

Objectives of the model

- We propose an agent-based model to simulate the Covid-19 epidemic diffusion, with Susceptible, Infected, symptomatic, asymptomatic, and Recovered people: hence the name S.I.s.a.R. The scheme comes from S.I.R. models, with (i) infected agents categorized as symptomatic and asymptomatic and (ii) the places of contagion specified in a detailed way, thanks to agent-based modeling capabilities.
- The infection transmission is related to three factors: the infected person's characteristics and those of the susceptible one, plus those of the space in which a contact occurs.
- The model includes the structural data of Piedmont, but it can be readily calibrated for other areas. The model manages a realistic calendar (e.g., national or local government decisions), via a script interpreter.

Tool and links

- We use NetLogo, at <https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/>.
- S.I.s.a.R. is at <https://terna.to.it/simul/SISaR.html> with information on model construction, the draft of a preliminary paper also reporting results, and an online executable version of the simulation program, built using NetLogo.
- A short paper is published at <https://rofasss.org/2020/10/20/sisar/>
G. Pescarmona, P. Terna, A. Acquadro, P. Pescarmona, G. Russo, and S. Terna.
How Can ABM Models Become Part of the Policy-Making Process in Times of Emergencies—The SISAR Epidemic Model. *RofASSS*, 2020.

The scale and the items

- 1 : 1000.
- Houses.
- Schools.
- Hospitals.
- Nursing homes,
- Factories.

The interface and the information sheet

WHY THE NAME?

S – Susceptible
I – Infected
s – symptomatic
a – asymptomatic
R – Recovered

with capital letters referring the classic [S.I.R. model](#), also in [Wikipedia](#).

Website

The model has a [website](#).

PRELIMINARY NOTE

This is a simulation with random events, please do not take it as a sure forecasting machine: it is a reasoning machine, a sort of very complex "what if" mental experiment.

The New York Times offers us an analysis on the [The Covid-19 Riddle: Why Does the Virus Wallow Some Places and Spare Others?](#) (open link). At the end of the article, we read: *Roll of the Dice – Finally, most experts agree that there may be no single reason for some countries to be hit and others missed. The answer is likely to be some combination of the above factors, as well as one other mentioned by researchers: sheer luck.*

In the same way, in the simulations run with this model we can have very different outcomes as we change the initial seed of the random numbers. Those values are determining mainly the movements at a tiny scale and so the interactions-infections chains.

We can use the model in a comparative way, observing different range of results with different initial conditions (parameters).

Finally, to have a reference to an actual situation, the model is related to the Piedmont scale, with 4.350 agents vs. 4.35 millions of inhabitants. The scale 1 to 1000 is over-represented in the case of schools, with their classrooms with a realistic number of students, apartments with a realistic quantity of inhabitants, and likewise workspaces, hospitals, nursing homes.

We look also to the time series of the total infected people in Piedmont.

VIEWING THE MODEL

In the desk version, we can use both the *continuous view*, observing all the agents' movements and the "on tick" one, faster but updating the screen only at the end of each tick. To set the view, we use a chooser in the top part of the screen.

In the web version we have uniquely the *on tick* feature.

The desk version also allows 3D view: right click on the map of the world and choose *Switch to 3D View*.

HOW IT WORKS

Scripting capability

The code can manage a script to set the parameter modifications occurring while the simulation is running. Explanations in the right side of the interface.

The simulation starts at tick 1, but we can already set the initial values at tick 0.

A trick: (i) via *setup* set all the default values for the experiments at tick 0 and then (ii) modify those that we want change before hitting *go*.

Special item "flash"

With the "flash" item, followed by 1 or 2 or 3, we obtain a flash output in the window to the far right, with data at the beginning of the tick for: (1) total infected symptomatic people; (2) total infected asymptomatic people; (3) total infected symptomatic people in NH; (4) total infected asymptomatic people in NH;(5) total deceased.

Special item "activate check point"

With the "aCP" (activate checkpoint) item, followed by n with n in [1,6] as *closed interval*, we collect data at the tick of the aCP command. In BehaviorSpace, we can send (or not) the checkpoint data to the table of the results; we have six possible checkpoints, each reporting stocks of infected symptomatic people, infected asymptomatic people, deceased people. The data are at the beginning of the tick.

