), scenario_param = c(0, 1))
```

```
variable_params <- data.frame(variable = c(0, 0.5, 1))
fixed_params <- c(fixed_1 = 2, fixed_2 = c(1, 3, 4))
sample_params <- c(sample_1 = 2, sample_2 = c(2, 1))

generate_parameter_permutations(variable_params, fixed_params, sample_params,
                                excluded_params = c("variable"), scenarios,
                                parameter_samples = 1)
```

---

 model\_details

*Model Details*


---

### Description

Details on models implemented in `idmodelr`.

### Usage

```
model_details
```

### Format

A data frame with 22 rows and 14 variables.

**model** Name of the model function.

**model\_family** Name of the model family (i.e. SIR)

**time** Discrete or continuous time

**type** Deterministic or stochastic

**recovered** Does this model included a recovered population (yes/no).

**exposed** Does this model included an exposed population (yes/no).

**treated** Does this model included a treated population (yes/no).

**susceptible** Does this model included a post infection susceptible population (yes/no).

**risk\_stratified** Is this model risk stratified (yes/no).

**non\_exponential** Does this model contain non-exponential rates (yes/no).

**simple\_demographics** Does this model contain simple (i.e. births = deaths) demographics (yes/no).

**vaccination** Does this model include vaccination (yes/no).

**disease\_example** Which diseases (if any) can this model be used for.

**language** What language is this model written in (i.e. R, C etc.).

**parameters** A list of parameters required by the model.

---

model\_df\_to\_vector      *Extracts a Single Column, Summarises if from Simulation*

---

**Description**

Extracts a Single Column, Summarises if from Simulation

**Usage**

```
model_df_to_vector(df, com_var, id_var = NULL, sum_fn = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

df	A data frame of dynamic system output.
com_var	The vector to be compared; use unquoted name (NSE).
id_var	A character string indicating the id variable to summarise over if required.
sum_fn	The summary function to be used, defaults to median.

**Value**

Returns a numeric vector, summarised if required.

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
## Extract a vector with no repeats
model_df_to_vector(iris, Petal.Length)

## Extract a vector and summarise
df <- bind_rows(iris %>% mutate(sim = 1, id = 1:length(sim)),
  iris %>% mutate(sim = 2 , id = 1:length(sim)))

model_df_to_vector(df, Petal.Length, "id", sum_fn = mean)
```

---

parameter\_details      *Parameter Details*

---

**Description**

Details on the parameters used in models implemented in idmodelr.

**Usage**

```
parameter_details
```

**Format**

A data frame with 14 rows and 6 variables.

**parameter** Name of the parameter.

**parameter\_family** Descriptive parameter family (i.e. transmission).

**description** What is this parameter.

**type** What type of parameter is this (i.e rate, proportion, probability etc.).

**risk\_stratified** Is this parameter used in risk stratified models (yes/no).

**non\_exponential** Is this parameter a non-exponential rate (yes/no).

---

 plot\_model

---

*Plot Compartment Populations over Time for a Model Simulation*


---

**Description**

Make separate plots for each model compartment. Assumes model output is structured as that produced from [solve\\_ode](#).

**Usage**

```
plot_model(sim, prev_sim = NULL, model_labels = NULL, facet = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

sim	A tibble of model output as formatted by <a href="#">solve_ode</a> . Optionally a list of simulations can be passed when comparing multiple model runs.
prev_sim	A second tibble of model output formatted as for sim. Used to compare to model runs. Can only be supplied if sim is not a list.
model_labels	A character vector of model names. Defaults to c("Current", "Previous") when two model simulations are used and the list names when sim is a list. If sim is unnamed the index of the list is used.
facet	Logical, defaults to TRUE. If FALSE then the plot will not be faceted otherwise it will be.

**Value**

A Plot of each model compartments population over time.

