
emod-api

Institute for Disease Modeling

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emod-api is the interface for Epidemiological MODELing software (EMOD) that users of idmtools interact with to create and modify EMOD simulations. Additional functionality for interacting with EMOD is provided in the [emodpy](#) and [idmtools](#) packages.

See [Welcome to idmtools](#) for a diagram showing how idmtools and each of the related packages are used in an end-to-end workflow using EMOD as the disease transmission model.

EMOD-API INSTALLATION

Follow the steps below to install emod-api.

1.1 Prerequisites

First, ensure the following prerequisites are met.

- Windows 10 Pro or Enterprise, Linux, or Mac
- Python 3.6 or 3.7 64-bit (<https://www.python.org/downloads/release>)
- A file that indicates the pip index-url:
 - Windows
 - Linux

In C:\Users\Username\pip\pip.ini, containing the following:

```
[global]
index-url = https://packages.idmod.org/api/pypi/pypi-production/simple
```

In \$HOME/.config/pip/pip.conf, containing the following:

```
[global]
index-url = https://packages.idmod.org/api/pypi/pypi-production/simple
```

1.2 Installation instructions

1. Open a command prompt and create a virtual environment in any directory you choose. The command below names the environment “v-emod-api”, but you may use any desired name:

```
python -m venv v-emod-api
```

2. Activate the virtual environment:

- Windows
- Linux

Enter the following:

```
v-emod-api\Scripts\activate
```

Enter the following:

```
source v-emod-api/bin/activate
```

3. Install emod-api packages:

```
pip install emod-api
```

If you are on Python 3.6, also run:

```
pip install dataclasses
```

If you are on Linux, also run:

```
pip install keyrings.alt
```

4. When you are finished, deactivate the virtual environment by entering the following at a command prompt:

```
deactivate
```


FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

As you get started with emod-api, you may have questions. The most common questions are answered below. If you are using emodpy packages, see the FAQs from those packages for additional guidance.

I notice that I can import `emod_api.campaign` and use that as an object. I haven't seen that before. Sure.

Python modules are a lot like singletons. There's no need to add a static class inside that module in many cases.

Think of the module (which can have variables and methods) as a static class.

3.1 emod_api package

To generate a config.json from a param_overrides.json (or params-of-interest.json): python -m emod_api.config.from_overrides </path/to/po.json>

To generate a default config.json based on the schema for a given Eradication binary: python -m emod_api.config.from_schema -e </path/to/Eradiation.[exe]> ...

To generate a schema.json: python -m emod_api.schema.get_schema </path/to/Eradiation[.exe]>

For rest of emod-api documentation, please go to <https://github.com/InstituteForDiseaseModeling/emod-api>

3.1.1 Subpackages

emod_api.channelreports package

Submodules

emod_api.channelreports.channels module

Module for reading InsetChart.json channels.

```
class emod_api.channelreports.channels.Header (**kwargs)
    Bases: object

    property num_channels
    property dtk_version
    property time_stamp
    property report_type
    property report_version
    property step_size
        >= 1
    property start_time
        >= 0
    property num_time_steps
        >= 1
    as_dictionary() → dict
```

```
class emod_api.channelreports.channels.Channel (title, units, data)
    Bases: object

    property title
    property units
    property data
    as_dictionary() → dict

class emod_api.channelreports.channels.ChannelReport (filename: str = None, **kwargs)
    Bases: object

    property header
    property dtk_version
    property time_stamp
    property report_type
    property report_version
        major.minor
    property step_size
        >= 1
    property start_time
        >= 0
    property num_time_steps
        > 0
    property num_channels
    property channel_names
    property channels
        Channel objects keyed on channel name/title
    as_dataframe()
    write_file (filename: str, indent: int = 0, separators=',', ':')
        Write inset chart to specified text file.
```

emod_api.config package

Submodules

emod_api.config.default_from_schema module

`emod_api.config.default_from_schema.write_default_from_schema` (*path_to_schema*)
This module is deprecated. Please use `default_from_schema_no_validation`.

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation module

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation.**schema_to_config_subnode** (*schema_path_in*,
subnode_list)

This is the code from regular schema_to_config:

```
config = json.load(open("default_config.json"), object_hook=s2c.ReadOnlyDict) os.remove( "de-  
fault_config.json" )
```

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation.**write_default_from_schema** (*path_to_schema*,
schema_node=True)

This very simple function takes a DTK schema json file and creates a default config.json file. It's as good as the schema it's given. Note that this is designed to work with a schema from a disease-specific build, otherwise it may contain a lot of params from other disease types.

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation.**load_default_config_as_rod** (*config*)

Parameters *config* (*string/path*) – path to default or base config.json

Returns config (as ReadOnlyDict) with schema ready for schema-verified param sets.

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation.**get_config_from_default_and_params** (*config*,
set_fn)

Use this function to create a valid config.json file from a schema-derived base config, a callback that sets your parameters of interest, and an output path.

Parameters

- **config_path** (*string/path*) – Path to valid config.json
- **set_fn** (*function*) – Callback that sets params with implicit schema enforcement.

Returns dict

Return type config

emod_api.config.default_from_schema_no_validation.**write_config_from_default_and_params** (*config*,
set_fn,
config_out_path)

Use this function to create a valid config.json file from a schema-derived base config, a callback that sets your parameters of interest, and an output path.

Parameters

- **config_path** (*string/path*) – Path to valid config.json
- **set_fn** (*function*) – Callback that sets params with implicit schema enforcement.
- **config_out_path** – (string/path) Path to write new config.json

Returns Nothing

emod_api.config.dtk_post_process_adhocevents module

`emod_api.config.dtk_post_process_adhocevents.application(output_path)`

emod_api.config.dtk_pre_process_adhocevents module

`emod_api.config.dtk_pre_process_adhocevents.do_mapping_from_events(config, ad-
hoc_events)`

Given a config file, a campaign file, and a list of `ad_hoc_events`, do the mappings. The `ad_hoc_event` list originally came from scraping an existing campaign file but now comes from `emod_api.campaign`.

`emod_api.config.dtk_pre_process_adhocevents.application(config)`

This is the public interface function to the submodule.

emod_api.config.dtk_pre_process_w5ml module

`emod_api.config.dtk_pre_process_w5ml.application(filename)`

emod_api.config.from_overrides module

`emod_api.config.from_overrides.flattenConfig(configjson_path,
new_config_name='config.json')`

Historically called ‘flattening’ but really a function that takes a parameter override json config that includes a `Default_Config_Path` and produces a `config.json` from the two.

emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary module

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.schema_to_config(schema_path_in)`

Purpose: Take a `schema.json` and return a “smart” config object that can be assigned to with schema-enforcement. Use in conjunction with `to_file()`. Params: `schema_path_in` (str/path) Returns: config (smart dict)

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.set_schema(schema_path_in)`

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.make_config_from_poi_and_config_dict(start_config_dict,
poi_set_param_fn)`

Use this function to create a `config.json` from an existing param dict (defaults or base) and a function with your parameter overrides or parameters of interest.

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.make_config_from_poi_and_config_file(start_config_path,
poi_set_param_fn)`

Use this function to create a `config.json` from an existing config json file (defaults or base) and a function with your parameter overrides or parameters of interest.

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.make_config_from_poi_and_schema(schema_path,
poi_set_param_fn)`

Use this function to create a `config.json` from an existing schema json file and a function with your parameter overrides or parameters of interest.

`emod_api.config.from_poi_and_binary.make_config_from_poi(eradication_path,
poi_set_param_fn)`

This function uses `emod_api` to produce a guaranteed working config starting with an Eradication binary and a parameters-of-interest python function. This is a usable and useful function.

Parameters

- **eradication_path** (*string*) – Fully-qualified path to Eradication binary that can be invoked to get a schema.
- **poi_set_param_fn** (*function*) – User-provided function/callback/hook that looks like:
- **set_params** (*def*) – `config.parameters.<param_name> = <schema valid param_value>`
<repeat for each param> return config

Returns Hardcoded configuration filename written to pwd.

