

# thompson

December 9, 2021

```
[2]: from covid.simulator import Population
      from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names
      import numpy as np
      import pandas as pd
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

      from covid.policy import Policy
      from scipy.stats import beta, bernoulli, uniform
```

```
[3]: np.random.laplace(0,0.1)
```

```
[3]: -0.19614104708356772
```

```
[4]: class ThompsonSampling:
      def __init__(self, nvacc):
          # Priors for the beta-bernoulli model
          self.a = np.ones(nvacc) # uniform prior
          self.b = np.ones(nvacc) # uniform prior
          self.nvacc = nvacc

      def update(self, action, outcome):
          self.a[action] += outcome
          self.b[action] += 1 - outcome

      def update_with_laplace(self, action, outcome):
          outcome = outcome + np.random.laplace(0, 0.1)
          self.a[action] += outcome
          self.b[action] += 1 - outcome

      def get_params(self):
          # Returns the parameters of all the beta distrobutions.
          return self.a, self.b

      def get_prob(self):
          return beta.rvs(self.a, self.b)
```

```
[5]: class Naive(Policy):
    def set_model(self, model):
        self.model = model

    def get_action(self):
        probs = self.model.get_prob()

        #print(probs)
        ret_val = np.argmin(probs)
        #print(ret_val)
        #print(ret_val)
        return ret_val

    def observe(self, action, outcome):
        self.model.update(action, outcome)

    def observe_with_laplace(self, action, outcome):
        self.model.update_with_laplace(action, outcome)
```

```
[6]: class NaiveForExample(Policy):
    def set_model(self, model):
        self.model = model

    def get_action(self):
        probs = self.model.get_prob()

        #print(probs)
        ret_val = np.argmax(probs)
        #print(ret_val)
        #print(ret_val)
        return ret_val

    def observe(self, action, outcome):
        self.model.update(action, outcome)

    def observe_with_laplace(self, action, outcome):
        self.model.update_with_laplace(action, outcome)
```

```
[7]: thetas = np.array([0.8, 0.75, 0.85])
```

```
[8]: n_genes = 128
n_vaccines = 3
n_treatment = 4
#population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatment)
N = 10000
#X = population.generate(N)
```

```
[9]: policy = NaiveForExample(n_actions=3, action_set=[0, 1, 2])
model = ThompsonSampling(nvacc=3)
policy.set_model(model)

action_arr = np.zeros(N)
symptom_arr = np.zeros(N)

for i in range(N):
    action = policy.get_action()
    #print(thetas[action])
    reward = bernoulli.rvs(thetas[action])
    #print(reward)
    policy.observe(action, reward)
    action_arr[i] = action
    symptom_arr[i] = reward

    #print(action, reward)
    #policy.observe(action, reward)
    #print(action)

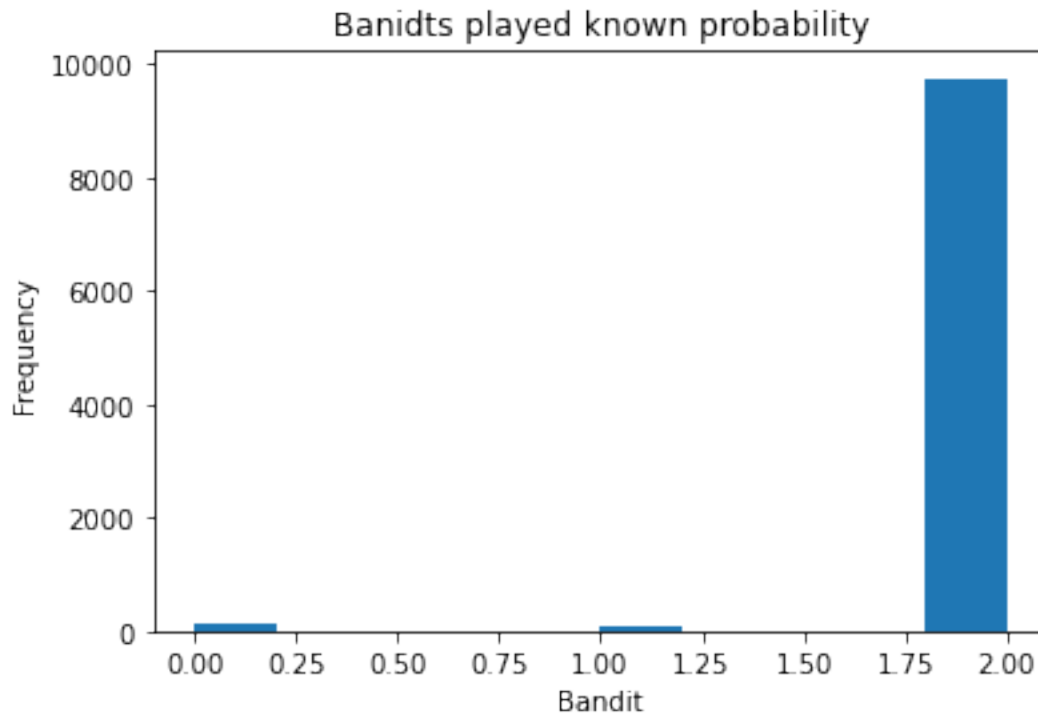
alphas, betas = policy.model.get_params()
for i, j in zip(alphas, betas):
    print(i,j)
print(alphas[0]/(alphas[0] + betas[0]))
print(alphas[1]/(alphas[1] + betas[1]))
print(alphas[2]/(alphas[2] + betas[2]))
```

Initialising policy with 3 actions

```
A = { [0, 1, 2] }
114.0 34.0
76.0 28.0
8338.0 1416.0
0.7702702702702703
0.7307692307692307
0.8548287881894607
```