## Examples

```
## Intialise
N = 100000
I_0 = 1
S_0 = N - I_0
R_0 = 1.1
beta = R_0

##Time for model to run over
tbegin = 0
tend = 50
times <- seq(tbegin, tend, 1)

##Vectorise input
parameters <- as.matrix(c(beta = beta))
inits <- as.matrix(c(S = S_0, I = I_0))

sim <- solve_ode(model = SI_ode, inits, parameters, times, as.data.frame = TRUE)

plot_model(sim, facet = FALSE)

plot_model(sim, facet = TRUE)

## Compare with an updated model run

### Intialise
R_0 = 1.3
beta = R_0
parameters <- as.matrix(c(beta = beta))

new_sim <- solve_ode(model = SI_ode, inits, parameters, times, as.data.frame = TRUE)

plot_model(new_sim,sim, facet = FALSE)

plot_model(new_sim, sim, facet = TRUE)

## Passing in the simulations as a list
plot_model(list("Current" = new_sim, "Previous" = sim), facet = TRUE)
```

---

required\_parameters    *Lookup the Details of Parameters Required by a Model*

---

## Description

This function simplifies the process of checking which parameters a given `idmodelr` model depends on. It is effectively an interface to [parameter\\_details](#) via [model\\_details](#). As fuzzy matching has been used it can also given information of the parameter requirements of a subset of the available models.

**Usage**

```
required_parameters(model = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`model` A character string containing the name of the model of interest. Defaults to NULL.

**Value**

A dataframe extracted from [parameter\\_details](#) containing the details of the parameters required by the model of interest.

**Examples**

```
## Check the parameters required by the "SIR_ode" model
required_parameters("SIR_ode")

## Use fuzzy matching to look at parameters for all SIR models
required_parameters("SIR")
```

---

scenario\_analysis      *A Function to Perform Scenario Analysis for a Generic Model Object.*

---

**Description**

This function uses parameter permutations produced by [generate\\_parameter\\_permutations](#) to simulate from a supplied model function. It can be used to examine multiple scenarios, with any number of parameter variations, for multiple samples.

**Usage**

```
scenario_analysis(parameter_df, variable_params = NULL, model = NULL,
  sim_fn = NULL, summary_fn = NULL, cores = 1, rerun = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE, by_row = FALSE, test = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`parameter_df` A dataframe of parameter permutations as produced by [generate\\_parameter\\_permutations](#). Using the default options it will save results when run for the first time, and afterwards load them in.

`variable_params` A character vector containing the names of the parameters that are varied in `parameter_df`.

`model` A model compatible with your `sim_fn`.



sim_fn	A generic simulation function, with the first argument as the model object, a params argument, and a as.data.frame argument.
summary_fn	A function which accepts a single dataframe argument customised to fit with the standard output of scenario_analysis and your simulate_model function. Defaults to NULL for which no summarisation takes place. Warning: If a previous analysis has been saved, changing this option will not summarise the result. The analysis must be rerun.
cores	The number of cores to use for the scenario analysis, defaults to 1.
rerun	A logical indicating if the function should be rerun or saved results should be loaded. Defaults to FALSE.
verbose	Logical (defaults to FALSE) indicating if progress information should be printed to the console.
by_row	Logical (defaults to FALSE) indicating if inputed parameters should be inputed as a block to sim_fn or individually. If TRUE then function will always return a tibble. Does not currently work with sim_fn that produces multiple simulations for a single parameter set - for this scenario a block based approach or post processing is required.
test	A logical (defaults to FALSE) if TRUE function uses multicore functionality regardless of the number of cores specified.
...	Pass additional arguments to sim_fn. Only implemented when a single core is used.

## Value

A tidy dataframe containing simulated model trajectories for each scenario varied parameter combination. Use [unnest](#) to examine all simulation results.

