Package: villager (via r-universe)

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Title A Framework for Designing and Running Agent Based Models
Version 2.0.0
Description This is a package for creating and running Agent Based Models (ABM). It provides a set of base classes with core functionality to allow bootstrapped models. For more intensive modeling, the supplied classes can be extended to fit researcher needs.
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Description

This is an object that represents a villager (agent).

Details

This class acts as an abstraction for handling villager-level logic. It can take a number of functions that run at each timestep. It also has an associated

Methods

```
as_table() Represents the current state of the agent as a tibble
get_age() Returns age in terms of years
get_gender()
get_days_sincelast_birth() Get the number of days since the agent last gave birth
initialize() Create a new agent
propagate() Runs every day
Create a new agent
```

Public fields

```
identifier A unique identifier that can be used to identify and find the agent first_name The agent's first name
last_name The agent's last name
age The agent's age
mother_id The identifier of the agent's mother
father_id The identifier of the agent's father
profession The agent's profession
partner The identifier of the agent's partner
gender The agent's gender
alive A boolean flag that represents whether the villager is alive or dead
children A list of children identifiers
health A percentage value of the agent's current health
```

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Methods

```
Public methods:
```

```
• agent$new()
  • agent$is_alive()
  • agent$get_days_since_last_birth()
  • agent$add_child()
  • agent$as_table()
  • agent$clone()
Method new(): Used to created new agent objects.
 Usage:
 agent$new(
   identifier = NA,
   first_name = NA,
   last_name = NA,
   age = 0,
   mother_id = NA,
    father_id = NA,
   partner = NA,
   children = vector(mode = "character"),
   gender = NA,
   profession = NA,
   alive = TRUE,
   health = 100
 )
 Arguments:
 identifier The agent's identifier
 first_name The agent's first name
 last_name The agent's last name
 age The age of the agent
 mother_id The identifier of the agent's mother
 father_id The identifier of the agent' father
 partner The identifier of the agent's partner
 children An ordered list of of the children from this agent
 gender The gender of the agent
 profession The agent's profession
 alive Boolean whether the agent is alive or not
 health A percentage value of the agent's current health
 Returns: A new agent object A function that returns true or false whether the villager dies This
 is run each day
Method is_alive():
 Usage:
 agent$is_alive()
```

Returns: A boolean whether the agent is alive (true for yes) Gets the number of days from the last birth. This is also the age of the most recently born agent

```
Method get_days_since_last_birth():
    Usage:
    agent$get_days_since_last_birth()
```

Returns: The number of days since last birth Connects a child to the agent. This method ensures that the 'children' vector is ordered.

```
Method add_child():
```

Usage:

agent\$add_child(child)

Arguments:

child The agent object representing the child

Returns: None Returns a data.frame representation of the agent

Method as_table(): I hope there's a more scalable way to do this in R; Adding every new attribute to this function isn't practical

```
Usage:
agent$as_table()
```

Details: The village_state holds a copy of all of the villagers at each timestep; this method is used to turn the agent properties into the object inserted in the village_state.

Returns: A data frame representation of the agent

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

```
Usage:
agent$clone(deep = FALSE)
Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

agent_manager

agent Manager

Description

A class that abstracts the management of aggregations of agent classes. Each village should have an instance of a agent_manager to interface the agents inside.

Methods

```
add_agent() Adds a single agent to the manager.

get_average_age() Returns the average age, in years, of all the agents.

get_living_agents() Gets a list of all the agents that are currently alive.

get_states() Returns a data.frame consisting of all of the managed agents.

get_agent() Retrieves a particular agent from the manager.

get_agent_index() Retrieves the index of a agent.

initialize() Creates a new manager instance.

load() Loads a csv file defining a population of agents and places them in the manager.

remove_agent() Removes a agent from the manager

Creates a new agent manager instance.
```

Public fields

agents A list of agents objects that the agent manager manages.

agent_class A class describing agents. This is usually the default villager supplied 'agent' class

Methods

Public methods:

```
• agent_manager$new()
  • agent_manager$get_agent()
  • agent_manager$get_living_agents()
  • agent_manager$add_agent()
  • agent_manager$remove_agent()
  • agent_manager$get_states()
  • agent_manager$get_agent_index()
  • agent_manager$connect_agents()
  • agent_manager$get_living_population()
  • agent_manager$get_average_age()
  • agent_manager$add_children()
  • agent_manager$load()
  • agent_manager$clone()
Method new():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$new(agent_class = villager::agent)
 agent_class The class that's being used to represent agents being managed Given the identifier
```

Method get_agent(): Return the R6 instance of a agent with identifier 'agent_identifier'.

of a agent, sort through all of the managed agents and return it if it exists.

```
Usage:
 agent_manager$get_agent(agent_identifier)
 Arguments:
 agent_identifier The identifier of the requested agent.
 Returns: An R6 agent object Returns a list of all the agents that are currently alive.
Method get_living_agents():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$get_living_agents()
 Returns: A list of living agents Adds a agent to the manager.
Method add_agent():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$add_agent(...)
 Arguments:
 ... One or more agents
 Returns: None Removes a agent from the manager
Method remove_agent():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$remove_agent(agent_identifier)
 Arguments:
 agent_identifier The identifier of the agent being removed
 Returns: None Returns a data.frame of agents
Method get_states():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$get_states()
 Details: Each row of the data.frame represents a agent object
 Returns: A single data frame of all agents Returns the index of a agent in the internal agent list
Method get_agent_index():
 agent_manager$get_agent_index(agent_identifier)
 Arguments:
 agent_identifier The identifier of the agent being located
 Returns: The index in the list, or R's default return value Connects two agents together as mates
Method connect_agents():
 Usage:
 agent_manager$connect_agents(agent_a, agent_b)
```

```
Arguments:
```

agent_a A agent that will be connected to agent_b

agent_b A agent that will be connected to agent_a Returns the total number of agents that are alive

Method get_living_population():

```
Usage:
```

```
agent_manager$get_living_population()
```

Returns: The number of living agents Returns the average age, in years, of all of the agents

Method get_average_age():

```
Usage:
```

```
agent_manager$get_average_age()
```

Details: This is an *example* of the kind of logic that the manager might handle. In this case, the manager is performing calculations about its aggregation (agents). Note that the 364 days needs to work better

Returns: The average age in years Takes all of the agents in the manager and reconstructs the children

Method add_children():

Usage:

```
agent_manager$add_children()
```

Details: This is typically called when loading agents from disk for the first time. When children are created during the simulation, the family connections are made through the agent class and added to the manager via add_agent.

Returns: None Loads agents from disk.

Method load():

```
Usage:
```

```
agent_manager$load(file_name)
```

Arguments:

file_name The location of the file holding the agents.

Details: Populates the agent manager with a set of agents defined in a csv file.

Returns: None

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

```
Usage:
```

```
agent_manager$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

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data_writer

Data Writer

Description

A class responsible for the simulation data to disk.

Details

This class can be subclasses to provide advanced data writing to other data sources. This should also be subclassed if the agent and resource classes are subclasses, to write any additional fields to the data source.

Methods

write() Writes the agent and resources to disk.

Create a new data writer.

Public fields

```
results_directory The folder where the simulation results are written to agent_filename The location where the agents are written to resource_filename The location where the resources are written to
```

Methods

Public methods:

- data_writer\$new()data_writer\$write()data_writer\$clone()
- **Method** new(): Creates a new data writer object that has optional paths for data files.

```
Usage:
data wr
```

```
data_writer$new(
  results_directory = "results",
  agent_filename = "agents.csv",
  resource_filename = "resources.csv"
)

Arguments:
results_directory The directory where the results file is written to
agent_filename The name of the file for the agent data
resource_filename The name of the file for the resource data

Returns: A new agent object Writes a village's state to disk.
```