Return type “config.json” (string)

emod_api.config.from_schema module

argparse for command-line usage -s schema file -m model name -c config file

Sample code: `from emod_api.config import schema_to_config as s2c builder = s2c.SchemaConfigBuilder()
builder.enumerate_params() builder.validate_dependent_params() builder.write_config_file()`

That will look for a local file called schema.json and produce a file called config.json that should work with an Eradication binary that produced the schema.json.

To build a default config for MALARIA_SIM, do: `builder = s2c.SchemaConfigBuilder(model="MALARIA_SIM")`

To generate a schema.json file from a binary, see help text for `emod_api.schema`.

```
class emod_api.config.from_schema.SchemaConfigBuilder (schema_name='schema.json',
                                                         model='GENERIC_SIM',
                                                         config_out='config.json',
                                                         debug=False)
```

Bases: `object`

emod_api.config.schema_to_config module

```
class emod_api.config.schema_to_config.SchemaConfigBuilder (schema_name='schema.json',
                                                             model='GENERIC_SIM',
                                                             con-
                                                             fig_out='config.json',
                                                             debug=False)
```

Bases: `emod_api.config.from_schema.SchemaConfigBuilder`

Deprecated in API v.1. Supported temporarily as pass-through functionality to `emod_api.config.from_schema`.

emod_api.demographics package

Submodules

emod_api.demographics.BaseInputFile module

```
class emod_api.demographics.BaseInputFile.BaseInputFile (idref)
    Bases: object
    abstract generate_file (name)
```

generate_headers (*extra=None*)

emod_api.demographics.Demographics module

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.from_template_node` (*lat=0, lon=0, pop=1000000.0, name='Erewhon', forced_id=1*)

Create a single-node Demographics instance from a few params.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.from_file` (*base_file*)

Create a Demographics instance from an existing demographics file.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.get_node_ids_from_file` (*demographics_file*)

Get a list of node ids from a demographics file.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.get_node_pops_from_params` (*tot_pop, num_nodes, frac_rural*)

Get a list of node populations from the params used to create a sparsely parameterized multi-node Demographics instance.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.from_params` (*tot_pop=1000000.0, num_nodes=100, frac_rural=0.3, id_ref='from_params'*)

Create an EMOD-compatible Demographics object with the population and number of nodes specified, distributing per a 'spread' parameter.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.from_csv` (*input_file, res=0.008333333333333333*)

Create an EMOD-compatible Demographics instance from a csv population-by-node file.

`emod_api.demographics.Demographics.from_pop_csv` (*pop_filename_in, pop_filename_out='spatial_gridded_pop_dir', site='No_Site'*)

class `emod_api.demographics.Demographics.Demographics` (*nodes, idref='Gridded world grump2.5arcmin', base_file=None*)

Bases: `emod_api.demographics.BaseInputFile.BaseInputFile`

This class is a container of data necessary to produce a EMOD-valid demographics input file. It can be initialized from an existing valid demographics.json type file or from an array of valid Nodes.

generate_file (*name='demographics.json'*)

Write the contents of the instance to an EMOD-compatible (JSON) file.

property node_ids

Return the list of (geographic) node ids.

property node_count

Return the number of (geographic) nodes.

get_node (*nodeid*)

Return the node identified by nodeid. Search either name or actual id :param nodeid: :return:

SetIndividualAttributesWithFertMort (*CrudeBirthRate=0.04, CrudeMortRate=0.02*)

AddIndividualPropertyAndHINT (*Property, Values, InitialDistribution=None, TransmissionMatrix=None*)

Add Individual Properties, including an optional HINT configuration matrix. :param Property: :param Values: :param InitialDistribution: :param TransmissionMatrix:

Returns N/A/

AddAgeDependentTransmission (*Age_Bin_Edges_In_Years*=[0, 1, 2, - 1], *TransmissionMatrix*=[[1.0, 1.0, 1.0], [1.0, 1.0, 1.0], [1.0, 1.0, 1.0]])

SetDefaultIndividualAttributes ()

NOTE: This is very Measles-ish. We might want to move into MeaslesDemographics

SetMinimalNodeAttributes ()

SetBirthRate (*birth_rate*)

Set Default birth rate to *birth_rate*. Turn on Vital Dynamics and Births implicitly.

SetMortalityRate (*mort_rate*)

Set constant mortality rate to *mort_rate*. Turn on Enable_Natural_Mortality implicitly.

SetDefaultNodeAttributes (*birth=True*)

Set the default NodeAttributes (Altitude, Airport, Region, Seaport), optionally including birth, which is most important actually.

SetDefaultIndividualProperties ()

Initialize Individual Properties to empty.

SetDefaultProperties ()

Set a bunch of defaults (age structure, initial susceptibility and initial prevalence) to sensible values.

SetDefaultPropertiesFertMort (*CrudeBirthRate*=0.04, *CrudeMortRate*=0.02)

Set a bunch of defaults (birth rates, death rates, age structure, initial susceptibility and initial prevalence) to sensible values.

SetDefaultFromTemplate (*template*, *setter_fn=None*)

Add to the default IndividualAttributes using the input template (raw json) and set corresponding config values per the *setter_fn*. The template should always be constructed by a function in DemographicsTemplates. Eventually this function will be hidden and only accessed via separate application-specific API functions such as the ones below.

SetNodeDefaultFromTemplate (*template*, *setter_fn*)

Add to the default NodeAttributes using the input template (raw json) and set corresponding config values per the *setter_fn*. The template should always be constructed by a function in DemographicsTemplates. Eventually this function will be hidden and only accessed via separate application-specific API functions such as the ones below.

SetEquilibriumAgeDistFromBirthAndMortRates (*CrudeBirthRate*=0.04, *CrudeMortRate*=0.02)

Set the initial ages of the population to a sensible equilibrium profile based on the specified input birth and death rates. Note this does not set the fertility and mortality rates.

SetOverdispersion (*new_overdispersion_value*, *nodes=[]*)

Set the overdispersion value for the specified nodes (all if empty).

SetConstantSusceptibility ()

Set the initial susceptibility for each new individual to a constant value of 1.0.

SetHeteroRiskUniformDist (*min_risk*=0, *max_risk*=1)

Set the initial risk for each new individual to a value drawn from a uniform distribution.

SetHeteroRiskLognormalDist (*mean*=1.0, *sigma*=0)

Set the initial risk for each new individual to a value drawn from a log-normal distribution.

SetHeteroRiskExponDist (*mean*=1.0)

Set the initial risk for each new individual to a value drawn from an exponential distribution.

infer_natural_mortality (*file_male*, *file_female*, *interval_fit*=[1970, 1980], *which_point*='mid', *predict_horizon*=2050, *csv_out*=False, *n*=0, *results_scale_factor*=0.0027397260273972603)

Calculate and set the expected natural mortality by age, sex, and year from data, predicting what it would have been without disease (usually HIV).

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator module

exception emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.InvalidResolution
Bases: `BaseException`

Custom Exception

class emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.DemographicsType(value)
Bases: `enum.Enum`

STATIC = 'static'

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.arcsec_to_deg(arcsec: float) → float
Arc second to degrees :param arcsec: arcsecond as float

Returns arc second converted to degrees

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.validate_res_in_arcsec(res_in_arcsec)
Validate that the resolution is valid :param res_in_arcsec: Resolution in arsecond. Supported values can be found in VALID_RESOLUTIONS

Returns None.

