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# Rog RL Documentation

*Release 0.1.0*

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### 1.1 Stable release

To install Rog RL, run this command in your terminal:

```
$ pip install rog_rl
```

This is the preferred method to install Rog RL, as it will always install the most recent stable release.

If you don't have [pip](#) installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

### 1.2 From sources

The sources for Rog RL can be downloaded from the [Gitlab repo](#).

You can either clone the public repository:

```
$ git clone git://gitlab.aicrowd.com/rog-rl/rog-rl
```

Or download the [tarball](#):

```
$ curl -OJL https://gitlab.aicrowd.com/rog-rl/rog-rl/tarball/master
```

Once you have a copy of the source, you can install it with:

```
$ python setup.py install
```



## CHAPTER 2

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### Usage

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To use Rog RL in a project::

```
import rog_rl
```





## 3.1 rog\_rl package

### 3.1.1 Submodules

### 3.1.2 rog\_rl.agent module

```
class rog_rl.agent.DiseaseSimAgent (unique_id,      model,      prob_agent_movement=0.0,
                                     moore=True)
    Bases: mesa.agent.Agent

    moore = True

    move_to (new_position)
        Move the agent to a new location on the grid and do other associated house keeping tasks
        • Update global observation in model

    pos = None

    prob_agent_movement = 0.0

    process_state_transitions ()

    random_move ()

    set_state (new_state: rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState)

    step ()
        A single step of the agent.

    trigger_infection (prob_infection=1.0)
        Attempts to trigger an infection, and if infection is triggered, then it returns True, else returns False.
```

### 3.1.3 rog\_rl.agent\_event module

```
class rog_rl.agent_event.AgentEvent (previous_state=<AgentState.SUSCEPTIBLE: 0>,
                                     new_state=<AgentState.SUSCEPTIBLE: 0>,
                                     update_timestep=-1)

    Bases: object

    mark_as_executed()
        Mark that this event has been executed

    mark_as_pending()
        Mark that the execution of this event is pending
```

### 3.1.4 rog\_rl.agent\_state module

```
class rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState
    Bases: enum.Enum

    An enumeration.

    EXPOSED = 1
    INFECTIOUS = 2
    RECOVERED = 4
    SUSCEPTIBLE = 0
    SYMPTOMATIC = 3
    VACCINATED = 5
```

### 3.1.5 rog\_rl.benchmark module

```
rog_rl.benchmark.performance_metrics (render_on=False)
rog_rl.benchmark.profile (filename)
```

### 3.1.6 rog\_rl.cli module

Console script for rog\_rl.

### 3.1.7 rog\_rl.colors module

```
class rog_rl.colors.ANSI_COLOR_MAP
    Bases: object

    BACK_BLACK = '\x1b[40m'
    BACK_BLUE = '\x1b[44m'
    BACK_CYAN = '\x1b[46m'
    BACK_GREEN = '\x1b[42m'
    BACK_MAGENTA = '\x1b[45m'
    BACK_RED = '\x1b[41m'
```

```
BACK_RESET = '\x1b[49m'
BACK_WHITE = '\x1b[47m'
BACK_YELLOW = '\x1b[43m'
FORE_BLACK = '\x1b[30m'
FORE_BLUE = '\x1b[34m'
FORE_CYAN = '\x1b[36m'
FORE_GREEN = '\x1b[32m'
FORE_MAGENTA = '\x1b[35m'
FORE_RED = '\x1b[31m'
FORE_RESET = '\x1b[39m'
FORE_WHITE = '\x1b[37m'
FORE_YELLOW = '\x1b[33m'

class rog_rl.colors.ColorMap(mode='rgb')
    Bases: object

    get_color(d)

class rog_rl.colors.Colors
    Bases: object

    Reference : https://materialuicolors.co/ # Level : 600
    Can potentially use : https://github.com/secretBiology/SecretColors/

    AMBER = (255, 179, 0)
    BLUE = (30, 136, 229)
    BLUE_GREY = (84, 110, 122)
    BROWN = (109, 76, 65)
    CYAN = (0, 172, 193)
    DEEP_ORANGE = (244, 81, 30)
    DEEP_PURPLE = (94, 53, 177)
    GREEN = (67, 160, 71)
    GREY = (117, 117, 117)
    INDIGO = (57, 73, 171)
    LIGHT_BLUE = (3, 155, 229)
    LIGHT_GREEN = (124, 179, 66)
    LIGHT_GREY = (234, 237, 237)
    LIME = (192, 202, 51)
    ORANGE = (251, 140, 0)
    PINK = (216, 27, 96)
    PURPLE = (142, 36, 170)
    RED = (229, 57, 53)
```

```
TEAL = (0, 137, 123)
WHITE = (255, 255, 255)
YELLOW = (253, 216, 53)
```