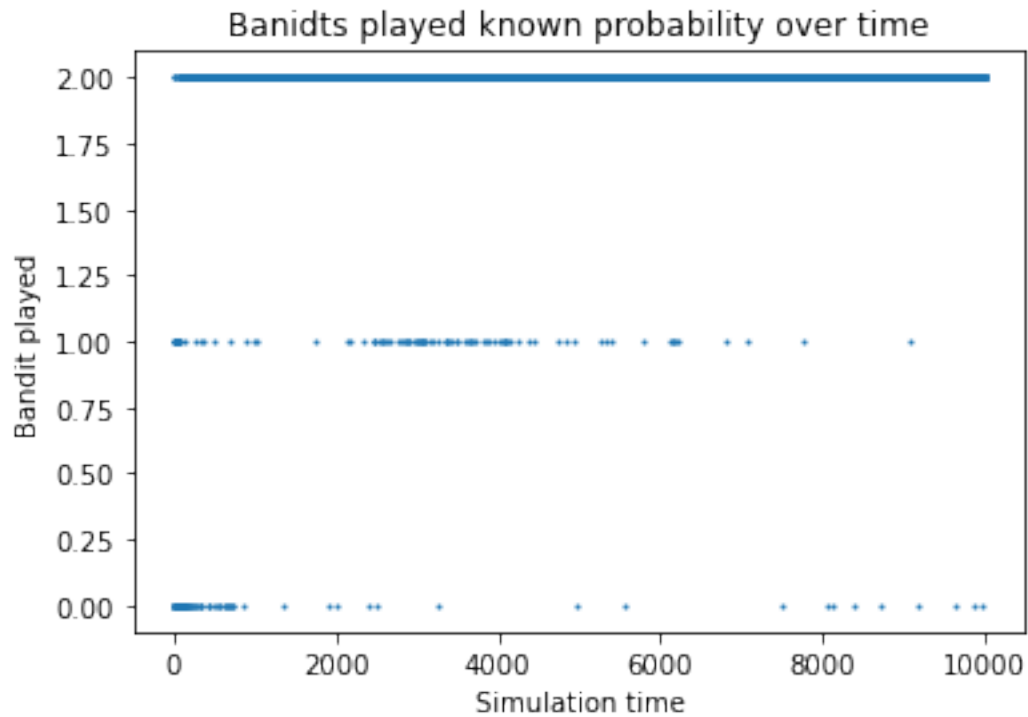
```
[10]: #print(action_arr)
#plt.scatter(range(N), action_arr)
def plot_action_known_theta(actions):
    plt.hist(actions)
    plt.xlabel('Bandit')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.title('Banidts played known probability')
    #plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.savefig('figures/banidts_played_known_prob_hist.png')
    plt.show()
```

```
[11]: plot_action_known_theta(action_arr)
```



```
[12]: def plot_bandits_played_time(actions, N):  
    plt.scatter(range(N), actions, s=1)  
    plt.ylabel('Bandit played')  
    plt.xlabel('Simulation time')  
    plt.title('Banidts played known probability over time')  
    #plt.legend(loc='upper right')  
    plt.savefig('figures/banidts_played_known_prob_over_time.png')  
    plt.show()
```

```
[13]: plot_bandits_played_time(action_arr, N)
```



```
[14]: n_genes = 128
n_vaccines = 3 # DO NOT CHANGE, breaks the simulator.
n_treatments = 4
n_population = 10_000
n_symptoms = 10

# symptom names for easy reference
from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names

np.random.seed(1)

population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatments)
X = population.generate(n_population)
n_features = X.shape[1]
```

```
[15]: #new_col = X[:, [5,7,8]].sum(axis=1)
#new_col0 = new_col > 0
#new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)
#new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (n_population, -1))
#X_new = np.hstack((X, new_col01))
```

```
[16]: action_space = np.array([-1,0,1,2])
n_actions = action_space.shape[0]
```

```
[17]: policy = Naive(n_actions, action_space)
      model = ThompsonSampling(n_actions)
      policy.set_model(model)
```

Initialising policy with 4 actions  
A = { [-1 0 1 2] }

```
[18]: action_arr = np.zeros(n_population)
      symptom_arr = np.zeros((n_population, n_symptoms+1))
      symptom_arr.shape
```

```
[18]: (10000, 11)
```

```
[19]: print("With a for loop")
      # The simplest way to work is to go through every individual in the population
      for t in range(n_population):
          a_t = policy.get_action()
          #print(type(a_t))
          #a_t = np.int(3)
          # Then you can obtain results for everybody
          y_t = population.vaccinate([t], a_t.reshape((1, 1)))
          #print(y_t.shape)
          new_col = y_t[:, [5, 7, 8]].sum(axis=1)

          #print(y_t)
          new_col0 = new_col > 0
          new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)

          #new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (n_population, -1))

          new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (1, -1))
          y_t_new = np.hstack((y_t, new_col01))

          # Feed the results back in your policy. This allows you to fit the
          # statistical model you have.
          #print(y_t_new[:, 10])

          policy.observe(a_t, y_t_new[:, 10])
          #policy.observe(a_t, y_t_new[:, 1])

          action_arr[t] = a_t
          symptom_arr[t] = y_t_new
```

With a for loop

```
[20]: print(action_arr)
```

```
[3. 3. 3. ... 1. 0. 1.]
```

```
[21]: alphas, betas = policy.model.get_params()
      for i, j in zip(alphas, betas):
          print(i,j)
      print(alphas[0]/(alphas[0] + betas[0]))
      print(alphas[1]/(alphas[1] + betas[1]))
      print(alphas[2]/(alphas[2] + betas[2]))
      print(alphas[3]/(alphas[3] + betas[3]))
```

```
58.0 1579.0
126.0 3676.0
18.0 364.0
146.0 4041.0
0.0354306658521686
0.03314045239347712
0.04712041884816754
0.03486983520420349
```

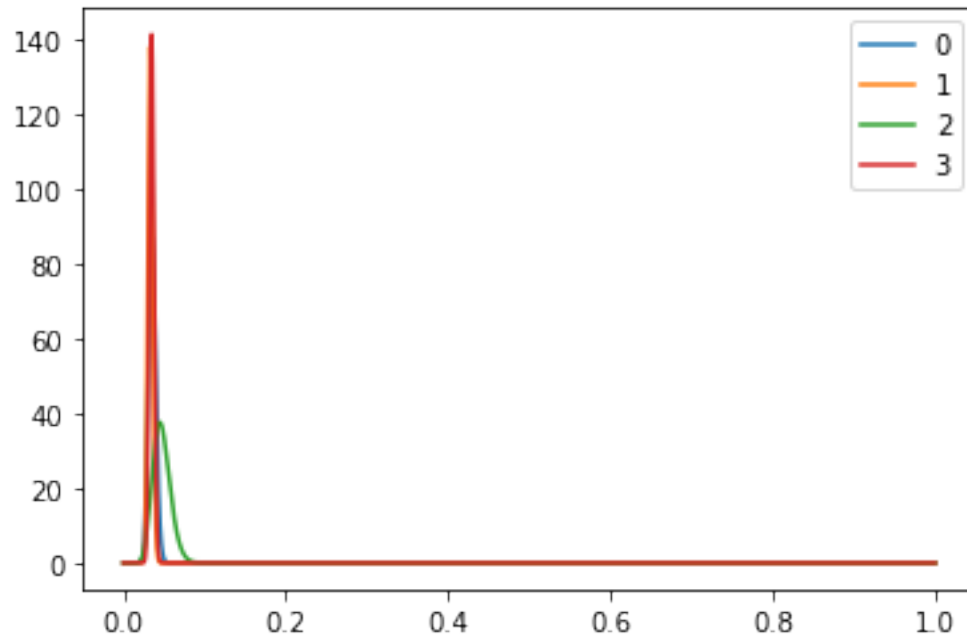
```
[22]: utility_normal = -sum(alphas)
      utility_normal
```

```
[22]: -348.0
```

```
[23]: xs = np.linspace(0, 1, 10000)
      plt.plot(xs, beta.pdf(xs, alphas[0], betas[0]))
      plt.plot(xs, beta.pdf(xs, alphas[1], betas[1]))
      plt.plot(xs, beta.pdf(xs, alphas[2], betas[2]))
      plt.plot(xs, beta.pdf(xs, alphas[3], betas[3]))
      plt.legend(['0', '1', '2', '3'])

      #
```