Raise: `KeyError`: If the resolution is invalid, a key error is raised

class emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.DemographicsGenerator(nodes, concerns: Optional[Union[emod_api.dtk_tools.de = None, res_in_arcsec='custom', node_id_from_lat_long=False])
Bases: `object`

Generates demographics file based on population input file. The population input file is csv with structure

node_label*, lat, lon, pop*

*-ed columns are optional

set_resolution(res_in_arcsec)

The canonical way to set arcsecond/degree resolutions on a DemographicsGenerator object. Verifies everything is set properly

Parameters `res_in_arcsec` – The requested resolution. e.g. 30, 250, 'custom'

Returns: No return value.

generate_nodes(defaults)

generate demographics file nodes

The process for generating nodes starts with looping through the loaded demographics nodes. For each node, we: 1. First determine the node's id. If the node has a forced id set, we use that. If we are using a custom resolution, we use the index (ie 1, 2, 3...). Lastly, we build the node id from the lat and lon id of the node

2. We then start to populate the node_attributes and individual attributes for the current node. The node_attributes will have data loaded from the initial nodes fed into DemographicsGenerator. The individual attributes start off as an empty dict.
3. We next determine the birthrate for the node. If the node attributes contains a Country element, we first lookup the birthrate from the World Pop data. We then build a MortalityDistribution configuration with country specific configuration elements and add that to the individual attributes. If there is no Country element in the node attributes, we set the birth rate to the default_birth_rate. This value was set in initialization of the DemographicsGenerator to the birth rate of the specified country from the world pop data
4. We then calculate the per_node_birth_rate using get_per_node_birth_rate and then set the birth rate on the node attributes
5. We then calculate the equilibrium_age_distribution and use that to create the AgeDistribution in individual_attributes
6. We then add each new demographic node to a list to end returned at the end of the function

```
generate_metadata()
    generate demographics file metadata
```

```
generate_demographics()
    return all demographics file components in a single dictionary; a valid DTK demographics file when
    dumped as json
```

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.from_dataframe(df,      demographics
                                                            filename:      Op-
                                                            tional[str] = None,
                                                            concerns:      Op-
                                                            tional[Union[emod_api.dtk_tools.demographics
List[emod_api.dtk_tools.demographics.Demog
=
= None,
res_in_arcsec='custom',
node_id_from_lat_long=True,
default_population:
int = 1000,
load_other_columns_as_attributes=False,
include_columns: Op-
tional[List[str]]
= None, exclude_columns:
Optional[List[str]]
= None,
nodeid_column_name:
Optional[str]
= None, latitude_column_name:
str = 'lat', longitude_column_name:
str = 'lon', population_column_name:
str = 'pop')
```

Generates a demographics file from a dataframe

Parameters

- **df** – pandas DataFrame containing demographics information. Must contain all the

columns specified by `latitude_column_name`, `longitude_column_name`. The `population_column_name` is optional. If not found, we fall back to `default_population`

- **demographics_filename** – demographics file to save the demographics file too. This is optional
- **concerns** (*Optional[DemographicsNodeGeneratorConcern]*) – What `DemographicsNodeGeneratorConcern` should
- **apply**. If not specified, we use the `DefaultWorldBankEquilibriumConcern` (*we*) –
- **res_in_arcsec** – Resolution in Arcseconds
- **node_id_from_lat_long** – Determine if we should calculate the node id from the lat long. By default this is true unless you also set `res_in_arcsec` to `CUSTOM_RESOLUTION`. When not using lat/long for ids, the first fallback is to check the node for a forced id. If that is not found, we assign it an index as id
- **load_other_columns_as_attributes** – Load additional columns from a csv file as node attributes
- **include_columns** – A list of columns that should be added as node attributes from the csv file. To be used in conjunction with `load_other_columns_as_attributes`.
- **exclude_columns** – A list of columns that should be ignored as attributes when `load_other_columns_as_attributes` is enabled. This cannot be combined with `include_columns`
- **default_population** – Default population. Only used if `population_column_name` does not exist
- **nodeid_column_name** – Column name to load nodeid values from
- **latitude_column_name** – Column name to load latitude values from
- **longitude_column_name** – Column name to load longitude values from
- **population_column_name** – Column name to load population values from

Returns demographics file as a dictionary

```

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsGenerator.from_file(population_input_file:
    str, demograph-
    ics_filename: Optional[str]
    = None, concerns: Op-
    tional[Union[emod_api.dtk_tools.demographics.Demo-
    List[emod_api.dtk_tools.demographics.Demographics
    =
    None,
    res_in_arcsec='custom',
    node_id_from_lat_long=True,
    default_population:
    int = 1000,
    load_other_columns_as_attributes=False,
    include_columns: Op-
    tional[List[str]] = None,
    exclude_columns: Op-
    tional[List[str]] = None,
    nodeid_column_name:
    Optional[str] = None,
    latitude_column_name:
    str = 'lat', longi-
    tude_column_name:
    str = 'lon', popula-
    tion_column_name: str =
    'pop')

```

Generates a demographics file from a CSV population

Parameters

- **population_input_file** – CSV population file. Must contain all the columns specified by latitude_column_name, longitude_column_name. The population_column_name is optional. If not found, we fall back to default_population
- **demographics_filename** – demographics file to save the demographics file too. This is optional
- **concerns** (*Optional[DemographicsNodeGeneratorConcern]*) – What DemographicsNodeGeneratorConcern should
- **apply**. If not specified, we use the **DefaultWorldBankEquilibriumConcern** (we) –
- **res_in_arcsec** – Resolution in Arcseconds
- **node_id_from_lat_long** – Determine if we should calculate the node id from the lat long. By default this is true unless you also set res_in_arcsec to CUSTOM_RESOLUTION. When not using lat/long for ids, the first fallback it to check the node for a forced id. If that is not found, we assign it an index as id
- **load_other_columns_as_attributes** – Load additional columns from a csv file as node attributes
- **include_columns** – A list of columns that should be added as node attributes from the csv file. To be used in conjunction with load_other_columns_as_attributes.
- **exclude_columns** – A list of columns that should be ignored as attributes when load_other_columns_as_attributes is enabled. This cannot be combined with include_columns
- **default_population** – Default population. Only used if population_column_name does not exist

- **nodeid_column_name** – Column name to load nodeid values from
- **latitude_column_name** – Column name to load latitude values from
- **longitude_column_name** – Column name to load longitude values from
- **population_column_name** – Column name to load population values from

Returns demographics file as a dictionary

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsInputDataParsers module

This file contains functions used to read, parse, and process input data files and convert the data into Nodes. Plus utility support function that are part of that process. There is no fixed fileformat for the incoming data. Any file format that is supported by a function here is a supported format. You can add to this.

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsInputDataParsers.node_ID_from_lat_long(lat,
                                                                              long,
                                                                              res=0.008333333333333333)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsInputDataParsers.duplicate_nodeID_check(nodelist)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsInputDataParsers.fill_nodes_legacy(node_info,
                                                                        De-
                                                                        moDf,
                                                                        res=0.008333333333333333)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsInputDataParsers.ConstructNodesFromDataFrame(node_info,
                                                                                    ex-
                                                                                    tra_data_column
                                                                                    res=0.008333333333333333)
```

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates module

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**NoRisk**()
NoRisk puts everyone at 0 risk.

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**FullRisk**(demog)
FullRisk puts everyone at 100% risk.

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**InitRiskUniform**(demog, min_lim=0, max_lim=1)
InitRiskUniform puts everyone at somewhere between 0% risk and 100% risk, drawn uniformly.

Parameters

- **min** (*float*) – Low end of uniform distribution. Must be ≥ 0 , < 1 .
- **max** (*float*) – High end of uniform distribution. Must be $\geq \text{min}$, ≤ 1 .

Returns json object aka python dict that can be directly passed to Demographics::SetDefaultFromTemplate

Raises None –

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**InitRiskLogNormal**(demog, mean=0.0, sigma=1.0)
InitRiskLogNormal puts everyone at somewhere between 0% risk and 100% risk, drawn from LogNormal.

Parameters

- **mean** (*float*) – Mean of lognormal distribution.
- **sigma** (*float*) – Sigma of lognormal distribution.

Returns json object aka python dict that can be directly passed to Demographics::SetDefaultFromTemplate

Raises None –

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**InitRiskExponential** (*demog*,
mean=1.0
 InitRiskExponential puts everyone at somewhere between 0% risk and 100% risk, drawn from Exponential.