### 3.1.8 rog\_rl.contact\_network module

```
class rog_rl.contact_network.ContactNetwork
```

Bases: object

This keeps a record of all the “contacts” that happen in a single simulation

```
compute_R0 ()
```

Returns the value of R0 based on all the registered infections

```
register_contact (agent_a, agent_b)
```

```
register_infection_spread (agent_a, agent_b)
```

Register the fact that agent\_a infected agent\_b

### 3.1.9 rog\_rl.disease\_planner module

```
class rog_rl.disease_planner.DiseasePlannerBase (random=False)
```

Bases: object

This class plans the schedule of different state transitions for a disease

```
get_disease_plan (base_timestep=0)
```

Plans out the schedule of the state transitions for a particular agent using a particular disease model.

It returns a list of AgentEvent objects which have to be “executed” by the Agent at the right moment.

```
sample_disease_progression ()
```

```
class rog_rl.disease_planner.SEIRDiseasePlanner (latent_period_mu=8,          la-
                                                tent_period_sigma=4,          incu-
                                                bation_period_mu=20,          incu-
                                                bation_period_sigma=12,          re-
                                                covery_period_mu=56,          recov-
                                                ery_period_sigma=4, random=False)
```

Bases: rog\_rl.disease\_planner.DiseasePlannerBase

This class plans the schedule of different state transitions for a disease

```
build_disease_plan (disease_progression, base_timestep=0)
```

```
get_disease_plan (base_timestep=0)
```

It returns a list of AgentEvent objects which have to be “executed” by the Agent at the right moment.

```
sample_disease_progression ()
```

Plans out the schedule of the state transitions for a particular agent using a particular disease model.

```
class rog_rl.disease_planner.SimpleSEIRDiseasePlanner (latent_period=2,          incu-
                                                         bation_period=5,          re-
                                                         covery_period=14,          ran-
                                                         dom=False)
```

Bases: rog\_rl.disease\_planner.SEIRDiseasePlanner

This class plans the schedule of different state transitions for a disease

### 3.1.10 rog\_rl.env module

**class** `rog_rl.env.ActionType`

Bases: `enum.Enum`

An enumeration.

**STEP** = 0

**VACCINATE** = 1

**class** `rog_rl.env.RogSimEnv` (*config={}*)

Bases: `gym.core.Env`

**close** ()

Override close in your subclass to perform any necessary cleanup.

Environments will automatically `close()` themselves when garbage collected or when the program exits.

**dummy\_env\_step** ()

Implements a fake `env.step` for faster Integration Testing with RL experiments framework

**get\_current\_game\_metrics** (*dummy\_simulation=False*)

Returns a dictionary containing important game metrics

**get\_current\_game\_score** ()

Returns the current game score

**The game score is currently represented as :** (percentage of susceptibles left in the population)

**initialize\_renderer** (*mode='human'*)

**render** (*mode='human'*)

This methods provides the option to render the environment's behavior to a window which should be readable to the human eye if mode is set to 'human'.

**reset** ()

Resets the environment to an initial state and returns an initial observation.

Note that this function should not reset the environment's random number generator(s); random variables in the environment's state should be sampled independently between multiple calls to `reset()`. In other words, each call of `reset()` should yield an environment suitable for a new episode, independent of previous episodes.

**Returns:** observation (object): the initial observation.

**seed** (*seed=None*)

Sets the seed for this env's random number generator(s).

**Note:** Some environments use multiple pseudorandom number generators. We want to capture all such seeds used in order to ensure that there aren't accidental correlations between multiple generators.

**Returns:**

**list<bigint>:** Returns the list of seeds used in this env's random number generators. The first value in the list should be the "main" seed, or the value which a reproducer should pass to 'seed'. Often, the main seed equals the provided 'seed', but this won't be true if seed=None, for example.