Figure 2: The information sheet, about 20 pages

The world

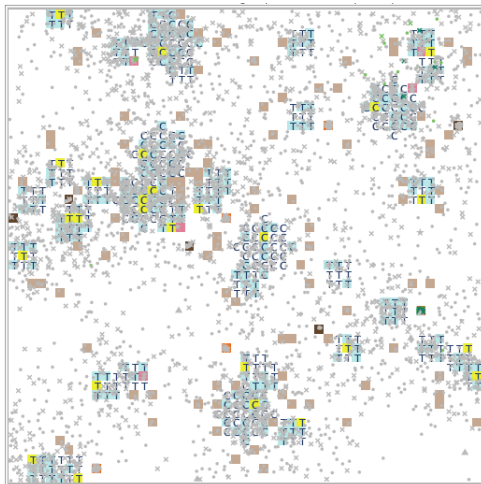


Figure 3: The world

The world 3D

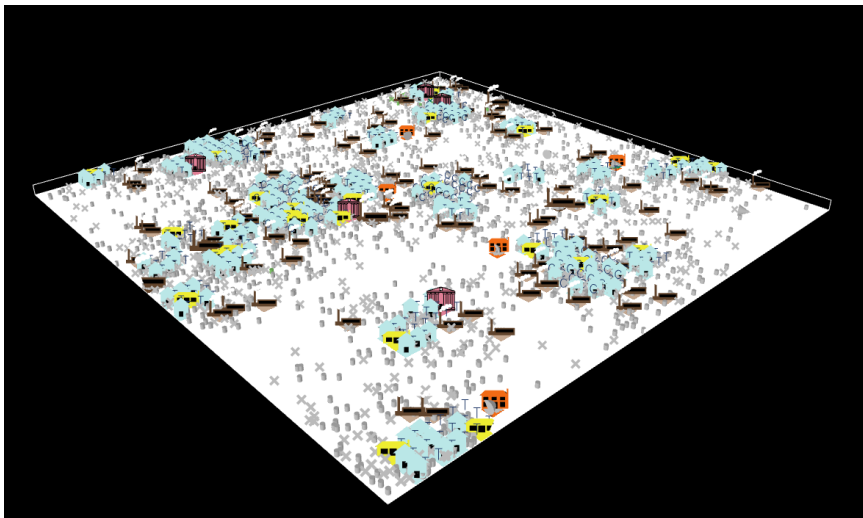


Figure 4: The world 3D

The agents

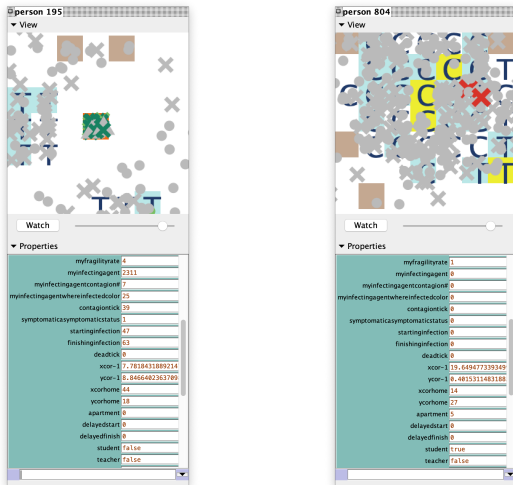


Figure 5: Probes to different agents

Contagion representation

- The model allows analyzing the sequences of contagions in simulated epidemics, reporting the places where the contagion occur.
- We represent each infected agent as a horizontal segment (from the starting date to the final date of the infection) with vertical connections to other agents if they receive the disease.
We represent the new infected agents via further segments at an upper level.
- With colors, line thickness, and styles, we display multiple information.
- This enables understanding at a glance how an epidemic episode is developing. In this way, it is easier to reason about countermeasures and, thus, to develop intervention policies.

Examples (1/2)

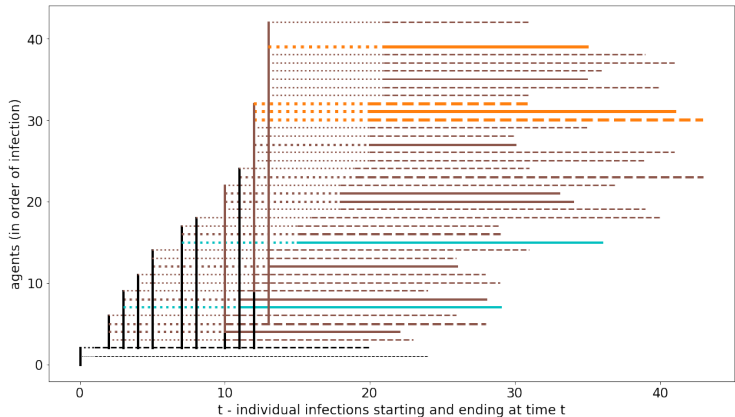


Figure 6: A case with containment measures, first 40 infections: workplaces (brown) and nursing homes (orange) strictly interleaving