Parameters **mean** (*float*) – Mean of exponential distribution.

Returns json object aka python dict that can be directly passed to Demographics::SetDefaultFromTemplate

Raises None –

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**NoInitialPrevalence** (*demog*)
 NoInitialPrevalence disables initial prevalence; outbreak seeding must be done from an Outbreak intervention (or serialized population).

Parameters **demog** – emod-api.demographics.Demographics instance.

Returns None

Raises None –

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**InitPrevUniform** (*demog*, *prevalence*)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**InitSusceptConstant** (*demog*)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**EveryoneInitiallySusceptible** (*demog*,
setting=1.0)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**StepFunctionSusceptibility** (*demog*,
protected_setting=0.0,
threshold_age=1825.0)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**SimpleSusceptibilityDistribution** (*demog*,
mean-AgeAt-Infection=2.5)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**DefaultSusceptibilityDistribution** (*demog*)

emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.**MortalityRateByAge** (*demog*,
age_bins,
mort_rates)

Set (non-disease) mortality rates by age bins. No checks are done on input arrays.

Parameters

- **age_bins** – list of age bins, with ages in years.
- **mort_rates** – list of mortality rates, where mortality rate is daily probability of dying..

Returns N/A.

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.MortalityStructureNigeriaDHS (demog)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.get_fert_dist (path_to_csv)
```

This function takes a fertility csv file (by year and age bin) and populates a DTK demographics.json file, and the corresponding config file to do individual pregnancies by age and year from data.

Parameters

- **demog** – emod_api.demographics.Demographics instance.
- **path_to_csv** – absolute path to csv input file. The file should have columns for 5-year age bins
- "15–19", etc. up to "45–49", and a column named "Years" with values like "1950–1955". (*labelled*) –
- **can be extra columns and the columns can be anywhere.** (*There*) –

Returns (complex) dictionary. fertility distribution, ready to be added to demographics file.

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.InitAgeUniform (demog)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.DemographicsTemplates.AgeStructureUNWPP (demog)
```

emod_api.demographics.Node module

```
class emod_api.demographics.Node.Node (lat, lon, pop, name="", area=None, forced_id=None,  
                                         extra_attributes={}, individual_attributes={}, individ-  
                                         ual_properties=[], meta={})
```

Bases: `object`

default_density = 200

default_population = 1000

res_in_degrees = 0.041666666666666664

to_dict()

to_tuple()

property id

classmethod init_resolution_from_file (*fn*)

classmethod from_data (*data*)

Function used to create the node object from data (most likely coming from a demographics file) :param data: :return:

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.get_xpix_ypix (nodeid)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.lat_lon_from_nodeid (nodeid, res_in_deg=0.041666666666666664)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.xpix_ypix_from_lat_lon (lat, lon,  
                                                    res_in_deg=0.041666666666666664)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.nodeid_from_lat_lon (lat, lon,  
                                                    res_in_deg=0.041666666666666664)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.nodes_for_DTK (filename, nodes)
```

```
emod_api.demographics.Node.basicNode (lat=0, lon=0, pop=1000000.0, name=1, forced_id=1)
```


emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils module

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.set_risk_mod(filename, distribution, par1, par2)`

Set the RiskDistributionFlag, RiskDistribution1 and RiskDistribution2 in a demographics file.

Parameters

- **filename** – The demographics file location
- **distribution** – The selected distribution (need to come from `distribution_types`)
- **par1** – Parameter 1 of the distribution
- **par2** – Parameter 2 of the distribution (may be unused depending on the selected distribution)

Returns Nothing

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.set_immune_mod(filename, distribution, par1, par2)`

Set the ImmunityDistributionFlag, ImmunityDistribution1 and ImmunityDistribution2 in a demographics file.

Parameters

- **filename** – The demographics file location
- **distribution** – The selected distribution (need to come from `distribution_types`)
- **par1** – Parameter 1 of the distribution
- **par2** – Parameter 2 of the distribution (may be unused depending on the selected distribution)

Returns Nothing

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.apply_to_defaults_or_nodes(demog, fn, *args)`

Apply the `fn` function either to the `Defaults` dictionary or to each of the nodes depending if the `IndividualAttributes` parameter is present in the `Defaults` or not.

Parameters

- **demog** – The demographic file represented as a dictionary
- **fn** – The function to apply the `Defaults` or individual nodes
- **args** – Argument list needed by `fn`

Returns Nothing

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.set_demog_distributions(filename, distributions)`

Apply distributions to a given demographics file. The distributions needs to be formatted as a list of (name, distribution, par1, par2) with:

- **name:** Immunity, Risk, Age, Prevalence or MigrationHeterogeneity
- **distribution:** One distribution contained in `distribution_types`
- **par1, par2:** the values for the distribution parameters

```
# Set the PrevalenceDistribution to a uniform distribution with 0.1 and 0.2
# and the ImmunityDistributionFlag to a constant distribution with 1
demog = json.load(open("demographics.json", "r"))
distributions = list()
distributions.add(("Prevalence", "UNIFORM_DISTRIBUTION", 0.1, 0.2))
distributions.add(("Immunity", "CONSTANT_DISTRIBUTION", 1, 0))
set_demog_distribution(demog, distributions)
```

Parameters

- **filename** – the demographics file as json
- **distributions** – the different distributions to set contained in a list

Returns Nothing

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.set_static_demographics(cb, use_existing=False)`
Create a static demographics based on the demographics file specified in the config file of the DTKConfigBuilder object passed to the function.

This function takes the current demographics file and adjust the birth rate/death rate to get a static population (the deaths are always compensated by new births).

Parameters

- **cb** – The config builder object
- **use_existing** – If True will only take the demographics file name and add the .static to it. If False will create a static demographics file based on the specified demographics file.

Returns Nothing

`emod_api.demographics.demographics_utils.set_growing_demographics(cb, use_existing=False)`
This function creates a growing population. It works the same way as the `set_static_demographics` but with a birth rate more important than the death rate which leads to a growing population.

Parameters

- **cb** – The DTKConfigBuilder object
- **use_existing** – If True will only take the demographics file name and add the .growing to it. If False will create a growing demographics file based on the specified demographics file.

Returns Nothing

emod_api.demographics.grid_construction module

- construct a grid from a bounding box
- label a collection of points by grid cells
- input: - points csv file with required columns lat,lon # see example input files (structures_households.csv)
- **output: - csv file of grid locations**
 - csv with grid cell id added for each point record

`emod_api.demographics.grid_construction.get_grid_cell_id(idx, idy)`

```

emod_api.demographics.grid_construction.construct (x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max)
    Creating grid
emod_api.demographics.grid_construction.get_bbox (data)
emod_api.demographics.grid_construction.lon_lat_2_point (lon, lat)
emod_api.demographics.grid_construction.point_2_grid_cell_id_lookup (point,
                                                                    grid_id_2_cell_id,
                                                                    origin)

```

emod_api.interventions package

Submodules

emod_api.interventions.common module

```

emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent (camp, Event_Trigger: str = 'Births')
    Wrapper function to create and return a BroadcastEvent intervention.

```

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Event_Trigger** – A valid trigger/event/signal.

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new BroadcastEvent intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```

emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEventToOtherNodes (camp, Event_Trigger,
                                                            Node_Selection_Type='DISTANCE_ONLY',
                                                            Max_Distance_To_Other_Nodes_Km=-
                                                            1, Include_My_Node=1)

```

Wrapper function to create and return a BroadcastEventToOtherNodes intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Event_Trigger** – A valid trigger/event/signal.
- **Node_Selection_Type** – TBD.
- **Max_Distance_To_Other_Nodes_Km** – TBD.
- **Include_My_Node** – TBD.