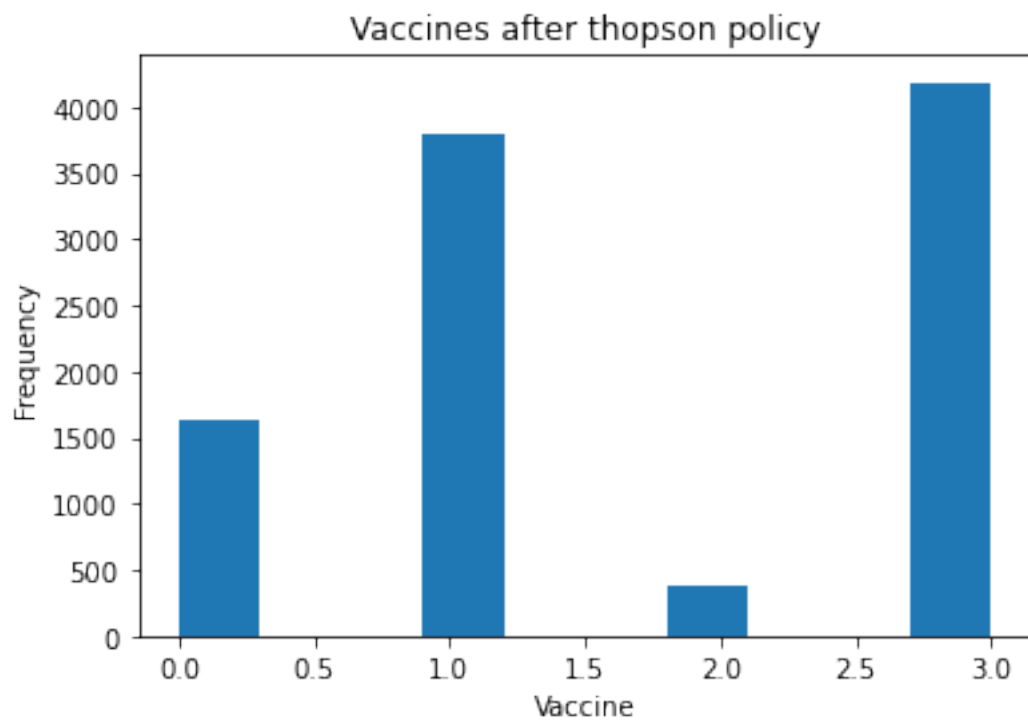
```
[23]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f91780fde80>
```



```
[24]: def plot_thompson_pol(actions):
        #plt.hist(action_arr)
        plt.hist(actions)#, label=['0', '1', '2', '3'])
        plt.xlabel('Vaccine')
        plt.ylabel('Frequency')
        plt.title('Vaccines after thopson policy')
        #plt.legend(loc='upper right')
        plt.savefig('figures/vaccines_thompson_policy.png')
        plt.show()
```

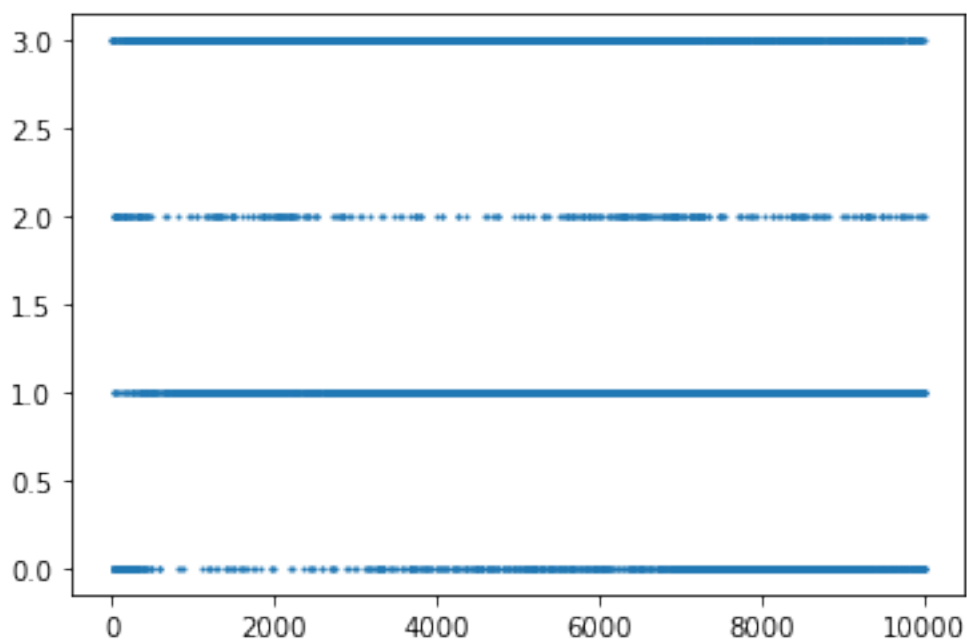
```
[25]: plot_thompson_pol(action_arr)
```





```
[26]: plt.scatter(range(n_population), action_arr, s=1)
```

```
[26]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f917852a9d0>
```



```
[27]: print(action_arr.shape)

def plot_fair_pol(actions, data):
    mm = np.where(data[:,11]==1) #male
    ff = np.where(data[:,11]==0) #female

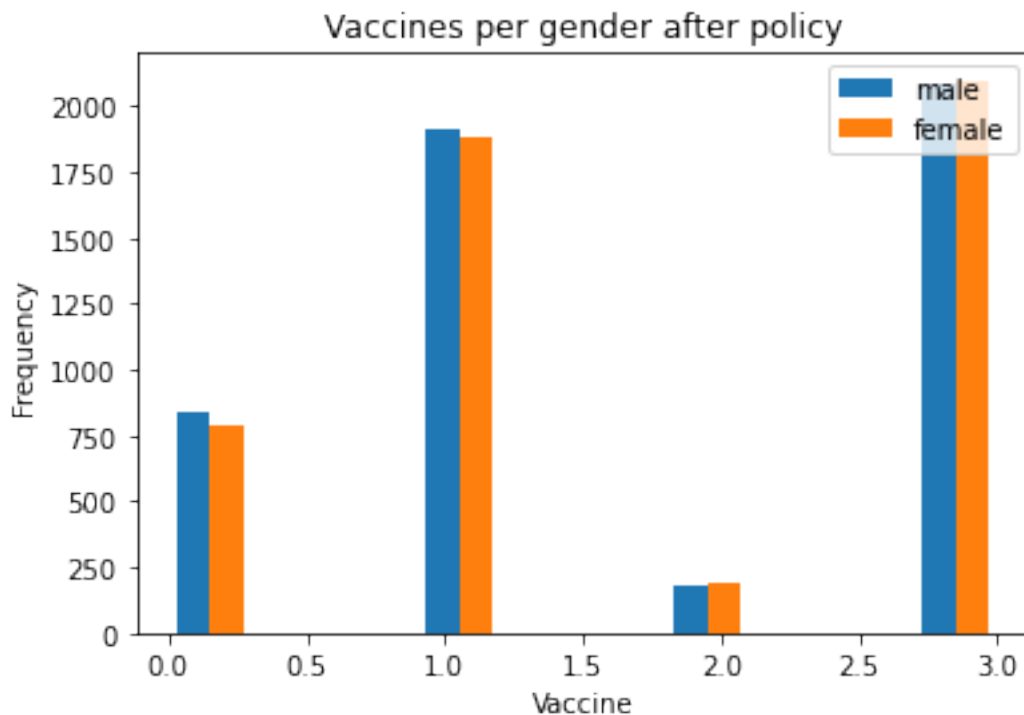
    m_a = np.take(actions, mm)
    m_a = m_a.flatten()

    f_a = np.take(actions, ff)
    f_a = f_a.flatten()

    plt.hist([m_a, f_a],label=['male','female'])
    plt.xlabel('Vaccine')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.title('Vaccines per gender after policy')
    plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.savefig('figures/fair_policy_plot.png')
    plt.show()
```