**set\_renderer** (*renderer*)

**step** (*action*)

Run one timestep of the environment's dynamics. When end of episode is reached, you are responsible for calling `reset()` to reset this environment's state.

Accepts an action and returns a tuple (observation, reward, done, info).

**Args:** action (object): an action provided by the agent

**Returns:** observation (object): agent's observation of the current environment reward (float) : amount of reward returned after previous action done (bool): whether the episode has ended, in which case further step() calls will return undefined results info (dict): contains auxiliary diagnostic information (helpful for debugging, and sometimes learning)

**update\_renderer** (*mode='human'*)

Updates the latest board state on the renderer

### 3.1.11 rog\_rl.model module

```
class rog_rl.model.DiseaseSimModel (width=50, height=50, population_density=0.75, vaccine_density=0, initial_infection_fraction=0.1, initial_vaccination_fraction=0.0, prob_infection=0.2, prob_agent_movement=0.0, disease_planner_config={'incubation_period_mu': 20, 'incubation_period_sigma': 0, 'latent_period_mu': 8, 'latent_period_sigma': 0, 'recovery_period_mu': 56, 'recovery_period_sigma': 0}, max_timesteps=200, early_stopping_patience=14, toric=True, seed=None)
```

Bases: mesa.model.Model

The model class holds the model-level attributes, manages the agents, and generally handles the global level of our model.

There is only one model-level parameter: how many agents the model contains. When a new model is started, we want it to populate itself with the given number of agents.

The scheduler is a special model component which controls the order in which agents are activated.

**get\_observation** ()

**get\_population\_fraction\_by\_state** (*state: rog\_rl.agent\_state.AgentState*)

**get\_scheduler** ()

**initialize\_agents** (*infection\_fraction, vaccination\_fraction*)

Initializes the initial agents on the grid

**initialize\_contact\_network** ()

Initializes the contact network

**initialize\_datacollector** ()

Setup the initial datacollector

**initialize\_disease\_planner** ()

Initializes a disease planner that the Agents can use to “schedule” infection progressions

**initialize\_grid** ()

Initializes the initial Grid

**initialize\_observation** ()

Observation is a nd-array of shape (width, height, num\_states) where each AgentState will be marked in a separate challenge for each of the cells

**initialize\_scheduler** ()

Initializes the scheduler

**is\_running** ()

**propagate\_infections()**

Propagates infection during a single simulation step

**simulation\_completion\_checks()**

**Simulation is complete if :**

- if the timesteps have exceeded the number of max\_timesteps
- or - the fraction of susceptible population is  $\leq 0$  or - the fraction of susceptible population has not changed since the last N timesteps

**step()**

A model step. Used for collecting data and advancing the schedule

**tick()**

a mirror function for the internal step function to help avoid confusion in the RL codebases (with the RL step)

**vaccinate\_cell(cell\_x, cell\_y)**

Vaccinates an agent at cell\_x, cell\_y, if present

Response with : (is\_vaccination\_successful, vaccination\_response) of types (boolean, VaccinationResponse)

### 3.1.12 rog\_rl.renderer module

**class** rog\_rl.renderer.ANSIRenderer

Bases: object

**clear\_screen()**

**close()**

**render(grid)**

**render\_grid(grid)**

Renders the Grid in ANSI

**render\_stats()**

**setup(mode='ansi')**

**setup\_stats()**

**update\_stats(key, value)**

**class** rog\_rl.renderer.Renderer(grid\_size=(30, 30))

Bases: object

**close()**

**convert\_gym\_color(color: rog\_rl.colors.Colors)**

**draw\_cell(cell\_x, cell\_y, color=False)**

**draw\_grid(color)**

**draw\_standard\_line(color, start\_coord, end\_coord)**

**draw\_standard\_rect(color, rect\_dims)**

**draw\_stats()**

**get\_cell\_base(cell\_x, cell\_y)**

```
get_grid_height ()
get_grid_width ()
post_render (return_rgb_array=False)
    Some part of the code is taken from the file https://github.com/openai/gym/blob/master/gym/envs/classic\_control/rendering.py The render method of class viewer clears the window. This also results in any text on the screen to be lost Hence we copy the contents of the render function and modify it
pre_render ()
prepare_render ()
setup (mode='human')
setup_constants ()
setup_stats ()
update_stats (key, value)
```