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new BroadcastEvent intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```

emod_api.interventions.common.MultiInterventionDistributor (camp, Intervention_List)

```

Wrapper function to create and return a MultiInterventionDistributor intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Intervention_List** – List of 1 or more valid intervention dictionaries to be

- **together.** (*distributed*) –

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new MultiInterventionDistributor intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

`emod_api.interventions.common.DelayedIntervention` (*camp, Configs, Delay_Dict=None*)

Wrapper function to create and return a DelayedIntervention intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – `emod_api.campaign` object with `schema_path` set.
- **Config** – Valid intervention config.
- **Delay_Dict** – Dictionary of 1 or 2 params that are the literal `Delay_Distribution`
- **but without the distribution, which is inferred. E.g.,**
(*parameters,*) –
- **"Delay_Period_Exponential" ({} – 5 }**

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new DelayedIntervention intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

`emod_api.interventions.common.HSB` (*camp, Event_Or_Config='Event', Config=None, Event='NoTrigger', Tendency=1.0, Single_Use=True, Name='HSB'*)

Wrapper function to create and return a HealthSeekingBehaviour intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – `emod_api.campaign` object with `schema_path` set.
- **Event_Or_Config** – “Event” or “Config”.
- **Config** – Complete, valid intervention configuration to be distributed.
- **Event** – Event/Trigger/Signal to be broadcast, alternative to an intervention.
- **Tendency** – Daily probability of ‘seeking care’ aka distributing payload intervention.
- **Single_Use** – One-and-done, or continuous?
- **Name** – Intervention Name. Useful if you want to provide uniqueness and not worry about
- **intervention management.** (*duplicate*) –

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new HSB intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

`emod_api.interventions.common.NLHTI` (*camp, Triggers, Interventions, Property_Restrictions=None, Demo-graphic_Coverage=1.0, Target_Age_Min=0, Target_Age_Max=45625, Target_Gender='All', Target_Residents_Only=1, Duration=- 1, Black-out_Event_Trigger='Blackout_Event_Trigger', Black-out_Period=0, Blackout_On_First_Occurrence=0, Disqualifying_Properties=None*)

Wrapper function to create and return a NodeLevelHealthTriggeredIntervention intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Triggers** – List of Triggers/Events/Signals
- **Interventions** – List of interventions to distribute when signal is heard.
- **Property_Restrictions** – Individual Properties that an agent must have to qualify for intervention.
- **Demographic_Coverage** – Percentage of individuals to receive intervention.
- **Target_Age_Min** – Minimum age (in years).
- **Target_Age_Max** – Maximum age (in years).
- **Target_Gender** – All, Male, or Female.
- **Target_Residents_Only** – Not used.
- **Duration** – How long this listen-and-distribute should last.
- **Blackout_Event_Trigger** – Not used.
- **Blackout_Period** – Not used.
- **Blackout_On_First_Occurrence** – Not used.
- **Disqualifying_Properties** – Not used.

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new NLHTI intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChanger (camp, Target_Property_Key,
                                                    Target_Property_Value,
                                                    New_Property_Value,
                                                    Daily_Probability=1.0, Maximum_Duration=1, Revert=False,
                                                    Intervention_Name="",
                                                    Event_Trigger_Distributed="",
                                                    Event_Trigger_Expired="")
```

Wrapper function to create and return a PropertyValueChanger intervention.

Parameters **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new PropertyValueChanger intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```
emod_api.interventions.common.ScheduledCampaignEvent (camp, Start_Day, Node-
                                                         set_Config=None, Number-
                                                         Repetitions=1,
                                                         Timesteps_Between_Repetitions=-
                                                         1,
                                                         Event_Name='Scheduled_Campaign_Event',
                                                         Property_Restrictions=None,
                                                         Demographic_Coverage=1.0,
                                                         Target_Age_Min=0, Target-
                                                         Age_Max=45625, Target-
                                                         Gender='All', Intervention-
                                                         List=None)
```

Wrapper function to create and return a ScheduledCampaignEvent intervention. The alternative to a ScheduledCampaignEvent is a TriggeredCampaignEvent.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Start_Day** – When to start.
- **Event_Name** – Name for overall campaign event, of not functional meaning.
- **Nodeset_Config** – Nodes to target with this intervention, return from utils.do_nodes().
- **Property_Restrictions** – Individual Properties a person must have to receive the intervention(s).
- **Number_Repetitions** – N/A
- **Timesteps_Between_Repetitions** – N/A
- **Demographic_Coverage** – Percentage of individuals to receive intervention.
- **Target_Age_Min** – Minimum age (in years).
- **Target_Age_Max** – Maximum age (in years).
- **Target_Gender** – All, Male, or Female.
- **Intervention_List** – List of 1 or more valid intervention dictionaries to be
- **together.** (*distributed*) –

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new ScheduledCampaignEvent intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```
emod_api.interventions.common.TriggeredCampaignEvent (camp, Start_Day, Event_Name,  
Triggers, Intervention_List,  
Nodeset_Config=None,  
Node_Property_Restrictions=None,  
Property_Restrictions=None,  
Number_Repetitions=1,  
Timesteps_Between_Repetitions=-  
1, Demo-  
graphic_Coverage=1.0,  
Target_Age_Min=0, Target-  
get_Age_Max=45625,  
Target_Gender='All', Tar-  
get_Residents_Only=1,  
Duration=- 1, Black-  
out_Event_Trigger='Blackout_Event_Trigger',  
Blackout_Period=0, Black-  
out_On_First_Occurrence=0,  
Disqualify-  
ing_Properties=None, De-  
lay=None)
```

Wrapper function to create and return a TriggeredCampaignEvent intervention. The alternative to a TriggeredCampaignEvent is a ScheduledCampaignEvent.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.

- **Start_Day** – When to start.
- **Event_Name** – Name for overall campaign event, of not functional meaning.
- **Nodeset_Config** – Nodes to target with this intervention, return from `utils.do_nodes()`.
- **Triggers** – List of triggers/events/signals to listen to in order to trigger distribution.
- **Intervention_List** – List of 1 or more valid intervention dictionaries to be
- **together.** (*distributed*) –
- **Node_Property_Restrictions** – N/A.
- **Property_Restrictions** – Individual Properties a person must have to receive the intervention(s).
- **Demographic_Coverage** – Percentage of individuals to receive intervention.
- **Target_Age_Min** – Minimum age (in years).
- **Target_Age_Max** – Maximum age (in years).
- **Target_Gender** – All, Male, or Female.
- **Target_Residents_Only** – Not used.
- **Duration** – How long this listen-and-distribute should last.
- **Blackout_Event_Trigger** – Not used.
- **Blackout_Period** – Not used.
- **Blackout_On_First_Occurrence** – Not used.
- **Disqualifying_Properties** – Not used.
- **delay** – Optional delay between trigger and actual distribution.

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new TriggeredCampaignEvent intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

```
emod_api.interventions.common.StandardDiagnostic(camp, Base_Sensitivity=1,
                                                Base_Specificity=1,
                                                Days_To_Diagnosis=0,
                                                Treatment_Fraction=1,
                                                Event_Or_Config='Config')
```

Wrapper function to create and return a StandardDiagnostic intervention.

Parameters

- **camp** – emod_api.campaign object with schema_path set.
- **Intervention_List** – List of 1 or more valid intervention dictionaries to be
- **together.** (*distributed*) –

Returns Schema-based smart dictionary representing a new MultiInterventionDistributor intervention ready to be added to a campaign.

Return type *ReadOnlyDict*

emod_api.interventions.import_pressure module

```
emod_api.interventions.import_pressure.new_intervention(timestep, durs=[], dips=[],  
                                                         nods=[])  
emod_api.interventions.import_pressure.new_intervention_as_file(timestep, file-  
                                                                name=None)
```

emod_api.interventions.node_multiplier module

```
emod_api.interventions.node_multiplier.new_intervention(camp, new_infectivity=1.0,  
                                                         profile='CONST',  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Create new NodeInfectivityModifying intervention.

Parameters

- **profile** – multiplier options include:
 - **CONST(ANT)**
 - * new_infectivity lasts forever (or until replaced).
 - **TRAP(EZOID)**
 - * rise_dur(ation)
 - * peak_dur(ation)
 - * fall_dur(ation)
 - **EXP(ONENTIAL) (not implemented yet)**
 - * rise duration
 - * rise rate
 - **SIN(USOIDAL) (not implemented yet)**
 - * period
- **do boxcar, specify 0 rise and fall durations (To) –**

Returns new NodeInfectivityMult intervention dictionary.