(10000,)

```
[28]: plot_fair_pol(action_arr, X)
```



```
[29]: def plot_vacc_age(data, actions):
    vacc_0 = np.where(actions==0) #no vaccine
    vacc_1 = np.where(actions==1) #vaccine 1
    vacc_2 = np.where(actions==2) #vaccine 2
    vacc_3 = np.where(actions==3) #vaccine 3

    v0_vacc = np.take(data[:,10], vacc_0)
    v0_vacc = v0_vacc.flatten()

    v1_vacc = np.take(data[:,10], vacc_1)
    v1_vacc = v1_vacc.flatten()

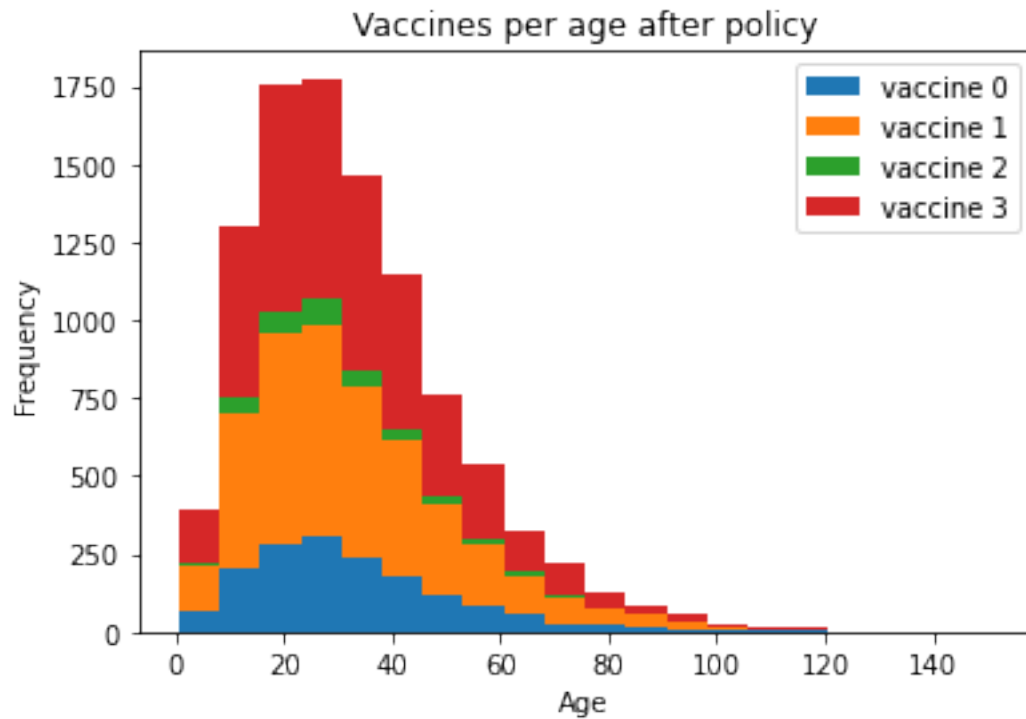
    v2_vacc = np.take(data[:,10], vacc_2)
    v2_vacc = v2_vacc.flatten()

    v3_vacc = np.take(data[:,10], vacc_3)
    v3_vacc = v3_vacc.flatten()

    #f_a = np.take(actions, ff)
    #f_a = f_a.flatten()

    plt.hist([v0_vacc, v1_vacc, v2_vacc, v3_vacc],label=['vaccine 0','vaccine_
→1','vaccine 2','vaccine 3'], bins=20, stacked=True)
    plt.xlabel('Age')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.title('Vaccines per age after policy')
    plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.savefig('figures/fair_age_plot.png')
    plt.show()
```

```
[30]: plot_vacc_age(X, action_arr)
```



```
[31]: def plot_vacc_inc(data, actions):
    vacc_0 = np.where(actions==0) #no vaccine
    vacc_1 = np.where(actions==1) #vaccine 1
    vacc_2 = np.where(actions==2) #vaccine 2
    vacc_3 = np.where(actions==3) #vaccine 3

    v0_vacc = np.take(data[:,12], vacc_0)
    v0_vacc = v0_vacc.flatten()

    v1_vacc = np.take(data[:,12], vacc_1)
    v1_vacc = v1_vacc.flatten()

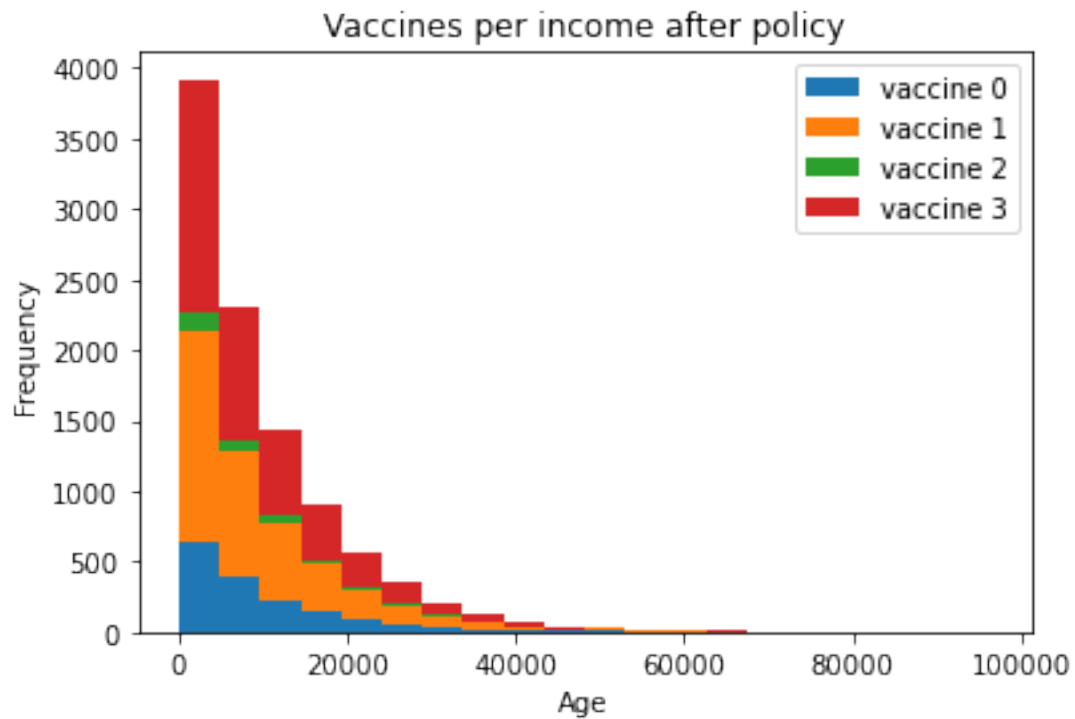
    v2_vacc = np.take(data[:,12], vacc_2)
    v2_vacc = v2_vacc.flatten()

    v3_vacc = np.take(data[:,12], vacc_3)
    v3_vacc = v3_vacc.flatten()

    #f_a = np.take(actions, ff)
    #f_a = f_a.flatten()
```

```
plt.hist([v0_vacc, v1_vacc, v2_vacc, v3_vacc],label=['vaccine 0','vaccine_
→1','vaccine 2','vaccine 3'], bins=20, stacked=True)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Vaccines per income after policy')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.savefig('figures/fairnes_salary_plot.png')
plt.show()
```

```
[32]: plot_vacc_inc(X, action_arr)
```



```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

# 1 Thompson with laplace