## Examples

```

scenarios <- data.frame(scenario = c("test_1", "test_2"), scenario_param = c(0, 1))
variable_params <- data.frame(variable = c(0, 0.5, 1))
fixed_params <- c(fixed_1 = 2, fixed_2 = c(1, 3, 4))
sample_params <- c(sample_1 = 2, sample_2 = c(2, 1))

parameter_df <- generate_parameter_permutations(variable_params, fixed_params, sample_params,
                                                excluded_params = c("variable"), scenarios,
                                                parameter_samples = 10)

## set up dummy simulation function (returning an empty dataframe)
dummy_sim_fn <- function(object, inits, params, times, as.data.frame) {
  x <- tibble::tibble()
  return(x)
}

## Set up dummy summary function
dummy_sum_fn <- function(df){
  df <- dplyr::mutate(df, summarised_simulations = simulations)
}

```

```

return(df)
}
dummy_model <- function(){

## Run scenario analysis
scenario_analysis(parameter_df, variable_params = "variable", model = dummy_model,
                  sim_fn = dummy_sim_fn, cores = 1, summary_fn = dummy_sum_fn)

```

---

SEIRS\_demographics\_ode

*Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics*

---

## Description

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics

## Usage

```
SEIRS_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```

##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
gamma <- 1/2
tau <- 2
chi <- 0.5
mu <- 1/81

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma, chi = chi,
                tau = tau, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SEIRS_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```

---

SEIRS_ode	<i>Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model

**Usage**

```
SEIRS_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
gamma <- 1/2
tau <- 2
chi <- 0.5

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma,
                chi = chi, tau = tau)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SEIRS_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SEIR\_demographics\_ode *Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics*

---

## Description

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics

## Usage

```
SEIR_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
gamma <- 1/2
tau <- 2
mu <- 1/81

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma, tau = tau, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SEIR_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SEIR_ode	<i>Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered Model</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Recovered Model

**Usage**

```
SEIR_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
gamma <- 1/2
tau <- 2

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma, tau = tau)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SEIR_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SEIS_demographics_ode	<i>Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics</i>
-----------------------	--

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics

**Usage**

```
SEIS_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
chi <- 0.5
gamma <- 1/2
mu <- 1/81
parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma,
  chi = chi, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0)

SEIS_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SEIS\_ode

*Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Susceptible Model*


---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected-Susceptible Model

**Usage**

```
SEIS_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
chi <- 0.5
gamma = 1/2
parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma, chi = chi)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0)

SEIS_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SEI\_demographics\_ode    *Susceptible-Exposed-Infected Model with Simple Demographics*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected Model with Simple Demographics

**Usage**

```
SEI_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
gamma <- 1/2
mu <- 1/81
```

```

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0)

SEI_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```

---

SEI\_ode

*Susceptible-Exposed-Infected Model*


---

### Description

Susceptible-Exposed-Infected Model

### Usage

```
SEI_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```

##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
E_0 <- 10
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
gamma = 1/2

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma = gamma)
inits <- c(S = S_0, E = E_0, I = I_0)

SEI_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```



---

SHLIR\_demographics\_ode

*Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Recovered  
Model with Simple Demographics*

---

## Description

Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics

## Usage

```
SHLIR_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
H_0 <- 10
L_0 <- 0
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta = 3 # Rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5 # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2 #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100 # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
tau = 1/2 # Rate of recovery
mu = 1/81 # Rate of natural mortality
parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma_H = gamma_H, gamma_L = gamma_L, nu = nu, tau = tau, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, H = H_0, L = L_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SHLIR_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SHLIR_ode	<i>Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Recovered Model</i>
-----------	--

---

## Description

Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Recovered Model

## Usage

```
SHLIR_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
H_0 <- 10
L_0 <- 0
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta = 3 # Rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5 # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2 #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100 # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
tau = 1/2 # Rate of recovery

parameters <- c(beta = beta, gamma_H = gamma_H, gamma_L = gamma_L, nu = nu, tau = tau)
inits <- c(S = S_0, H = H_0, L = L_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SHLIR_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

 SHLITR\_demographics\_ode

*Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Treated-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics*

---

## Description

A more complex SHLIR model flow diagram, treatment, reinfection, and simple demographics for those who have recovered from active disease.