Examples (2/2), whole epidemic

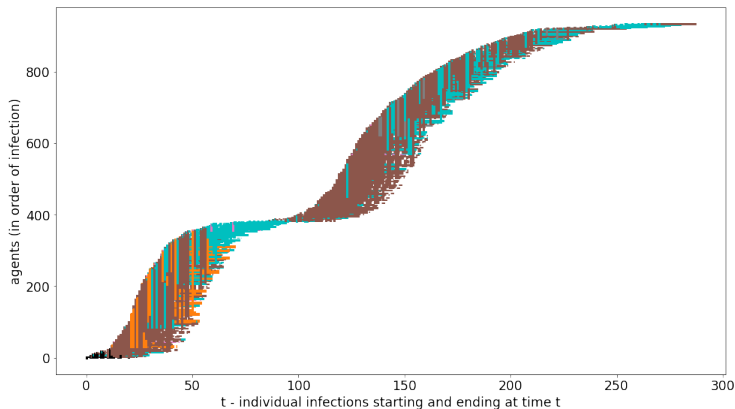


Figure 7: A Case with containment measures, the whole epidemics: workplaces (brown) and nursing homes (orange) and then houses (cyan), with a bridge connecting two waves

Simulation batches

- We explore systematically the introduction of factual, counterfactual, and prospective interventions to control the spread of the contagions.
- Each simulation run—whose length corresponds to the disappearance of symptomatic or asymptomatic contagion cases—is a datum in a wide scenario of variability in time and effects.
- We need to represent compactly the results emerging from batches of simulation repetitions, to compare the consequences of the basic assumptions adopted for each specific batch.
- Besides summarizing the results with the usual statistical indicators, we adopt the technique of the heat-maps.
- Each heat-map reports the duration of each simulated epidemic in the x axis and the number of the symptomatic, asymptomatic, and deceased agents in the y axis. The z axis is represented by the colors, as in the logarithmic scale on the right of each picture.
- In our batches we have 10,000 runs.

Key points

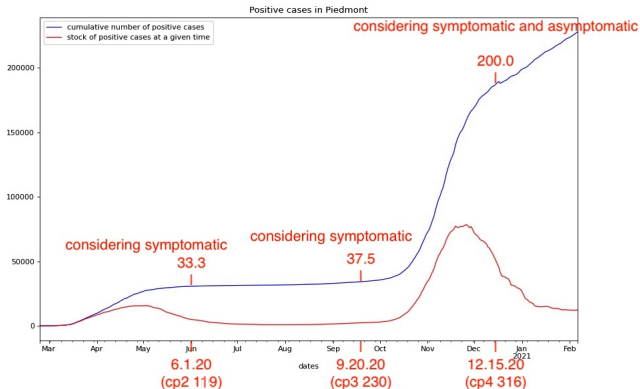


Figure 10: keyPoints

Non omogeneous data

- Following the Civil Protection Department web site <http://www.protezionecivile.it/web/guest/department>, we find the repository <https://github.com/pcm-dpc/COVID-19>.
- In the first wave we had uniquely data about symptomatic infected people, but from October 2021 data are mixed.
- In the above *git* repository, in October and November we had “Positive cases emerged from clinical activity”, unfortunately now reported as “No longer populated” (from the end of November, my observation) and “Positive cases emerging from surveys and tests, planned at national or regional level”, again “No longer populated” (from the end of November, my observation).
- Using those two series, it was possible to estimate a subdivision between symptomatic and asymptomatic cases, which is no longer possible.

Updated series (after mid April)

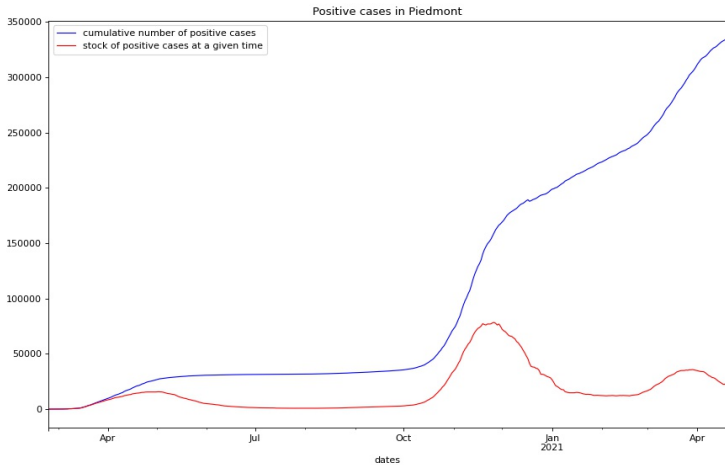


Figure 11: Data for Piedmont

Spontaneous second wave, without specific measures

170 epidemics stable in Summer 2020 out of 10,000, rule: at Jun 1, 20 select if sym. (10, 70], actual v. 33.3 & at Sep 20, 20 select if sym. (20, 90], actual value 37.5; **140** at Dec 15, 20, rule: sym.+asym.>Sep 20, 20, actual value: 200.0.