### 3.1.13 rog\_rl.scheduler module

```
class rog_rl.scheduler.CustomScheduler (model: mesa.model.Model)
    Bases: mesa.time.RandomActivation
    add (agent: mesa.agent.Agent) → None
        Add an Agent object to the schedule.
        Args: agent: An Agent to be added to the schedule. NOTE: The agent must have a step() method.
    get_agent_count_by_state (state: rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState) → int
        Returns the current number of agents in a particular state.
    get_agent_fraction_by_state (state: rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState) → int
        Returns the current number of agents in a particular state.
    get_agents_by_state (state: rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState)
    remove (agent: mesa.agent.Agent) → None
        Remove all instances of a given agent from the schedule.
        Args: agent: An agent object.
    update_agent_state_in_registry (agent: mesa.agent.Agent, previous_state:
                                   rog_rl.agent_state.AgentState) → None
```

### 3.1.14 rog\_rl.server module

Configure visualization elements and instantiate a server

```
rog_rl.server.agent_potrayal (agent)
rog_rl.server.build_server (grid_width=50, grid_height=50)
```

### 3.1.15 rog\_rl.vaccination\_response module

```
class rog_rl.vaccination_response.VaccinationResponse
    Bases: enum.Enum
    An enumeration.
```



```
AGENT_EXPOSED = 2
AGENT_INFECTIOUS = 3
AGENT_RECOVERED = 5
AGENT_SYMPTOMATIC = 4
AGENT_VACCINATED = 6
AGENT_VACCINES_EXHAUSTED = 7
CELL_EMPTY = 1
VACCINATION_SUCCESS = 0
```

### 3.1.16 rog\_rl.visualization module

```
class rog_rl.visualization.CustomTextGrid(grid, converter=None)
    Bases: mesa.visualization.TextVisualization.TextGrid

    grid = None

    render (endl='\n')
        What to show when printed.
```

### 3.1.17 Module contents

Top-level package for Rog RL.



Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given. You can contribute in many ways:

## 4.1 Types of Contributions

### 4.1.1 Report Bugs

Report bugs at <https://gitlab.aicrowd.com/rog-rl/rog-rl/issues>.

If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

### 4.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the gitlab issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 4.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the gitlab issues for features. Anything tagged with “enhancement” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 4.1.4 Write Documentation

Rog RL could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official Rog RL docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

### 4.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://gitlab.aicrowd.com/rog-rl/rog-rl/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that contributions are welcome :)

## 4.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here's how to set up *RogRL* for local development.

1. Fork the *RogRL* repo on gitlab.
2. Clone your fork locally:

```
$ git clone git@gitlab.aicrowd.com:your_name_here/RogRL.git
```

3. Install your local copy into a virtualenv. Assuming you have virtualenvwrapper installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development:

```
$ mkvirtualenv RogRL
$ cd RogRL/
$ python setup.py develop
```

4. Create a branch for local development:

```
$ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

5. When you're done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests, including testing other Python versions with tox:

```
$ flake8 rog_rl tests
$ python setup.py test or pytest
$ tox
```

To get flake8 and tox, just pip install them into your virtualenv.

6. Commit your changes and push your branch to gitlab:

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
$ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

7. Submit a pull request through the gitlab website.

## 4.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. The pull request should include tests.
2. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a docstring, and add the feature to the list in README.rst.
3. The pull request should work for Python 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8, and for PyPy. Check [https://travis-ci.com/gitlab/spMohanty/RogRL/pull\\_requests](https://travis-ci.com/gitlab/spMohanty/RogRL/pull_requests) and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

## 4.4 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
$ pytest -k agent_state
```

## 4.5 Deploying

A reminder for the maintainers on how to deploy. Make sure all your changes are committed (including an entry in HISTORY.rst). Then run:

```
$ bump2version patch # possible: major / minor / patch
$ git push
$ git push --tags
```

Travis will then deploy to PyPI if tests pass.



### 5.1 Development Lead

- Sharada Mohanty <[spmohanty91@gmail.com](mailto:spmohanty91@gmail.com)>

### 5.2 Contributors

None yet. Why not be the first?





#### 6.1 0.1.0 (2020-04-02)

- First release on PyPI.



## CHAPTER 7

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### Indices and tables

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