## Usage

```
SHLITR_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
## initialise
inits <- c(
# General population
S = 800,
H = 0,
L = 0,
I = 0,
Tr = 0,
R = 0
)

parameters <- c(
beta = 3, # Rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5, # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2, #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100, # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
epsilon = 1/3, # Rate of treatment
tau = 1/2, # Rate of recovery
mu = 1/81 # Rate of natural mortality
)
```

```
SHLITR_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SHLITR_ode	<i>Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Treated-Recovered Model</i>
------------	--

---

### Description

A more complex SHLIR model flow diagram, treatment, and reinfection for those who have recovered from active disease.

### Usage

```
SHLITR_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```
## initialise
inits <- c(
# General population
S = 800,
H = 0,
L = 0,
I = 0,
Tr = 0,
R = 0
)

parameters <- c(
beta = 3, # Rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5, # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2, #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100, # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
epsilon = 1/3, # Rate of treatment
tau = 1/2 # Rate of recovery
)
```

```
SHLITR_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

```
SHLITR_risk_demographics_ode
```

*Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Treated-Recovered Model with Demographics, Stratified by Risk*

---

### Description

A more complex SHLIR model flow diagram, with risk groups, treatment, and reinfection for those who have recovered from active disease

### Usage

```
SHLITR_risk_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```
## initialise
inits <- c(
# General population
S = 800,
H = 0,
L = 0,
I = 0,
Tr = 0,
R = 0,
## High risk population
S_H = 199,
H_H = 0,
L_H = 0,
I_H = 1,
Tr_H = 0,
R_H = 0
)

parameters <- c(
```

```

beta = 3, # Rate of transmission
beta_H = 6, # High risk rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5, # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2, #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100, # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
epsilon = 1/3, # Rate of treatment
tau = 1/2, # Rate of recovery
mu = 1/81, # Rate of natural mortality
p = 0.2, # proportion of new births that are high risk
M = 0.2 # Between group mixing
)

SHLITR_risk_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```

---

SHLITR_risk_ode	<i>Susceptible-High-risk-latent-Low-risk-latent-Infected-Treated-Recovered Model, Stratified by Risk</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

A more complex SHLIR model flow diagram, with risk groups, treatment, and reinfection for those who have recovered from active disease

### Usage

```
SHLITR_risk_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```

## initialise
inits <- c(
# General population
S = 800,
H = 0,
L = 0,
I = 0,
Tr = 0,

```

```

R = 0,
## High risk population
S_H = 199,
H_H = 0,
L_H = 0,
I_H = 1,
Tr_H = 0,
R_H = 0
)

parameters <- c(
beta = 3, # Rate of transmission
beta_H = 6, # High risk rate of transmission
gamma_H = 1/5, # Rate of progression to active symptoms from high risk latent
nu = 1/2, #Rate of progression from high to low risk latent
gamma_L = 1/100, # Rate of progression to active symptoms for low risk latent
epsilon = 1/3, # Rate of treatment
tau = 1/2, # Rate of recovery
M = 0.2 # Between group mixing
)

SHLITR_risk_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```

---

simulate_model	<i>A Function to Simulate a Model from a Generic Simulation Function, with Pre and Post Processing</i>
----------------	--

---

## Description

A Function to Simulate a Model from a Generic Simulation Function, with Pre and Post Processing

## Usage

```

simulate_model(model, sim_fn, inits = NULL, params = NULL,
times = NULL, as_tibble = TRUE, by_row = FALSE,
aggregate_to = NULL, compartments = NULL, strat = NULL,
hold_out_var = NULL, new_var = "incidence", total_pop = TRUE,
summary_var = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, ...)