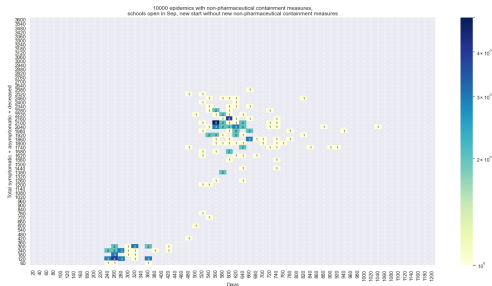


Figure 12: First wave with non-pharmaceutical containment measures, spontaneous second wave, without specific measures

	(1000) cum. v.	Jun 1, 20 sym.	all	Sep 9, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Feb 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	May 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 to end sympt.	totalInf.	days
count	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	140.0	140.0	131.0	131.0	128.0	128.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	
mean	37.9	100.2	60.4	159.3	248.4	648.7	432.2	1109.5	656.3	1655.5	701.1	1757.9	594.2	
std	16.4	61.0	19.6	71.7	167.4	424.3	220.4	538.4	215.4	513.3	246.4	599.7	118.9	

Second w., new infections from outside, without specific measures

1407 epidemics stable in Summer 2020 out of 10,000, rule: at Jun 1, 20 select if sym. (10, 70], actual v. 33.3 & at Sep 20, 20 select if sym. (20, 90], actual value 37.5; **1044** at Dec 15, 20, rule: sym.+asym.>Sep 20, 20, actual value: 200.0.

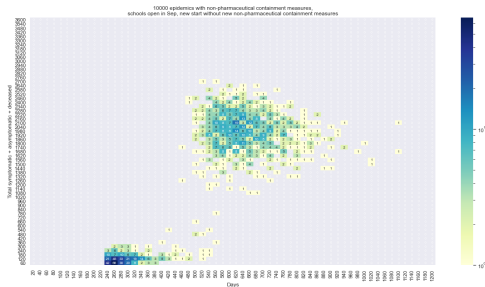


Figure 13: First wave with non-pharmaceutical containment measures, forcing the second wave, without specific measures

(1000) cum. v.	Jun 1, 20 sym.	all	Sep 9, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Feb 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	May 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 to end sympt.	totalInf.	days
count	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	1044.0	1044.0	1005.0	1005.0	980.0	980.0	1044.0	1044.0	1044.0
mean	35.6	72.7	40.0	84.1	180.4	462.1	354.1	900.4	623.8	1563.3	726.6	1810.9	620.9
std	14.1	42.6	16.7	52.8	134.6	354.6	213.8	535.4	217.9	527.0	221.9	544.0	110.8

Second w., new infections from outside, with new specific measures

1407 epidemics stable in Summer 2020 out of 10,000, rule: at Jun 1, 20 select if sym. (10, 70], actual v. 33.3 & at Sep 20, 20 select if sym. (20, 90], actual value 37.5; **874** at Dec 15, 20, rule: sym.+asym.>Sep 20, 20, actual value: 200.0.

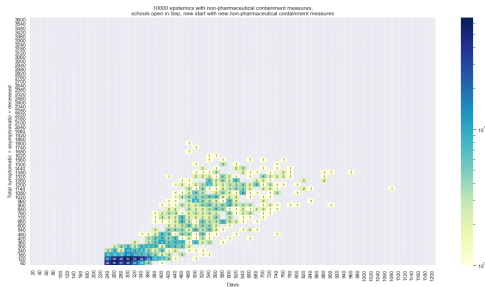


Figure 14: First wave with non-ph.containment measures, forcing the second wave, **with new specific non-ph. containment measures**

(1000) cum. v.	Jun 1, 20 sym.	all	Sep 9, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Feb 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	May 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 to end sympt.	totalInf.	days
count	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	874.0	874.0	719.0	719.0	523.0	523.0	874.0	874.0	874.0
mean	35.6	72.7	40.0	84.1	130.0	340.6	194.4	512.8	295.7	791.2	252.7	666.4	494.1
std	14.1	42.6	16.7	52.8	83.9	232.6	104.1	276.9	119.1	300.6	156.8	416.4	122.7

Time factor

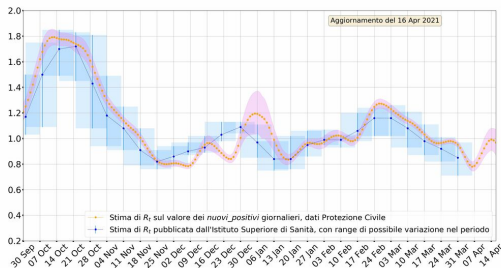


Figure 15: In blue the R_t values as reported by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità and in red the calculation published regularly at <https://mondoeconomico.eu> by Stefano Terna¹.

¹Methodology: https://github.com/tomorrowdata/COVID-19/blob/main/notebooks/Rt_on_italian_national_data.ipynb

Second w., new infect. from outside, with new specific meas. -20 days²

1407 epidemics stable in Summer 2020 out of 10,000, rule: at Jun 1, 20 select if sym. (10, 70], actual v. 33.3 & at Sep 20, 20 select if sym. (20, 90], actual value 37.5; **769** at Dec 15, 20, rule: sym.+asym.>Sep 20, 20, actual value: 200.0.