```
[33]: n_genes = 128
n_vaccines = 3 # DO NOT CHANGE, breaks the simulator.
n_treatments = 4
n_population = 10_000
n_symptoms = 10

# symptom names for easy reference
from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names

np.random.seed(1)

population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatments)
X = population.generate(n_population)
n_features = X.shape[1]
```

```
[34]: action_space = np.array([-1,0,1,2])
n_actions = action_space.shape[0]

action_arr_lap = np.zeros(n_population)
symptom_arr_lap = np.zeros((n_population, n_symptoms+1))
```

```
[35]: policy_l = Naive(n_actions, action_space)
model_l = ThompsonSampling(n_actions)
policy_l.set_model(model)
```

Initialising policy with 4 actions  
A = { [-1 0 1 2] }

```
[ ]:
```

```
[36]: print("With a for loop")
# The simplest way to work is to go through every individual in the population
for t in range(n_population):
    a_t = policy_l.get_action()

    # Then you can obtain results for everybody
    y_t = population.vaccinate([t], a_t.reshape((1, 1)))

    new_col = y_t[:, [5,7,8]].sum(axis=1)

    new_col0 = new_col > 0
    new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)

    new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (1,-1))
    y_t_new = np.hstack((y_t, new_col01))
```

```
# Feed the results back in your policy. This allows you to fit the  
# statistical model you have.
```

```
policy_l.observe_with_laplace(a_t, y_t_new[:,10])  
#policy.observe(a_t, y_t_new[:,1])  
  
action_arr_lap[t] = a_t  
symptom_arr_lap[t] = y_t_new
```

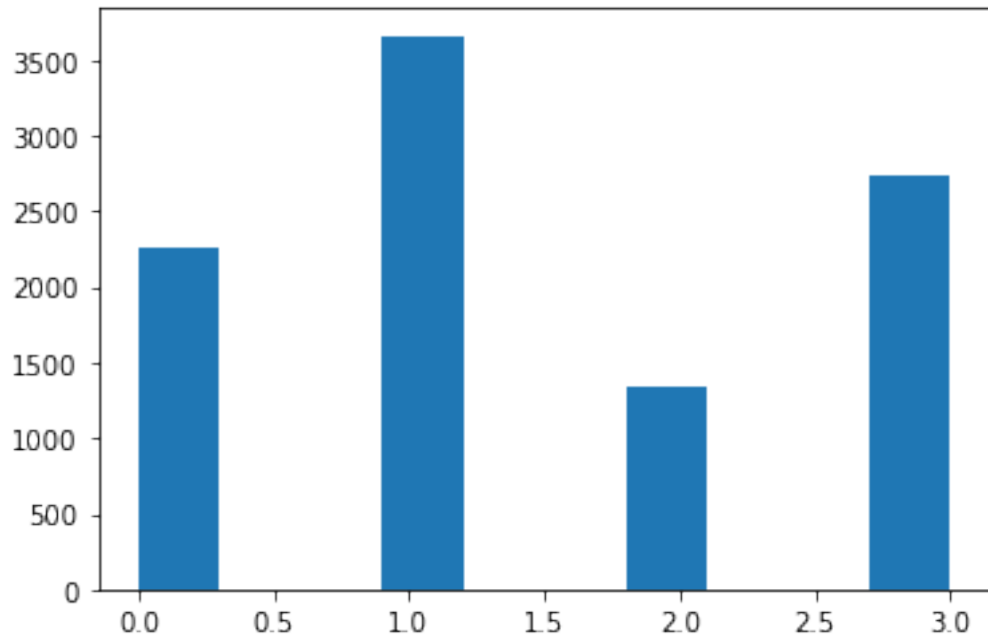
With a for loop