```
emod_api.interventions.node_multiplier.new_scheduled_event(camp, start_day=1,  
                                                            new_infectivity=1.0,  
                                                            profile='CONST',  
                                                            node_ids=None,  
                                                            recurring=True,  
                                                            **kwargs)
```

Create new NodeInfectivityModifying intervention as scheduled campaign event.

```
emod_api.interventions.node_multiplier.new_intervention_as_file(camp,  
                                                                timestep, file-  
                                                                name=None)
```

Create new NodeInfectivityModifying intervention as sole scheduled campaign event inside working campaign json file.

emod_api.interventions.outbreak module

`emod_api.interventions.outbreak.seed_by_coverage` (*campaign_builder*, *timestep*, *coverage=0.01*, *ignore_immunity=None*)

This simple function provides a very common piece of functionality to seed an infection. A future version will support targeted nodesets.

`emod_api.interventions.outbreak.new_intervention` (*campaign_builder*, *timestep*, *cases=1*)

Create EMOD-ready Outbreak intervention.

Parameters

- **timestep** (*float*) – timestep at which outbreak should occur.
- **cases** (*integer*) – new parameter that specifies maximum number of cases. May not be supported.

Returns event as dict (json)

Return type event (json)

`emod_api.interventions.outbreak.new_intervention_as_file` (*camp*, *timestep*, *cases=1*, *filename=None*)

emod_api.interventions.simple_vaccine module

`emod_api.interventions.simple_vaccine.new_intervention` (*timestep*, *v_type='Generic'*, *efficacy=1.0*, *sv_name='Vaccine'*, *waning_duration=100*, *d_a_d=None*, *e_i_r=None*)

This is mostly an example but also potentially useful. With this you get a Vaccine with working defaults but 2 configurables: type and efficacy. The duration is fixed at box. You of course must specify the timestep and you can add a vaccine name which is mostly useful if you're managing a duplicate policy.

`emod_api.interventions.simple_vaccine.new_intervention2` (*timestep*)

This version lets you invoke the function sans-parameters. You get the module-level params which you can set before calling this. This is designed to support a more data-oriented way of using this API, with everything like “a.b=c”, and avoid “churn” on the API itself (constantly changing function signature). TBD: Make sure that if this is called twice, we understand whether we have copies or references going on.

`emod_api.interventions.simple_vaccine.new_intervention_as_file` (*timestep*, *filename=None*)

emod_api.interventions.utils module

`emod_api.interventions.utils.do_nodes` (*schema_path*, *node_ids*)

Create and return a NodeSetConfig based on node_ids list.

`emod_api.interventions.utils.get_waning_from_params` (*schema_path*, *initial=1.0*, *box_duration=365*, *decay_rate=0*)

Get well configured waning structure. Default is 1-year full efficacy box. Note that an infinite decay rate (0 or even -1) is same as Box. Note that an infinite box duration (-1) is same as constant. Note that a zero box duration is same as Exponential.

emod_api.migration package**Subpackages****emod_api.migration.client package****Submodules****emod_api.migration.client.client module**

`emod_api.migration.client.client.run(input_file: pathlib.Path, parameters: dict) → None`

Run a client that tries to connect the url given in parameters. The client will do a Post operation with the parameters given in parameters.

Parameters

- **input_file** – Path to the demographics file.
- **parameters** – Dictionary containing the server url and the parameters for model calculation.

Submodules**emod_api.migration.migration module**

class `emod_api.migration.migration.Layer`

Bases: `dict`

The Layer object represents a mapping from source node (IDs) to destination node (IDs) for a particular age, gender, age+gender combination, or all users if no age or gender dependence. Users will not generally interact directly with Layer objects.

property DatavalueCount

Get (maximum) number of data values for any node in this layer

Returns Maximum number of data values for any node in this layer

property NodeCount

Get the number of (source) nodes with rates in this layer

Returns Number of (source) nodes with rates in this layer

class `emod_api.migration.migration.Migration`

Bases: `object`

Represents migration data in a mapping from source node (IDs) to destination node (IDs) with rates for each pairing.

Migration data may be age dependent, gender dependent, both, or the same for all ages and genders. A migration file (along with JSON metadata) can be loaded from the static method `Migration.from_file()` and inspected and/or modified. Migration objects can be started from scratch with `Migration()`, and populated with appropriate source-dest rate data and saved to a file with the `to_file()` method. Given `migration = Migration()`, syntax is as follows:

age and gender agnostic: `migration[source_id][dest_id]` age dependent: `migration[source_id:age]` # age should be ≥ 0 , ages $>$ last bucket value use last bucket value gender dependent: `migration[source_id:gender]` # gender

one of Migration.MALE or Migration.FEMALE age and gender dependent: migration[source_id:gender:age] #
gender one of Migration.MALE or Migration.FEMALE

EMOD/DTK format migration files (and associated metadata files) can be written with migration.to_file(<filename>). EMOD/DTK format migration files (with associated metadata files) can be read with migration.from_file(<filename>).

SAME_FOR_BOTH_GENDERS = 0

ONE_FOR_EACH_GENDER = 1

LINEAR_INTERPOLATION = 0

PIECEWISE_CONSTANT = 1

LOCAL = 1

AIR = 2

REGIONAL = 3

SEA = 4

FAMILY = 5

INTERVENTION = 6

IDREF_LEGACY = 'Legacy'

IDREF_GRUMP30ARCSEC = 'Gridded world grump30arcsec'

IDREF_GRUMP2PT5ARCMIN = 'Gridded world grump2.5arcmin'

IDREF_GRUMP1DEGREE = 'Gridded world grump1degree'

MALE = 0

FEMALE = 1

MAX_AGE = 125

property AgesYears

List of ages - ages < first value use first bucket, ages > last value use last bucket.

property Author

str: Author value for metadata for this migration datafile

property DatavalueCount

int: Maximum data value count for any layer in this migration datafile

property DateCreated

datetime: date/time stamp of this datafile

property GenderDataType

int: gender data type for this datafile - SAME_FOR_BOTH_GENDERS or ONE_FOR_EACH_GENDER

property IdReference

str: ID reference metadata value

property InterpolationType

int: interpolation type for this migration data file - LINEAR_INTERPOLATION or PIECEWISE_CONSTANT

property MigrationType

int: migration type for this migration data file - LOCAL | AIR | REGIONAL | SEA | FAMILY | INTERVENTION

property Nodes**property NodeCount**

int: maximum number of source nodes in any layer of this migration data file

get_node_offsets (*limit: int = 100*) → dict**property NodeOffsets**

dict: mapping from source node id to offset to destination and rate data in binary data

property Tool

str: tool metadata value

to_file (*binaryfile: pathlib.Path, metafile: pathlib.Path = None, value_limit: int = 100*)

Write current data to given file (and .json metadata file)

Parameters

- **binaryfile** (*Path*) – path to output file (metadata will be written to same path with “.json” appended)
- **metafile** (*Path*) – override standard metadata file naming
- **value_limit** (*int*) – limit on number of destination values to write for each source node (default = 100)

Returns path to binary file

Return type (*Path*)

`emod_api.migration.migration.from_file` (*binaryfile: pathlib.Path, metafile: pathlib.Path = None*)

Reads migration data file from given binary (and associated JSON metadata file)

Parameters

- **binaryfile** (*Path*) – path to binary file (metadata file is assumed to be at same location with “.json” suffix)
- **metafile** (*Path*) – use given metafile rather than inferring metafile name from the binary file name

Returns Migration object representing binary data in the given file.

`emod_api.migration.migration.examine_file` (*filename*)

`emod_api.migration.migration.from_params` (*demographics_file_path=None, pop=1000000.0, num_nodes=100, mig_factor=1.0, frac_rural=0.3, id_ref='from_params', migration_type=1*)

This function is for creating a migration file that goes with a (multinode) demographics file created from a few parameters, as opposed to one from real-world data. Note that the ‘demographics_file_path’ input param is not used at this time but in future will be exploited to ensure nodes, etc., match.

`emod_api.migration.migration.from_demog_and_param_gravity_webservice` (*demographics_file_path: str, params: str, id_ref: str, migration_type=1*)
→
`emod_api.migration.migration.`

Calls a webservice (running on a GPU) to calculate the migration patterns quickly.

Parameters

- **demographics_file_path** – Path to the demographics file.
- **params** – Path to the json file with parameters for gravity calculation and server url.
- **id_ref** – Metadata tag that needs to match corresponding value in demographics file.
- **migration_type** – Migration type.

Returns Migration object