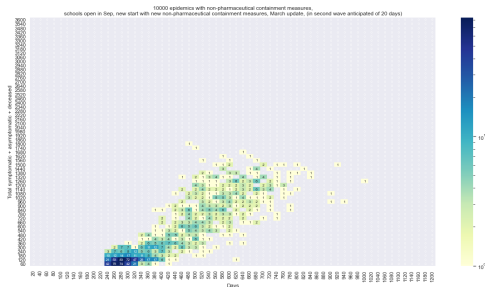


Figure 16: First wave with non-ph. cont. meas., forcing the second wave, **with new specific non-ph. cont. meas., 20 day anticipation**

(1000)	Jun 1, 20		Sep 9, 20		Dec 15, 20		Feb 1, 21		May 1, 21		Dec 15, 20 to end		
cum. v.	sym.	all	sympt.	totalInf.	sympt.	totalInf.	sympt.	totalInf.	sympt.	totalInf.	sympt.	totalInf.	days
count	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	769.0	769.0	637.0	637.0	471.0	471.0	769.0	769.0	769.0
mean	35.6	72.7	40.0	84.1	112.2	294.2	172.0	467.9	276.5	748.6	248.9	663.4	499.3
std	14.1	42.6	16.7	52.8	66.8	188.4	91.5	251.3	112.9	286.9	158.0	417.5	124.1

²N.B.: (i) anticipation limit Oct 5.; (ii) also the ending date of each measure is anticipated of 20 days.

Sec. w., new infect. from outs., stop fragile people. 60 days from Oct. 5³

1407 epidemics stable in Summer 2020 out of 10,000, rule: at Jun 1, 20 select if sym. (10, 70], actual v. 33.3 & at Sep 20, 20 select if sym. (20, 90], actual value 37.5; **886** at Dec 15, 20, rule: sym.+asym.>Sep 20, 20, actual value: 200.0.

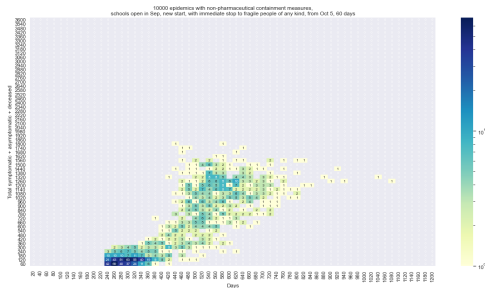


Figure 17: First wave with non-ph, cont, meas., forcing the sec. w.; **in sec. w., uniquely stop fragile people, including fragile workers**

(1000)	Jun 1, 20 sym.	all	Sep 9, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Feb 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	May 1, 21 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	to end days
count	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	1407.0	886.0	886.0	761.0	761.0	637.0	637.0	886.0	886.0	886.0
mean	35.6	72.7	40.0	84.1	128.1	326.3	211.0	555.1	323.3	862.1	301.1	792.3	515.5
std	14.1	42.6	16.7	52.8	89.6	234.2	118.1	306.7	126.4	315.9	170.7	450.2	116.9

³Schools are always working 100% in this case.

To recap (second wave)

Scenarios		Dec 15, 20 sympt.	totalInf.	Dec 15, 20 to end sympt.	totalInf.	days
no containments in spontaneous second wave	count mean std	140.0 248.4 167.4	140.0 648.7 424.3	140.0 701.1 246.4	140.0 1757.9 599.7	140.0 594.2 118.9
no containments in forced second wave	count mean std	1044.0 180.4 134.6	1044.0 462.1 354.6	1044.0 726.6 221.9	1044.0 1810.9 544.0	1044.0 620.9 110.8
basic containements in forced second wave	count mean std	874.0 130.0 83.9	874.0 340.6 232.6	874.0 252.7 156.8	874.0 666.4 416.4	874.0 494.1 122.7
-20 days containments in forced second wave	count mean std	769.0 112.2 66.8	769.0 294.2 188.4	769.0 248.9 158.0	769.0 663.4 417.5	769.0 499.3 124.1
frag. p. & workers control in forced second wave	count mean std	886.0 128.1 89.6	886.0 326.3 234.2	886.0 301.1 170.7	886.0 792.3 450.2	886.0 515.5 116.9

Table 1: Report of the key results, with count, mean, and std

Planning a vaccination campaign using GAs (with non-pharmaceutical containment measures in action)

- An introduction to genetic algorithms (GAs) is at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_algorithm, with the related Holland's schema theorem at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holland's_schema_theorem.
- Exploring vaccination sequences, using *genetic algorithms*. A detailed note, frequently updated, is at <https://terna.to.it/simul/GAresultPresentation.pdf>.
- We compare the effect of choosing the vaccination quotas via GAs with two predetermined strategies, considering three hypotheses (vaccinated people: still spread the contagion; do not spread the contagion; do it in the 50% of the case); we show here only the first case results.
- Key dates:
 - in the internal calendar of the model, day 373 is Feb. 12th, 2021, which is effectively the starting point of the vaccinations in the region;
 - the day of the effectiveness of the initial vaccinations, 40 days later, is day 413 (Mar. 22nd, 2021).