```
[37]: alphas_l, betas_l = policy_l.model.get_params()  
      for i, j in zip(alphas_l, betas_l):  
          print(i,j)  
      print(alphas_l[0]/(alphas_l[0] + betas_l[0]))  
      print(alphas_l[1]/(alphas_l[1] + betas_l[1]))  
      print(alphas_l[2]/(alphas_l[2] + betas_l[2]))
```

```
142.49802833539425 3757.5019716646075  
261.14442632401193 7199.8555736759945  
64.81713641433676 1660.1828635856637  
243.64451720493534 6678.355482795076  
0.03653795598343441  
0.035001263412948895  
0.03757515154454304
```

```
[38]: plt.hist(action_arr_lap)
```

```
[38]: (array([2263.,    0.,    0., 3659.,    0.,    0., 1343.,    0.,    0.,  
            2735.]),  
      array([0. , 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.1, 2.4, 2.7, 3. ]),  
      <BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
```



```
[ ]:
```

## 2 Utility

```
[39]: utility_laplace = -sum(alphas_l)
```

```
[40]: utility_laplace
```

```
[40]: -712.1041082786783
```

```
[41]: #utility_normal = -sum(alphas)
```

```
[42]: utility_normal
```

```
[42]: -348.0
```

```
[43]: alphas
```

```
[43]: array([142.49802834, 261.14442632,  64.81713641, 243.6445172 ])
```



## 3 Experiment design

### 3.1 historical

```
[44]: n_genes = 128
n_vaccines = 3 # DO NOT CHANGE, breaks the simulator.
n_treatments = 4
n_population = 10_000
n_symptoms = 10

# symptom names for easy reference
from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names

np.random.seed(1)

population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatments)
X = population.generate(n_population)
n_features = X.shape[1]
```

```
[45]: new_col = X[:, [5, 7, 8]].sum(axis=1)
new_col0 = new_col > 0
new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)
new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (n_population, -1))
X_new = np.hstack((X, new_col01))

hist_pol_utility = -X_new[:, 150].sum(axis=0)
```

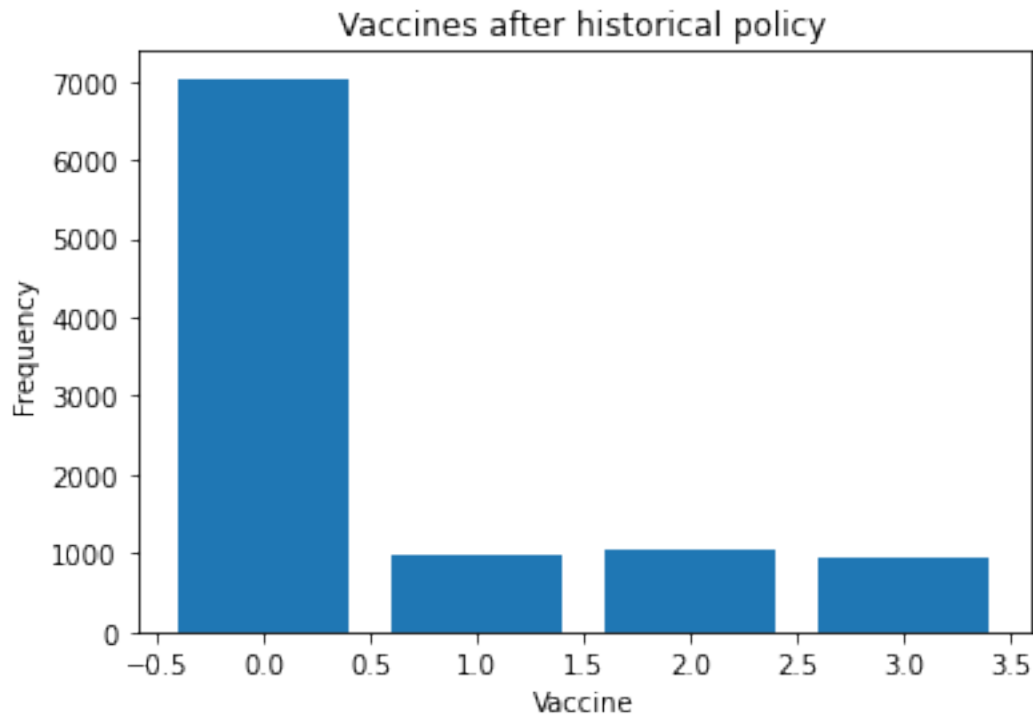
```
[46]: hist_pol_utility
```

```
[46]: -243.0
```

```
[47]: def plot_hist_policy(data):

    v1 = data[:, 147].sum(axis=0)
    v2 = data[:, 148].sum(axis=0)
    v3 = data[:, 149].sum(axis=0)
    v0 = (data[:, [147, 148, 149]].sum(axis=1) == 0).sum()
    plt.bar([0, 1, 2, 3], [v0, v1, v2, v3])
    plt.xlabel('Vaccine')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.title('Vaccines after historical policy')
    plt.savefig('figures/vaccines_historical_policy.png')
    plt.show()
```

```
[48]: plot_hist_policy(X)
```



```
[49]: from covid.policy import RandomPolicy
```

```
[50]: """
vaccine_policy = RandomPolicy(n_vaccines, action_space) # make sure to add -1_
↳ for 'no vaccine'

Y_rand_pol = np.zeros((n_population, n_symptoms))
A_rand_pol = np.zeros(n_population)

print("With a for loop")
# The simplest way to work is to go through every individual in the population
for t in range(n_population):
    #a_t = vaccine_policy.get_action(X[t])
    a_t = vaccine_policy.get_action(X[t])
    print(a_t)
    # Then you can obtain results for everybody
    y_t = population.vaccinate([t], a_t)
    #y_t = population.vaccinate([t], a_t.reshape((1, 1)))

    # Feed the results back in your policy. This allows you to fit the
    # statistical model you have.
    #vaccine_policy.observe(X[t], a_t, y_t)
```

```

vaccine_policy.observe(X[t], a_t, y_t)