```

## Arguments

model	A model compatible with your sim_fn.
sim_fn	A generic simulation function, with the first argument as the model object, a params argument, and a as.data.frame argument.
inits	A dataframe of initial conditions, optionally a named vector can be used.
params	A dataframe of parameters, with each parameter as a variable. Optionally a named vector can be used.

times	A vector of the times to sample the model for, from a starting time to a final time.
as_tibble	Logical (defaults to TRUE) indicating if the output should be returned as a tibble, otherwise returned as the default sim_fn output.
by_row	Logical (defaults to FALSE) indicating if inputed parameters should be inputed as a block to sim_fn or individually. If TRUE then function will always return a tibble. Does not currently work with sim_fn that produces multiple simulations for a single parameter set - for this scenario a block based approach or post processing is required.
aggregate_to	A character vector or list specifying the aggregation operations to perform on the model output. Operations are carried out in the order specified. Implemented options are; disease, demographic, and incidence.
compartments	A character vector or list specifying the unique compartments to aggregate. May either be specified once for all aggregation functions or for each function separately.
strat	The number of stratified groups in the model.
hold_out_var	A character vector or list specifying the unique compartments that will not be aggregated. May either be specified once for all aggregation functions or for each function separately. If compartments is set then this argument does not need to be used.
new_var	A character vector specifying the new variable to add when aggregating incidence.
total_pop	A logical (defaults to TRUE) indicating if the total population should be calculated when summarising the model demographics.
summary_var	A logical (defaults to FALSE), specifying whether to add an additional summary variable across all stratified levels.
verbose	Logical (defaults to FALSE) indicating if progress information should be printed to the console.
...	Additional arguments to pass to sim_fn

**Value**

Trajectories as a tibble, optionally returns the default sim\_fn output.

**See Also**

aggregate\_model

**Examples**

```
## Intialise
N = 100000
I_0 = 1
S_0 = N - I_0
R_0 = 1.1
```



```
beta = R_0

##Time for model to run over
tbegin = 0
tend = 50
times <- seq(tbegin, tend, 1)

##Vectorise input
parameters <- data.frame(beta = beta)
inits <- data.frame(S = S_0, I = I_0)

SI_sim <- simulate_model(model = SI_ode, sim_fn = solve_ode, inits, parameters, times)
```

---

SIRS\_demographics\_ode *Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics*

---

### Description

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics

### Usage

```
SIRS_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
chi <- 0.5
tau <- 2
mu <- 1/81
dt <- 1

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)
```

```
SIRS_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIRS\_ode

*Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model*

---

### Description

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model

### Usage

```
SIRS_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
chi <- 0.5
tau <- 2
dt <- 1

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau, chi = chi)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SIRS_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIRS\_vaccination\_demographics\_ode

*Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics and Vaccination*

---

## Description

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics and Vaccination

## Usage

```
SIRS_vaccination_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

## Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

## Value

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
##Model Input
S_u_0 <- 989
I_u_0 <- 1
R_u_0 <- 0
S_v_0 <- 0
I_v_0 <- 0
R_v_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
tau <- 2
chi <- 0.5
mu <- 1/81
alpha <- 0.8
lambda <- 0.7
dt <- 1

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau, mu = mu,
                alpha = 0.8, lambda = 0.7)
inits <- c(S_u = S_u_0, I_u = I_u_0, R_u_0 = R_u_0,
          S_v = S_v_0, I_v = I_v_0, R_v_0 = R_v_0)

SIRS_vaccination_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIRS\_vaccination\_ode    *Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Vaccination*

---

### Description

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered-Susceptible Model with Vaccination

### Usage

```
SIRS_vaccination_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```
##Model Input
S_u_0 <- 989
I_u_0 <- 1
R_u_0 <- 0
S_v_0 <- 0
I_v_0 <- 0
R_v_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
chi <- 0.5
tau <- 2
lambda <- 0.7
dt <- 1

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau,
                 chi = chi, lambda = 0.7)
inits <- c(S_u = S_u_0, I_u = I_u_0, R_u_0 = R_u_0,
           S_v = S_v_0, I_v = I_v_0, R_v_0 = R_v_0)

SIRS_vaccination_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIR\_demographics\_ode    *Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics

**Usage**

```
SIR_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
tau <- 2
mu <- 1/81

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SIR_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIR\_ode    *Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model

**Usage**

```
SIR_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 989
I_0 <- 1
R_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
tau <- 2

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0, R_0 = R_0)

SIR_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIR\_vaccination\_demographics\_ode

*Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics  
and Vaccination*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Simple Demographics and Vaccination

**Usage**

```
SIR_vaccination_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_u_0 <- 989
I_u_0 <- 1
R_u_0 <- 0
S_v_0 <- 0
I_v_0 <- 0
R_v_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
tau <- 2
mu <- 1/81
alpha <- 0.8
lambda <- 0.7

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau, mu = mu,
                 alpha = 0.8, lambda = 0.7)
inits <- c(S_u = S_u_0, I_u = I_u_0, R_u_0 = R_u_0,
           S_v = S_v_0, I_v = I_v_0, R_v_0 = R_v_0)

SIR_vaccination_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SIR\_vaccination\_ode     *Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Vaccination*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered Model with Vaccination

**Usage**

```
SIR_vaccination_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_u_0 <- 989
I_u_0 <- 1
R_u_0 <- 0
```

```

S_v_0 <- 0
I_v_0 <- 0
R_v_0 <- 0
beta <- 3
tau <- 2
lambda <- 0.7

parameters <- c(beta = beta, tau = tau,
                lambda = 0.7)
inits <- c(S_u = S_u_0, I_u = I_u_0, R_u_0 = R_u_0,
          S_v = S_v_0, I_v = I_v_0, R_v_0 = R_v_0)

SIR_vaccination_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```

---

SIS\_demographics\_ode *Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics*

---

### Description

Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible Model with Simple Demographics

### Usage

```
SIS_demographics_ode(t, x, params)
```

### Arguments

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

### Value

A vector of derivatives

### Examples

```

##Model Input
S_0 <- 999
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
chi <- 2
mu <- 1/81
dt <- 1
parameters <- c(beta = beta, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0)

SIS_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)

```



---

SIS\_ode                      *Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible Model*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected-Susceptible Model

**Usage**

SIS\_ode(t, x, params)

**Arguments**

t                      The timestep over which to calculate derivatives  
x                      A numeric vector of compartment populations.  
params                A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 999
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
chi <- 2
parameters <- c(beta = beta, chi = chi)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0)

SIS_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

SI\_demographics\_ode      *Susceptible-Infected Model with Simple Demographics*

---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected Model with Simple Demographics

**Usage**

SI\_demographics\_ode(t, x, params)

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

**Examples**

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 999
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
mu <- 1/81

parameters <- c(beta = beta, mu = mu)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0)

SI_demographics_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

 SI\_ode

*Susceptible-Infected Model*


---

**Description**

Susceptible-Infected Model

**Usage**

```
SI_ode(t, x, params)
```

**Arguments**

t	The timestep over which to calculate derivatives
x	A numeric vector of compartment populations.
params	A named vector of parameter values.

**Value**

A vector of derivatives

## Examples

```
##Model Input
S_0 <- 999
I_0 <- 1
beta <- 3
parameters <- c(beta = beta)
inits <- c(S = S_0, I = I_0)

SI_ode(1, inits, parameters)
```

---

solve\_ode

*A Simple Wrapper for lsoda*

---

## Description

This function acts as a simple wrapper for `lsoda`, allowing for multiple parameter sets and initial conditions. It also allows `lsoda` to be used within the `idmodelr` framework.