Two cases

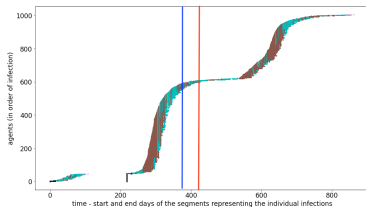
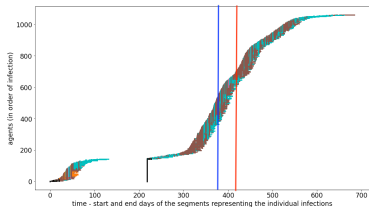


Figure 18: Exp. I

Crucial dates: blue line for the starting point of the vaccination campaign and red line for the start of the effectiveness of the initial vaccinations



Exp. II

Vaccination quotas, *plain* strategy

Considering the *plain* option adopted in Table 2 and remembering that the time-sequence in daily actions is the winner, we will primarily vaccinate the left column groups to move gradually to other columns: (*g1*) extra fragile people, (*g2*) teachers, (*g3*) fragile workers, (*g4*) regular workers, (*g5*) fragile people, (*g6*) regular people, (*g7*) young people.

From day	Q. of vaccines (000)	$g1$	$g2$	$g3$	$g4$	$g5$	$g6$	$g7$
373	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
433	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
493	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
553	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
613	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
738	end							

Table 2: From the day of the first column, considering the quantity of the second column (000), the vaccination of each group follows the quota of the related columns

(000)	<i>g</i> 1	<i>g</i> 2	<i>g</i> 3	<i>g</i> 4	<i>g</i> 5	<i>g</i> 6	<i>g</i> 7
Susc. at t = 0	133	84	240	1560	1179	254	900

Table 3: Susceptible persons at the beginning of the simulation

Vaccination quotas, *wise* strategy

Considering the *wise* option adopted in Table 4 and remembering that the time-sequence in daily actions is the winner, we will primarily vaccinate the left column groups to move gradually to other columns, but postponing group $g4$ (regular workers), $g6$ (regular people), and $g7$ (young people).

From day	Q. of vaccines (000)	$g1$	$g2$	$g3$	$g4$	$g5$	$g6$	$g7$
373	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
433	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
493	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
553	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
613	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
738	end							

Table 4: From the day of the first column, considering the quantity of the second column (000), the vaccination of each group follows the quota of the related columns

(000)	<i>g1</i>	<i>g2</i>	<i>g3</i>	<i>g4</i>	<i>g5</i>	<i>g6</i>	<i>g7</i>
Susc. at t = 0	133	84	240	1560	1179	254	900

Table 5: Susceptible persons at the beginning of the simulation

GAs quotas, an example in experiment I, with vaccinated people still spreading the infection

	<i>g1</i>	<i>g2</i>	<i>g3</i>	<i>g4</i>	<i>g5</i>	<i>g6</i>	<i>g7</i>
Susc. at t = 0	133	84	240	1560	1179	254	900
Susc. when vacc. starts	124	81	162	1234	1032	245	891

Table 6: Case I: susceptible persons at the beginning of the simulation and when the vaccination campaign starts, day 373, Feb. 12th, 2021

Groups: (*g1*) extra fragile people, (*g2*) teachers, (*g3*) fragile workers, (*g4*) regular workers, (*g5*) fragile people, (*g6*) regular people, (*g7*) young people.

From day	Q. of vaccines (000)	<i>g1</i>	<i>g2</i>	<i>g3</i>	<i>g4</i>	<i>g5</i>	<i>g6</i>	<i>g7</i>
373	5	0.01	0	0	0.79	0.18	0.38	0.19
433	10	0.94	0.06	0.32	0.54	0.19	0.83	0.5
493	10	0.97	0.97	0.74	0.79	0.2	0.14	0.52
553	10	0.98	0.83	0.02	0.39	0.99	0.04	0.48
613	20	0.52	0.01	0.83	0.6	1	0.27	0.9
738	end							

Table 7: GAs best strategy in case I, with **vaccinated people still spreading the infection**: from the day of the first column, considering the quantity of the second column, the vaccination of each group follows the quota of the related columns

GAs quotas, an example in experiment II, with vaccinated people still spreading the infection

	$g1$	$g2$	$g3$	$g4$	$g5$	$g6$	$g7$
Susc. at $t = 0$	116	108	244	1530	1216	250	886
Susc. when vacc. starts	92	105	170	1300	1104	245	878

Table 8: Case II: susceptible persons at the beginning of the simulation and when the vaccination campaign starts, day 373, Feb. 12th, 2021

Groups: ($g1$) extra fragile people, ($g2$) teachers, ($g3$) fragile workers, ($g4$) regular workers, ($g5$) fragile people, ($g6$) regular people, ($g7$) young people.