#print(a_t.shape)
Y_rand_pol[t] = y_t
#A_rand_pol[t] = a_t
"""

```

```

[50]: '\nvaccine_policy = RandomPolicy(n_vaccines, action_space) # make sure to add -1
for \'no vaccine\'
Y_rand_pol =
np.zeros((n_population,n_symptoms))
A_rand_pol =
np.zeros(n_population)
print("With a for loop")
# The simplest way to work
is to go through every individual in the population
for t in
range(n_population):
    a_t = vaccine_policy.get_action(X[t])
    a_t =
vaccine_policy.get_action(X[t])
    print(a_t)
    # Then you can obtain
results for everybody
    y_t = population.vaccinate([t], a_t)
    y_t =
population.vaccinate([t], a_t.reshape((1, 1)))
    # Feed the results
back in your policy. This allows you to fit the
    # statistical model you
have.
    vaccine_policy.observe(X[t], a_t, y_t)
vaccine_policy.observe(X[t], a_t, y_t)
    print(a_t.shape)
Y_rand_pol[t] = y_t
A_rand_pol[t] = a_t

```

### 3.2 random

```

[51]: vaccine_policy = RandomPolicy(n_vaccines, action_space)

print("Vaccinate'em all")
# Here you can get an action for everybody in the population
A = vaccine_policy.get_action(X)
A = np.array([int(i) for i in A])
A = A.astype(int)
A = A.reshape((n_population, 1))+1
print(A)
# Then you can obtain results for everybody
Y = population.vaccinate(list(range(n_population)), A)
# Feed the results back in your policy.
vaccine_policy.observe(X, A, Y)

```

Initialising policy with 3 actions

```
A = { [-1  0  1  2] }
```

Vaccinate'em all

```
[[0]
```

```
 [2]
```

```
 [1]
```

```
 ...
```

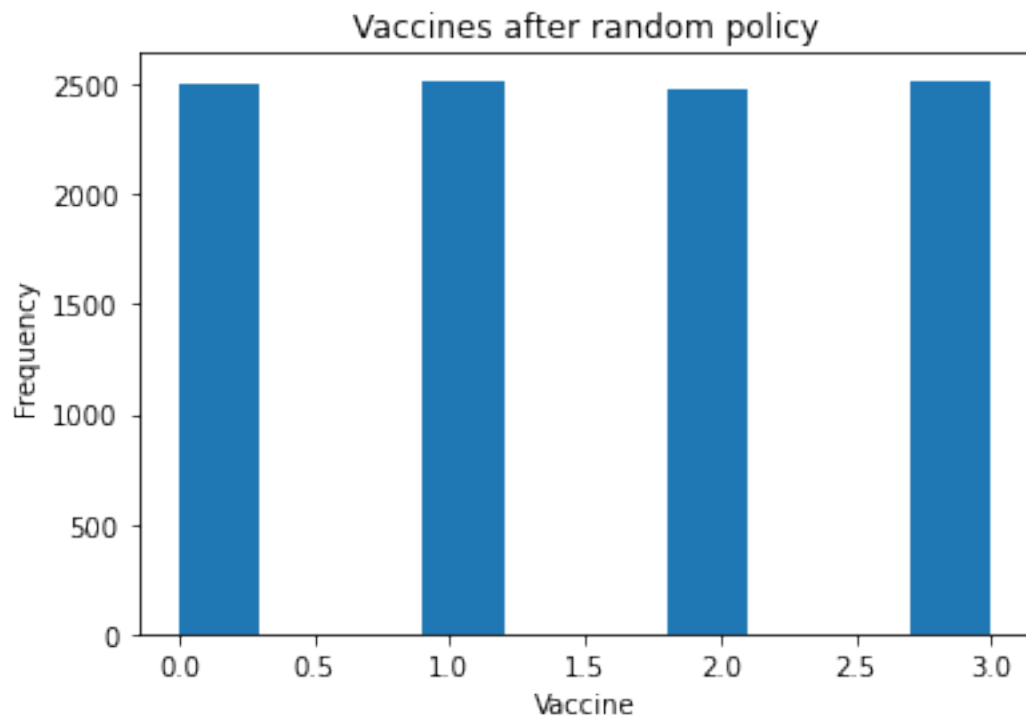
```
[1]  
[2]  
[3]]
```

```
[52]: print(A)
```

```
[[0]  
 [2]  
 [1]  
 ...  
 [1]  
 [2]  
 [3]]
```

```
[53]: def plot_random_pol(actions):  
  
    plt.hist(actions)# label=['0','1','2','3'])  
    plt.xlabel('Vaccine')  
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')  
    plt.title('Vaccines after random policy')  
    #plt.legend(loc='upper right')  
    plt.savefig('figures/vaccines_random_policy.png')  
    plt.show()
```

```
[54]: plot_random_pol(A)
```



```
[55]: print(Y)
```

```
[[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 ...
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]]
```

```
[56]: new_col = Y[:,[5,7,8]].sum(axis=1)
new_col0 = new_col > 0
new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)
new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01,(n_population,-1))
Y_new = np.hstack((Y,new_col01))
rand_pol_utility = -Y_new[:,10].sum(axis=0)
```

```
[57]: rand_pol_utility
```

```
[57]: -344.0
```

## 4 Bootstrap historical and simulated

### 4.1

```
[58]: utility_simalated = np.zeros(100)

for i in range(100):
    n_genes = 128
    n_vaccines = 3 # DO NOT CHANGE, breaks the simulator.
    n_treatments = 4
    n_population = 10_000
    n_symptoms = 10

    # symptom names for easy reference
    from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names

    np.random.seed(i)

    population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatments)
    X = population.generate(n_population)
    n_features = X.shape[1]

    new_col = X[:,[5,7,8]].sum(axis=1)
```

```

new_col0 = new_col > 0
new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)
new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (n_population, -1))
X_new = np.hstack((X, new_col01))

hist_pol_utility = -X_new[:, 150].sum(axis=0)