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```
Method write(): Takes a state an the name of a village and writes the agents and resources to disk
```

Usage:

data_writer\$write(state, village_name)

Arguments:

state The village's village_state that's being written

village_name The name of the village. This is used to create the data directory

Returns: None

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

data_writer\$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

model_data

Model Data

Description

R6 Class representing data that's external from resources and agents It contains a single variable, 'events' for when the data holds a list of events

Public fields

events Any events that need to be tracked

Methods

Public methods:

- model_data\$new()
- model_data\$clone()

Method new(): Creates a new model_data object

Usage:

model_data\$new()

Returns: A new model data object

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

model_data\$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

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resource

Resource

Description

This is an object that represents a single resource.

Methods

```
initialize() Create a new resource
as_table() Represents the current state of the resource as a tibble
Creates a new resource.
```

Public fields

```
name The name of the resource quantity The quantity of the resource that exists
```

Methods

Public methods:

```
resource$new()resource$as_table()resource$clone()
```

```
Method new(): Creates a new resource object
```

```
Usage:
resource$new(name = NA, quantity = 0)
Arguments:
name The name of the resource
quantity The quantity present Returns a data.frame representation of the resource
```

```
Method as_table():
```

```
Usage:
resource$as_table()
```

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

```
Usage:
resource$clone(deep = FALSE)
Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

Returns: A data.frame of resources

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resource_manager

Resource Manager

Description

This object manages all of the resources in a village.

Methods

```
initialize() Creates a new manager
get_resources() Gets all of the resources that the manager has
get_resource() Retrieves a resource from the manager
add_resource() Adds a resource to the manager
remove_resource() Removes a resource from the manager
get_resource_index() Retrieves the index of the resource
get_states() Returns a list of states
load() Loads a csv file of resources and adds them to the manager.
```

Public fields

resources A list of resource objects

resource_class The class used to represent resources Creates a new , empty, resource manager for a village.

Methods

Public methods:

- resource_manager\$new()
- resource_manager\$get_resources()
- resource_manager\$get_resource()
- resource_manager\$add_resource()
- resource_manager\$remove_resource()
- resource_manager\$get_resource_index()
- resource_manager\$get_states()
- resource_manager\$load()
- resource_manager\$clone()

Method new(): Get a new instance of a resource_manager

Usage:

```
resource_manager$new(resource_class = villager::resource)
```

Arguments:

resource_class The class being used to describe the resources being managed Gets all of the managed resources

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```
Method get_resources():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$get_resources()
 Returns: A list of resources Gets a resource given a resource name
Method get_resource():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$get_resource(name)
 Arguments:
 name The name of the requested resource
 Returns: A resource object Adds a resource to the manager.
Method add_resource():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$add_resource(...)
 Arguments:
 ... The resources to add
 Returns: None Removes a resource from the manager
Method remove_resource():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$remove_resource(name)
 Arguments:
 name The name of the resource being removed
 Returns: None Returns the index of a resource in the internal resource list
Method get_resource_index():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$get_resource_index(name)
 Arguments:
 name The name of the resource being located
 Returns: The index in the list, or R's default return value Returns a data.frame where each row
 is a resource.
Method get_states():
 Usage:
 resource_manager$get_states()
 Details: Subclasses should not have to override this method because it takes all member vari-
 ables into account
 Returns: A single data.frame Loads a csv file of resources into the manager
Method load():
```

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```
Usage:
    resource_manager$load(file_name)
Arguments:
    file_name The path to the csv file
    Returns: None

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.
    Usage:
    resource_manager$clone(deep = FALSE)
    Arguments:
    deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

simulation

simulation

Description

Advances one or more villages through time

Methods

```
run_model() Runs the simulation
Creates a new Simulation instance
```

Public fields

length The total number of time steps that the simulation runs for villages A list of villages that the simulator will run writer An instance of a data_writer class for writing village data to disk

Methods

Public methods:

- simulation\$new()
- simulation\$run_model()
- simulation\$clone()

Method new(): Creates a new simulation object to control the experiment