From day	Q. of vaccines (000)	$g1$	$g2$	$g3$	$g4$	$g5$	$g6$	$g7$
373	5	0.03	0	0.97	0.75	0.89	0.59	0.9
433	10	0.97	0.97	0.45	0.78	0.22	0.82	0.8
493	10	0.35	0.37	0.07	0.63	0.04	0.41	0.03
553	10	0.45	0	0.9	0.29	0.01	0.07	0.12
613	20	0.31	0.22	0.35	0.41	0.52	0.22	0.68
738	end							

Table 9: GAs best strategy in case II, with **vaccinated people still spreading the infection**: from the day of the first column, considering the quantity of the second column, the vaccination of each group follows the quota of the related columns

Experiment I without vaccinations

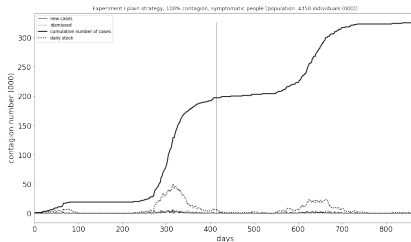


Figure 19: Experiment I, 'base symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413 is not relevant here

Experiment I with *plain* vaccination strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

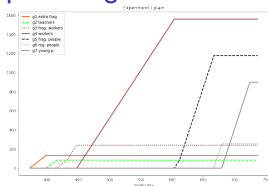


Figure 20: Experiment I, "plain" vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

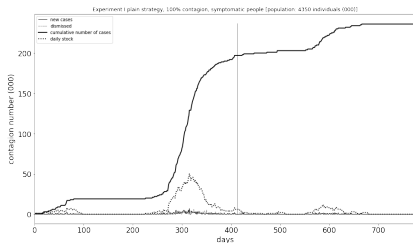


Figure 21: Experiment I, "plain" vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Experiment I with wise vaccination strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

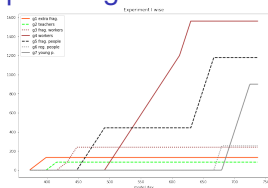


Figure 22: Experiment I, "wise" vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

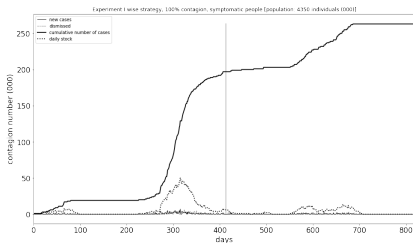


Figure 23: Experiment I, "wise" vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Experiment I with best GAs strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

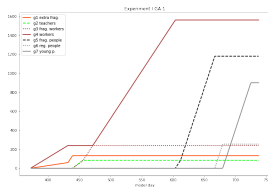


Figure 24: Experiment I, GA 1 vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

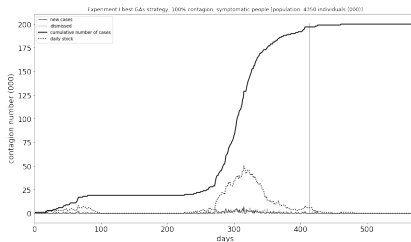


Figure 25: Experiment I, GAs vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Experiment II without vaccinations

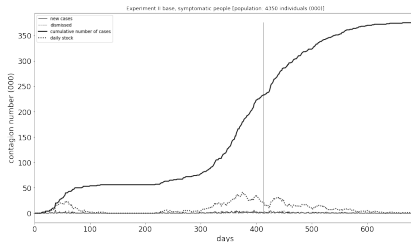


Figure 26: Experiment II, 'base symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413 is not relevant here

Experiment II with *plain* vaccination strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

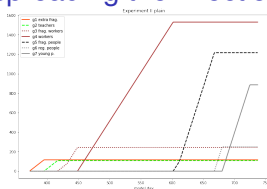


Figure 27: Experiment II, "plain" vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

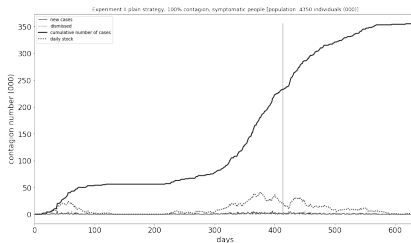


Figure 28: Experiment II, "plain" vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Experiment II with *wise* vaccination strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

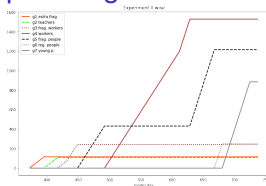


Figure 29: Experiment II, “wise” vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

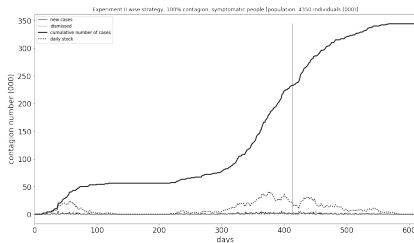


Figure 30: Experiment II, “wise” vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Experiment II with best GAs strategy, vaccinated people still spreading the infection