```
emod_api.migration.migration.from_demog_and_param_gravity(demographics_file_path,
                                                         gravity_params, id_ref,
                                                         migration_type=1)
```

Create migration files from a gravity model and an input demographics file.

```
emod_api.migration.migration.to_csv(filename: pathlib.Path)
```

emod_api.schema package

Submodules

emod_api.schema.dtk_post_process_schema module

```
emod_api.schema.dtk_post_process_schema.recurser(in_json)
```

```
emod_api.schema.dtk_post_process_schema.application(schema_file)
```

emod_api.schema.get_schema module

```
emod_api.schema.get_schema.dtk_to_schema(path_to_binary, path_to_write_schema='schema.json')
```

Runs /path/to/Eradication –get-schema –schema-path=schema.json and then post-processes the schema into something more useful. Error cases handled: - schema.json file already exists in cwd; does not overwrite. Asks users to move and retry. - Specified binary fails to run to completion. - Specified binary fails to produce a schema.json

emod_api.serialization package

Submodules

emod_api.serialization.CensusAndModPop module

```
emod_api.serialization.CensusAndModPop.change_ser_pop(input_serpop_path,
                                                         mod_fn=None,
                                                         save_file_path=None)
```

This function loads a serialization population file, iterates over each person, calls a user-provided callback with each individuals, and saves the population as manipulated by the user.

The mod function can act at will on the population object. There are no checks.

The new file is saved to a name provided by user. Interactive if none provided to function.

Assuming a single node file for now.

emod_api.serialization.SerializedPopulation module

Class to load and manipulate a saved population.

class emod_api.serialization.SerializedPopulation.**SerializedPopulation** (*file: str*)

Bases: `object`

Opens the passed file and reads in all the nodes.

Parameters **file** – serialized population file

Examples

Create an instance of SerializedPopulation:

```
import emod_api.serialization.SerializedPopulation as SerPop
ser_pop = SerPop.SerializedPopulation('state-00001.dtk')
```

property nodes

All nodes.

Examples

Delete number_of_ind individuals from node 0:

```
node = ser_pop.nodes[0]
del node.individualHumans[0:number_of_ind]
```

Only keep individuals with a certain condition:

```
node.individualHumans = [ind for ind in node.individualHumans if keep_
→fct(ind)]
```

Change susceptibility of an individual:

```
print(node.individualHumans[0].susceptibility)
new_susceptibility = {"age": 101.01, "mod_acquire": 0}
node.individualHumans[0].susceptibility.update(new_susceptibility)
```

Copy individual[0] from node 0, change properties and add individual as new individual:

```
import copy
individual_properties={"m_age": 1234}
individual = copy.deepcopy(node.individualHumans[0])
individual["suid"] = ser_pop.get_next_individual_suid(0)
individual.update(individual_properties)
ser_pop.nodes[0].individualHumans.append(individual)
```

Infect an individual with an infection copied from another individual:

```
infection = node["individualHumans"][0]["infections"][0]
infection["suid"] = self.get_next_infection_suid()
node["individualHumans"][1]["infections"].append(infection)
node["individualHumans"][1].m_is_infected = True
```

flush()

Save all made changes to the node(s).

write(output_file: str = 'my_sp_file.dtk')

Write the population to a file.

Parameters **output_file** – output file

get_next_infection_suid()

Each infection needs a unique identifier, this function returns one.

get_next_individual_suid(node_id: int) → dict

Each individual needs a unique identifier, this function returns one.

Parameters **node_id** – The first parameter.

Returns The return value. True for success, False otherwise.

Examples

To get a unique id for an individual:

```
print(sp.get_next_individual_suid(0))
{'id': 2}
```

`emod_api.serialization.SerializedPopulation.find(name: str, handle, currentlevel='dtk.nodes')`

Recursively searches for a paramters that matches or is close to name and prints out where to find it in the file.

Parameters

- **name** – the paramter you are looking for e.g. “age”, “gender”.
- **handle** – some iterable data structure, can be a list of nodes, a node, list of individuals, etc currentlevel: just a string to print out where the found item is located e.g. “dtk.nodes” or “dtk.node.individuals”

Examples

What is the exact paramteter name used for the age of an individual?:

```
SerPop.find("age", node)
...
1998 Found in: dtk.nodes.individualHumans[999].m_age
1999 Found in: dtk.nodes.individualHumans[999].susceptibility.age
2000 Found in: dtk.nodes.m_vectorpopulations[0].EggQueues[0].age
2001 Found in: dtk.nodes.m_vectorpopulations[0].EggQueues[1].age
...
```

`emod_api.serialization.SerializedPopulation.get_parameters(handle, currentlevel='dtk.nodes')`

Return a set of all parameters in the serialized population file. Helpful to get an overview about what is in the serialized population file.

Parameters

- **handle** – some iterable data structure, can be a list of nodes, a node, list of individuals, etc

- **currentlevel** – just a string to print out where the found item is located e.g. “dtk.nodes” or “dtk.node.individuals”

Examples

Print all parameters in serialized population file:

```
for n in sorted(SerPop.get_parameters(node)) :  
    print (n)
```

emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport module

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.Uncompressed
```

Bases: `object`

```
classmethod compress (data)
```

```
classmethod uncompress (data)
```

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.EllZeeFour
```

Bases: `object`

```
classmethod compress (data)
```

```
classmethod uncompress (data)
```

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.Snappy
```

Bases: `object`

```
classmethod compress (data)
```

```
classmethod uncompress (data)
```

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.SerialObject (dictionary={})
```

Bases: `dict`

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.NullPtr
```

Bases: `emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.SerialObject`

emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools module

Support for three formats of serialized population files: 1. “Original version”: single payload chunk with simulation and all nodes, uncompressed or snappy or LZ4 2. “First chunked version”: multiple payload chunks, one for simulation and one each for nodes 3. “Second chunked version”: multiple payload chunks, simulation and node objects are “root” objects in each chunk 4. “Metadata update”: compressed: true/false + engine: NONE|LZ4|SNAPPY replaced with compression: NONE|LZ4|SNAPPY

```
emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.uncompress (data, engine)
```

```
emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.compress (data, engine)
```

```
class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkHeader (dictionary={'author': 'unknown',  
                                                                    'bytecount': 0, 'chunkcount':  
0, 'chunksizes': [], 'com-  
pressed': True, 'date': 'Thu Sep  
02 23:33:47 2021', 'engine':  
'LZ4', 'tool': 'dtkFileTools.py',  
'version': 1})
```



```

Bases: emod_api.serialization.dtkFileSupport.SerialObject

class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFile (header)
    Bases: object

    class Contents (parent)
        Bases: object

        append (item)

    class Objects (parent)
        Bases: object

        append (item)

    property header
    property compressed
    property compression
    property byte_count
    property chunk_count
    property chunk_sizes
    property author
    property date
    property tool
    property version
    property chunks
    property nodes

class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFileV1 (header=None, filename="", handle=None)
    Bases: emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFile

    property simulation

class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFileV2 (header=None, filename="", handle=None)
    Bases: emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFile

    class NodesV2 (parent)
        Bases: object

        property simulation

class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFileV3 (header=None, filename="", handle=None)
    Bases: emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFile

    class NodesV3 (parent)
        Bases: object

        property simulation

class emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFileV4 (header=None, filename="", handle=None)
    Bases: emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.DtkFileV3

emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.read (filename)

