*i*SAUDI: The System's Outline

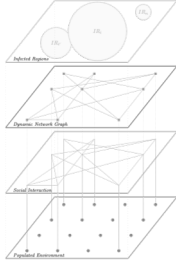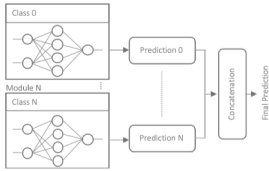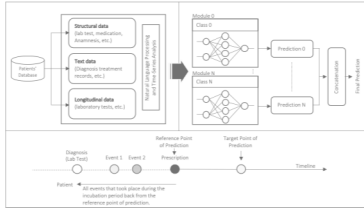| Input Data	Methods	Outcomes
Human Interactions at Random extracted from the environment	Conceptual and Theoretical Modeling of an Open MAS Considering the Social Fabric from Human Interactions	Artificially Modeled Human Populated Societies
A MAS Sampled Population	Prediction Model Utilizing Innovative Artificial Intelligence and Deep-Learning Methods	Predicted Trajectories of Infections Spreading and Possible Contingences
Un-/Infected Real-Life human Populations	Statically and Empirical Evaluations to Include Feature Extractions and Predictions	Quantified Data of the Viral Spreading for Intervention Tactics as well as Validation of the Model

Table 1: An Outline of the Three Stages to be Addressed in the Proposed System.

#	Reference	Pros.	Cons.
1	[34]	They allow us to see potentials of their methodology from different perspectives.	The paper did not present a clear description on how their BC and AI will be used.
2	[33]	Their predicted cases were relatively close to the early real cases.	The article focuses on the early state of the virus spread only. It did not take into consideration long-term changes and waves.
3	[35]	The paper reflects data crawling of people reactions during the pandemic.	Only analyze the social media text, where no real effect of the virus spread or movement.
4	[36]	The article considers data collection for people reactions during the pandemic.	They focus on the public opinion, where no real impact on the disease or its spread.
5	[37]	A new perspective that open the doors for more potential research directions	The algorithm proposed are not specific rather than discussing potential area of research.
6	[38]	The paper provides a comprehensive mathematical model sequencing from bats as the main source (origin) of the virus up until it spill out infecting human.	Their observations are based on limited and insufficient data, and in need for more validation.

Table 2: Highlights of the Advantages and Disadvantages Observed Briefly in the Literature.