

Final Project code summary and results

Program structure:

The program consists of five main parts: a main file, a person class implementation file, a population class implementation file, and a header file for both the person and the population class.

The person class is the smallest unit in the program, which is then used to create a population (essentially a vector of persons) for the population class.

Note: A brief description of the methods for each class are found in the README file

Results:

Program for single person:

The output was as expected, the person would be susceptible to the disease for a random number of days and then be infected with the disease for 5 days.

Program for a population without contagion:

The output for this program was only one person getting infected(which was expected),but each run that person varied.

Program for a population with contagion and inoculation:

The general trend was that the higher the probability of transfer and the lower the percentage of inoculation, the more people get sick. However, once the inoculation rate increased to more than 50% no matter how much the probability of transfer increased the number of people sick would not be that high. The reason was that if the infected person was between two inoculated people the disease would not spread, reducing the number of people getting infected.

Program for a population with random spreading:

In this case, the trend was also the same. As the probability of transfer increased and the percentage of inoculation decreased the more people got sick. However, in this case even if the inoculation rate was high there would still be a lot of people infected.

| contagion model | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 10 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage inoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 7 | 3 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 12 | 7 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 8 | 3 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 9 | 4 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |

| contagion model | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 50 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage inoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 8 | 3 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 8 | 3 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 9 | 3 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 11 | 4 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 7 | 3 |

| contagion model | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 100 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage inoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 8 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 7 | 3 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 11 | 9 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 8 | 3 |

| contagion model | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 1000 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage innoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 15 | 6 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 10 | 4 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 11 | 6 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 8 | 3 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 8 | 2 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 13 | 6 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |

| Spreading model | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 10 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage innoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 10 | 5 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 10 | 6 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 11 | 8 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 10 | 6 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 9 | 6 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 7 | 2 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |

| Spreading model | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 50 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage innoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 12 | 24 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 12 | 35 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 9 | 6 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 12 | 26 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 10 | 31 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 13 | 12 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 12 | 18 |

| Spreading model | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 100 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage inoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 14 | 54 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 12 | 73 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 12 | 12 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 12 | 41 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 13 | 51 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 11 | 8 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 13 | 27 |

| Spreading model | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Population size: 1000 | | | |
| Probability of transfer | percentage inoculated | days ran | total people sick |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 15 | 39 |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 17 | 565 |
| 0.8 | 0.3 | 14 | 723 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 12 | 23 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 10 | 9 |
| 0.8 | 0.5 | 13 | 536 |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 14 | 73 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 15 | 253 |