```

```
emod_api.serialization.dtkFileTools.write(dtk_file, filename)
```

emod_api.serialization.dtkFileUtility module

emod_api.spatialreports package

Submodules

emod_api.spatialreports.spatial module

emod-api spatial report module. Exposes SpatialReport and SpatialNode objects.

```
class emod_api.spatialreports.spatial.SpatialNode (node_id: int, data)
    Bases: object
```

Class representing a single node of a spatial report.

```
property id
    Node ID
```

```
property data
    Time series data for this node.
```

```
class emod_api.spatialreports.spatial.SpatialReport (filename: str = None, node_ids:
                                                    List[int] = None, data:
                                                    numpy.array = None, start:
                                                    int = 0, interval: int = 1)
```

Bases: *object*

Class for reading (and, optionally, writing) spatial reports in EMOD/DTK format. “Filtered” reports will have start > 0 and/or reporting interval > 1.

```
property data
    Returns full 2 dimensional NumPy array with report data. Shape is (#values, #nodes).
```

```
property node_ids
    Returns list of node IDs (integers) for nodes in the report.
```

```
property nodes
    Returns dictionary of SpatialNodes keyed on node ID.
```

```
property node_count
    Number of nodes in the report.
```

```
property time_steps
    Number of samples in the report.
```

```
property start
    Time step of first sample.
```

```
property interval
    Interval, in time steps, between samples.
```

```
write_file (filename: str)
    Save current nodes and timeseries data to given file.
```

emod_api.tabularoutput package

emod_api.weather package

Submodules

emod_api.weather.weather module

emod-api Weather module - Weather, Metadata, and WeatherNode objects along with IDREF and CLIMATE_UPDATE constants.

```
class emod_api.weather.weather.WeatherNode (node_id: int, data)
```

Bases: `object`

Represents information for a single node: ID and timeseries data.

property id

Node ID

property data

Time series data for this node.

```
class emod_api.weather.weather.Metadata (node_ids: List[int], datavalue_count: int, author:
                                          str = None, created: datetime.datetime = None, fre-
                                          quency: str = None, provenance: str = None, refer-
                                          ence: str = None)
```

Bases: `object`

Metadata:

- [DateCreated]
- [Author]
- [OriginalDataYears]
- [StartDayOfYear]
- [DataProvenance]
- IdReference
- NodeCount
- DatavalueCount
- UpdateResolution
- NodeOffsets

property author

Author of this file.

property creation_date

Creation date of this file.

property datavalue_count

Number of data values in each timeseries, should be > 0.

property id_reference

‘Schema’ for node IDs. Commonly *Legacy*, *Gridded world grump2.5arcmin*, and *Gridded world grump30arcsec*.

Legacy usually indicates a 0 or 1 based scheme with increasing ID numbers.

Gridded world grump2.5arcmin and *Gridded world grump30arcsec* encode latitude and longitude values in the node ID with the following formula:

```
latitude = ((nodeid - 1) & 0xFFFF) * resolution) - 90
longitude = ((nodeid >> 16) * resolution) - 180
# nodeid = 90967271 @ 2.5 arcmin resolution
# longitude = -122.1667, latitude = 47.5833
```

property `node_count`

property `node_ids`

property `provenance`

property `update_resolution`

property `nodes`

WeatherNodes offsets keyed by node id.

write_file (`filename: str`) → `None`

classmethod `from_file` (`filename: str`)

Read weather metadata file. Metadata keys required. DatavalueCount, UpdateResolution, and IdReference required in Metadata.

```
class emod_api.weather.weather.Weather (filename: str = None, node_ids: List[int] = None,  
                                         datavalue_count: int = None, author: str = None,  
                                         created: datetime.datetime = None, frequency: str  
                                         = None, provenance: str = None, reference: str =  
                                         None, data: numpy.array = None)
```

Bases: `object`

property `data`

Raw data as numpy array[node index, time step].

property `metadata`

property `author`

property `creation_date`

property `datavalue_count`
≥ 1

property `id_reference`

property `node_count`
≥ 1

property `node_ids`

property `provenance`

property `update_resolution`

property `nodes`

WeatherNodes indexed by node id.

write_file (`filename: str`) → `None`

Writes data to filename and metadata to filename.json.

classmethod `from_csv` (`filename: str, var_column: str = 'airtemp', id_column: str = 'node_id',`
 `step_column: str = 'step', author: str = None, provenance: str = None)`

Create weather from CSV file with specified variable column, node id column, and time step column.

Note:

- Column order in the CSV file is not significant, but columns names must match what is passed to this function.
- Because a CSV might hold air temperature (may be negative and well outside 0-1 values), relative humidity (must *_not_* be negative, must be in the interval [0-1]), or rainfall (must *_not_* be negative, likely > 1), this function does not validate incoming data.

3.1.2 Submodules

emod_api.campaign module

You use this simple campaign builder by importing it, adding valid events via “add”, and writing it out with “save”.

```
emod_api.campaign.reset()
```

```
emod_api.campaign.set_schema(schema_path_in)
```

Set the (path to) the schema file. And reset all campaign variables. This is essentially a “start_building_campaign” function. :param schema_path_in. The path to a schema.json.:

Returns N/A.

```
emod_api.campaign.add(event, name=None, first=False)
```

Add a complete campaign event to the campaign builder. The new event is assumed to be a Python dict, and a valid event. The new event is not validated here. Set the first flag to True if this is the first event in a campaign because it functions as an accumulator and in some situations like sweeps it might have been used recently.

```
emod_api.campaign.get_trigger_list()
```

```
emod_api.campaign.save(filename='campaign.json')
```

Save ‘camapign_dict’ as ‘filename’.

```
emod_api.campaign.get_adhocs()
```

```
emod_api.campaign.get_schema()
```

```
emod_api.campaign.get_recv_trigger(trigger, old=False)
```

Get the correct representation of a trigger (also called signal or even event) that is being listened to.

```
emod_api.campaign.get_send_trigger(trigger, old=False)
```

Get the correct representation of a trigger (also called signal or even event) that is being broadcast.

```
emod_api.campaign.get_event(event, old=False)
```

Basic placeholder functionality for now. This will map new ad-hoc events to GP_EVENTS and manage that ‘cache’ If event in built-ins, return event, else if in adhoc map, return mapped event, else add to adhoc_map and return mapped event.

emod_api.schema_to_class module

class emod_api.schema_to_class.ReadOnlyDict

Bases: `collections.OrderedDict`

set_schema (*schema*)

Add schema node.

to_file (*config_name='config.json'*)

Write 'clean' config file out to disk as json. Param: *config_name* (defaults to 'config.json')

finalize ()

Remove all params that are disabled by depends-on param being off and schema node.

emod_api.schema_to_class.**get_default_for_complex_type** (*schema, idmtype*)

This function used to be more involved and dumb but now it's a passthrough to `get_class_with_defaults`. If this approach proves robust, it can probably be deprecated. Depends a bit on completeness of schema.

emod_api.schema_to_class.**get_class_with_defaults** (*classname, schema_path=None*)

Returns the default config for a datatype in the schema.

GLOSSARY

The following terms describe both the features and functionality of the emod-api software, as well as information relevant to using emod-api.

asset collection The set of specific input files (such as input parameters, weather or migration data, or other configuration settings) required for running a simulation.

assets See asset collection.

builder TBD

experiment A collection of multiple simulations, typically sent to an HPC.

high-performance computing (HPC) The use of parallel processing for running advanced applications efficiently, reliably, and quickly.

task TBD

template TBD

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