Covid-19 Simulation In A Society.

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#COVID-19 Simulation
library(ggplot2)
#initializing the parameters for the simulation
N total population=10000
recovery time=10
simulation time=150#days
initially infect=2
mortality rate=0.002
infection_rate=0.3
immune coeff=0.1
#initialise citizen
#0--->healthy citizen
#1--->initial infected citizen
#2--->dead citizen
citizens=rep(0, N total population)
citizens[sample(1:N total population, initially infect)]=1
#data frame for simulation
df simulate=data.frame(day=0, sick=sum(citizens==1), deaths=0, new infections=0)
#loop for simulation
for (day in 1:simulation time)
  #we start by assuming all citizens are alive and healthy
  new infections=0
  deaths=0
  sick citizens=which(citizens==1)
  #no. of deaths based on a mortality rate.
  deaths=sum(rnorm(length(sick citizens)) < mortality rate)</pre>
  #every citizen is meeting a randomly selected person from the population b/w 0 to 20
who is sick.
  contacts=sample(N total population,
size=sum(sample(0:20,length(sick citizens),replace=TRUE)))
  #total no. of new infections based on contacts and infection rate
  new infections=sum(citizens[contacts]==0 & runif(length(contacts))<infection rate)</pre>
  #After 10 days a sick citizen becomes healthy and stops spreading virus.
  #Hence checking if the person is recovered and marking them healthy (3)
  recovery citizens=sick citizens[runif(length(sick citizens)) < inverse recovery time]
  citizens[recovery citizens]=3
  #citizens who are recovered(partial immunity) after surviving the infection and
getting healthy.
  #which reduces the chances of getting sick in future if they meet a sick person.
  immune citizens=which(citizens == 3)
  contacts=sample(N total population, size=sum(sample(0:20,length(immune citizens),
replace=TRUE)))
  new infections immunity=sum(citizens[contacts] == 0 & runif(length(contacts))
<infection rate*immune coeff)</pre>
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#updating the status of the citizens to know if the citizens are immune or still

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sick.
 citizens[sick_citizens]=ifelse(runif(length(sick_citizens)) < inverse_recovery_time,
3, 1)
  citizens[immune citizens]=ifelse(runif(length(immune citizens)) <</pre>
infection_rate*immune_coeff, 1, 3)
  #updating the simulation data by adding a row which contains current day,
  #the no. of sick individuals, the number of deaths, and the number of new infections.
  df simulate=rbind(df simulate, data.frame(day=day, sick=sum(citizens == 1),
                                                   deaths=deaths,
new infections=new infections+new infections immunity))
#printing the data
print("Simulation Data")
print(df simulate)
#plotting the simulation data as line plot graph.
ggplot(df simulate, aes(x = day)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = sick, color = "Sick"), size = 1) +
  geom line(aes(y = deaths, color = "Deaths"), size = 1) +
  geom line(aes(y = new infections, color = "New Infections"), size = 1) +
  labs(x = "Day", y = "Number of Citizens", color = "Status") +
  scale color manual(values = c("Sick" = "orange", "Deaths" = "red", "New Infections" =
"cornflowerblue")) +
  ggtitle("COVID-19 Simulation") +
  theme dark()
#plotting the simulation data as pie chart.
status sum <- data.frame(</pre>
  Status = c("Sick", "Death", "New Infection"),
  Count = c(
    sum(df simulate$sick),
    sum(df simulate$deaths),
    sum(df simulate$new infections)
)
status sum$Percentage=status sum$Count/sum(status sum$Count)*100
ggplot(status sum, aes(x = "", y = Count, fill = Status)) +
  geom bar(stat = "identity", width = 1) +
  coord polar(theta = "y") +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL, fill = "Status") +
  ggtitle("COVID-19 Simulation") +
  geom text(aes(label = paste0(round(Percentage, 1), "%")),
            position = position stack(vjust = 0.5)) +
  theme dark()
library(csv)
# Assuming you have a data frame called "df simulate"
# Specify the file path and name
file path <- "C:/Users/spand/OneDrive/Desktop/New folder/COVID STIMULATION.csv"
# Export the data frame to Excel
write.csv(df simulate, file path, row.names = FALSE)
# Confirm the export
print("Data exported to Excel successfully.")
```