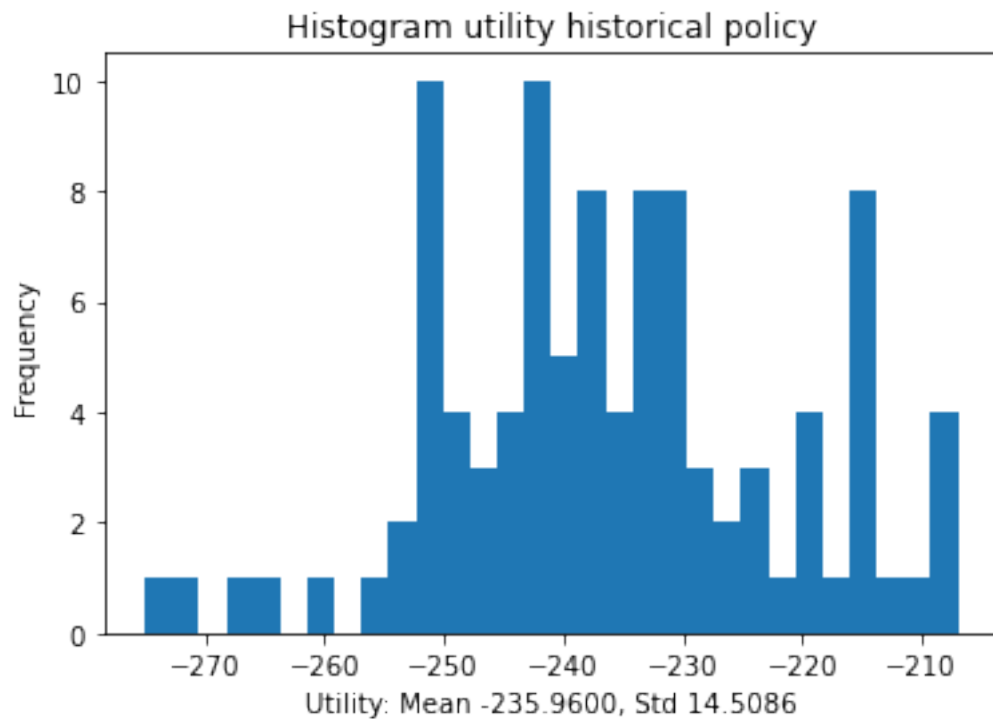
utility_simalated[i] = hist_pol_utility

```

```

[71]: plt.hist(utility_simalated, bins=30)
mean = np.mean(utility_simalated)
std = np.std(utility_simalated)
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
xlabel_str = f"Utility: Mean {mean:.4f}, Std {std:.4f}"
plt.xlabel(xlabel_str)
plt.title('Histogram utility historical policy')
plt.savefig('figures/histogram_utility_historical_policy.png')

```



```

[ ]:

```

```

[63]: utility_random = np.zeros(100)

```

```

for i in range(100):
    #n_genes = 128
    #n_vaccines = 3 # DO NOT CHANGE, breaks the simulator.
    #n_treatments = 4
    #n_population = 10_000
    #n_symptoms = 10

    # symptom names for easy reference
    #from covid.auxilliary import symptom_names

    np.random.seed(i)

    population = Population(n_genes, n_vaccines, n_treatments)
    X = population.generate(n_population)
    n_features = X.shape[1]

    vaccine_policy = RandomPolicy(n_vaccines, action_space)

    print("Vaccinate'em all")
    # Here you can get an action for everybody in the population
    A = vaccine_policy.get_action(X)
    A = np.array([int(i) for i in A])
    A = A.astype(int)
    A = A.reshape((n_population, 1))+1
    #print(A)
    # Then you can obtain results for everybody
    Y = population.vaccinate(list(range(n_population)), A)
    # Feed the results back in your policy.
    vaccine_policy.observe(X, A, Y)

    new_col = Y[:, [5,7,8]].sum(axis=1)
    new_col0 = new_col > 0
    new_col01 = new_col0.astype(int)
    new_col01 = np.reshape(new_col01, (n_population, -1))
    Y_new = np.hstack((Y, new_col01))
    rand_pol_utility = -Y_new[:, 10].sum(axis=0)

    utility_random[i] = rand_pol_utility

```

```

Initialising policy with 3 actions
A = { [-1  0  1  2] }
Vaccinate'em all
Initialising policy with 3 actions
A = { [-1  0  1  2] }
Vaccinate'em all

```















```

Initialising policy with 3 actions
A = { [-1 0 1 2] }
Vaccinate'em all
Initialising policy with 3 actions
A = { [-1 0 1 2] }
Vaccinate'em all

```

```

[64]: print("=====")
      print("=====")
      print("=====")

```

```

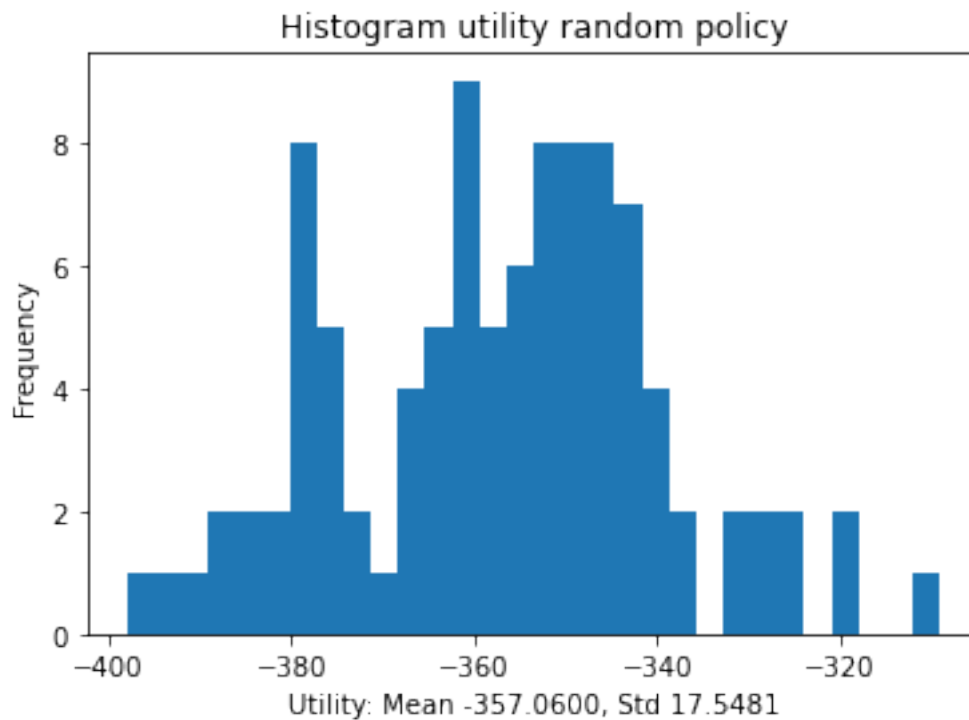
=====
=====
=====

```

```

[70]: plt.hist(utility_random,bins=30)
      mean = np.mean(utility_random)
      std = np.std(utility_random)
      plt.ylabel('Frequency')
      xlabel_str = f"Utility: Mean {mean:.4f}, Std {std:.4f}"
      plt.xlabel(xlabel_str)
      plt.title('Histogram utility random policy')
      plt.savefig('figures/histogram_utility_random_policy.png')

```



[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	
[ ]:	