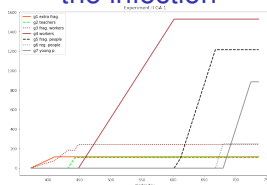


Figure 31: Experiment II, GA 1 vaccination sequence; on the y axis the number of vaccinated subjects of each group (if vaccination is complete, the line is horizontal)

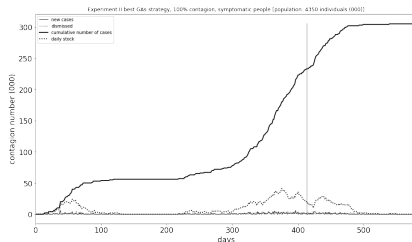


Figure 32: Experiment II, GAs vaccination symptomatic series; the vertical line is at day 413, when the effectiveness of first vaccination starts

Synopsis

Three hypotheses about contagion transmission from vaccinated people, if infected:
100%, never, 50%.

Case (1000)	At day 413	Final no vaccin.	Final plain vaccin. infect. 100%	Final wise vaccin. infect. 100%	Final GAs vaccin. infect. 100%	Final plain vaccin. infect. 0%	Final wise vaccin. infect. 0%	Final GAs vaccin. infect. 0%	Final plain vaccin. infect. 50%	Final wise vaccin. infect. 50%	Final GAs vaccin. infect. 50%
I	197 -	325 128	236 39	263 66	200 3	203 6	211 14	199 2	204 7	229 32	203 6
II	233 -	375 142	355 122	344 111	305 72	340 107	334 101	297 64	356 123	344 111	288 55

Table 10: Results of the campaigns in the two cases, only symptomatic people (second row in each case: minus day 413)

A new model: the map

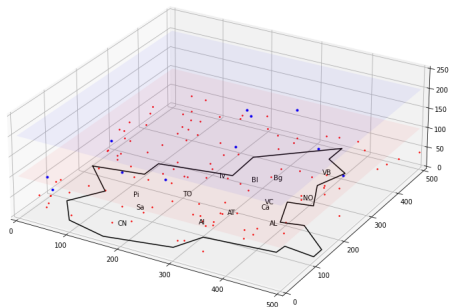
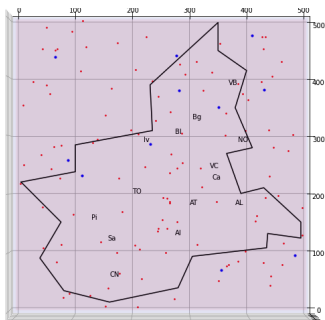


Figure 33: 3D Piedmont

A new model: the scale and the items

- 1 : 100.
- *Infection engine*, <https://terna.to.it/simul/InfectionEngine.pdf>.
- Houses.
- Schools.
- Hospitals.
- Nursing homes,
- Factories.
- **Transportations.**
- **Aggregation places: happy hours, night life, sport stadiums, discotheques, ...**
- **Networks (family networks, professional networks, high-contact individuals,⁴ ...)**

⁴G. Manzo and A. van de Rijt. Halting sars-cov-2 by targeting high-contact individuals. Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation, 23(4):10, 2020. ISSN 1460-7425. doi: 10.18564/jasss.4435. URL <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/23/4/10.html>.

The tool: S.L.A.P.P.

Scientific advertising: <https://terna.github.io/SLAPP/>

SLAPP

Swarm-Like Agent Protocol in Python

[View the Project on GitHub](#)
terna/SLAPP



SLAPP

What version of Python do you use?

SLAPP3 uses Python 3

SLAPP2 uses Python 2

Swarm-Like Agent Protocol in Python

At [SLAPP 3](#), you have SLAPP running in Python 3 (in the [SLAPP repository](#) you have a lot related material and a large set of old versions; the 2.0.x version is the last one related to Python 2).

We have here also a **Reference Handbook** (it is still a draft and has to be improved).

Five chapters of the book of Boero, R., Morini, M., Sonnessa, M., and Terna, P., **Agent-based Models of the Economy - From Theories to Applications**, are related to SLAPP.

The new book of Mazzoli, M., Morini, M., and Terna, P., [Rethinking Macroeconomics with Endogenous Market Structure](#), is deeply based on SLAPP.

This project is maintained by [terna](#)

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Figure 34: Swarm-Like Agent Protocol in Python

Some final considerations

- The importance of High Performance Computing.
- The S.I.s.a.R. model is a tool for comparative analyses, not for forecasting (the enormous standard deviation values are intrinsic to the problem).
- The model is highly parametric and more it will be.
- New crisis calling for immediate simulation could take a substantial advantage from the parametric structure of the model.

The slides are at

<https://terna.to.it/simul/TernaD'Azeglio20210420.pdf>.

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