## Usage

```
solve_ode(model = NULL, inits = NULL, params = NULL, times = NULL,
          as.data.frame = TRUE, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>model</code>	A model formatted as required by <code>lsoda</code> , see <code>SI_ode</code> for an example.
<code>inits</code>	The initial state (states) of the model. Can either be supplied as a named vector or as a matrix with each row representing a parameter.
<code>params</code>	A named vector or matrix of parameters. The matrix must have a row for each parameter and if <code>inits</code> is specified as a matrix then <code>params</code> must have the same number of columns
<code>times</code>	A numeric vector of the times for which explicit model estimates are required, this does not effect the timestep used by the solver
<code>as.data.frame</code>	A logical (defaults to TRUE) indicating if the results should be returned as a data frame.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to <code>lsoda</code> .

## Value

A dataframe or `lsoda` object containing a single or multiple model trajectories

## See Also

[lsoda SI\\_ode](#)

## Examples

```
## Intialise
N = 100000
I_0 = 1
S_0 = N - I_0
R_0 = 1.1
beta = R_0

##Time for model to run over
tbegin = 0
tend = 50
times <- seq(tbegin, tend, 1)

##Vectorise input
parameters <- as.matrix(c(beta = beta))
inits <- as.matrix(c(S = S_0, I = I_0))

solve_ode(model = SI_ode, inits, parameters, times, as.data.frame = TRUE)
```

---

summarise\_model

*Summarise a Model Simulation*

---

## Description

Provides simple summary statistics for a model produced using `solve_ode`. These include the final population sizes, the time and size of the maximum epidemic peak, and the duration of the epidemic.

## Usage

```
summarise_model(sim)
```

## Arguments

`sim` A tibble of model output as produced by `solve_ode`.

## Value

A tibble of summary information for a model simulation.

## Examples

```
## Intialise
N = 100000
I_0 = 1
S_0 = N - I_0
R_0 = 1.1
beta = R_0
```

```

##Time for model to run over
tbegin = 0
tend = 50
times <- seq(tbegin, tend, 1)

##Vectorise input
parameters <- as.matrix(c(beta = beta))
inits <- as.matrix(c(S = S_0, I = I_0))

sim <- solve_ode(model = SI_ode, inits, parameters, times, as.data.frame = TRUE)

summarise_model(sim)

```

---

summarise\_strat\_var     *Sum a Stratified Variable*

---

## Description

Sum a Stratified Variable

## Usage

```
summarise_strat_var(df, vars, strat = NULL, new_var = "sum")
```

## Arguments

df	A dataframe of model output.
vars	A character vector containing the unstratified variables to summarise
strat	The number of stratifications present in the data set
new_var	The name of the summarised variable

## Value

Returns the original dataframe with an additional summarised variable

## See Also

`summarise_var_by_strat`

## Examples

```

df <- dplyr::mutate(iris, Petal.Length1 = Petal.Length, Petal.Length2 = Petal.Length)
df <- tibble::as_tibble(df)

summarise_strat_var(df, vars = c("Petal.Length"), strat = 2, new_var = "sum")

```

---

`summarise_var_by_strat`*Sum a Stratified Variable by Stratification Level*

---

## Description

Sum a Stratified Variable by Stratification Level

## Usage

```
summarise_var_by_strat(df, vars, strat = NULL, new_var,  
  summary_var = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

<code>df</code>	A dataframe of model output.
<code>vars</code>	A character vector containing the unstratified variables to summarise
<code>strat</code>	The number of stratifications present in the data set
<code>new_var</code>	The name of the summarised variable
<code>summary_var</code>	A logical (defaults to FALSE), specifying whether to add an additional summary variable across all stratified levels when aggregating incidence.

## Details

Takes compartmental infectious disease output and adds summary statistics for each stratified population, optionally adding a final summary statistic for the whole population.

## Value

An updated data frame containing the summarised variable for each stratified level and for the whole population.

## See Also

`summarise_var_by_strat`

## Examples

```
df <- data.frame(A = 1, B = 2)  
summarise_var_by_strat(df, vars = c("A", "B"), new_var = "C")  
  
df <- data.frame(A1 = 1, B1 = 1, A2 = 1, B2 = 1, A3 = 1, B3 = 1)  
summarise_var_by_strat(df, vars = c("A", "B"), strat = 3, new_var = "C")  
summarise_var_by_strat(df, vars = c("A", "B"), strat = 3, new_var = "C", summary_var = TRUE)
```

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