```
Usage:
```

```
simulation$new(length, villages, writer = villager::data_writer$new())
```

Arguments:

length The number of steps the simulation takes villages A list of villages that will be simulated

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writer The data writer to be used with the villages Runs the simulation

```
Method run_model():
    Usage:
    simulation$run_model()
    Returns: None

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.
    Usage:
    simulation$clone(deep = FALSE)
    Arguments:
```

village

Village

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Description

This is an object that represents the state of a village at a particular time.

Details

This class acts as a type of record that holds the values of the different village variables. This class can be subclassed to include more variables that aren't present.

Methods

```
initialize() Creates a new village
propagate() Advances the village a single time step
set_initial_state() Initializes the initial state of the village
```

Public fields

```
name An optional name for the village
initial_condition A function that sets the initial state of the village
current_state The village's current state
previous_state The village's previous state
models A list of functions or a single function that should be run at each timestep
model_data Optional data that models may need
agent_mgr The manager that handles all of the agents
resource_mgr The manager that handles all of the resources Initializes a village
```

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Methods

```
Public methods:
```

```
village$new()village$propagate()village$set_initial_state()village$clone()
```

Method new(): This method is meant to set the variables that are needed for a village to propagate through time.

```
Usage:
 village$new(
   name,
   initial_condition,
   models = list(),
    agent_class = villager::agent,
    resource_class = villager::resource
 )
 Arguments:
 name An optional name for the village
 initial_condition A function that gets called on the first time step
 models A list of functions or a single function that should be run at each time step
 agent_class The class that's being used to represent agents
 resource_class The class being used to describe the resources Propagates the village a single
     time step
Method propagate():
 Usage:
 village$propagate(current_step, village_mgr)
 current_step The current time step
 Details: This method is used to advance the village a single time step. It should NOT be used
```

Details: This method is used to advance the village a single time step. It should NOT be used to set initial conditions. See the set_initial_state method.

Returns: None Runs the user defined function that sets the initial state of the village

```
Method set_initial_state(): Runs the initial condition model
    Usage:
    village$set_initial_state()

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.
    Usage:
    village$clone(deep = FALSE)
    Arguments:
    deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

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village_manager

Village Manager

Description

This object manages all of the villages. It acts as an interface to them

Methods

```
initialize() Creates a new manager
get_villages() Gets all of the villages that the manager has
get_village() Retrieves a specific village from the manager, by name
add_village() Adds a village to the manager
```

Public fields

villages A list of village objects Creates a new, village manager

Methods

Public methods:

```
village_manager$new()village_manager$get_villages()village_manager$get_village()village_manager$add_resource()
```

• village_manager\$clone()

Method new(): Get a new instance of a village_manager Gets all of the managed villages

```
Usage:
```

```
village_manager$new(villages)
```

Method get_villages():

```
Usage:
```

village_manager\$get_villages()

Returns: A list of resources Gets a village given a village name

Method get_village():

```
Usage:
```

village_manager\$get_village(name)

Arguments:

name The name of the requested village

Returns: A village object Adds a village to the manager.

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```
Method add_resource():
    Usage:
    village_manager$add_resource(...)
    Arguments:
    ... The villages to add
    Returns: None

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.
    Usage:
    village_manager$clone(deep = FALSE)
    Arguments:
    deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

village_state

village_state

Description

This is an object that represents the state of a village at a particular time.

Details

This class acts as a type of record that holds the values of the different village variables. This class can be subclassed to include more variables that aren't present.

Methods

Creates a new State

Public fields

```
step The time step that the state is relevant to agent_states A list of agent states resource_states A list of resource states
```

Methods

Public methods:

- village_state\$new()
- village_state\$clone()

Method new(): Initializes all of the properties in the state to the ones passed in. This should be called by subclasses during initialization.

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```
Usage:
 village_state$new(
   step = 0,
   agent_states = vector(),
   resource_states = vector()
 )
 Arguments:
 step The time step that the state is relevant to
 agent_states A vector of tibbles representing the states of the agents
 resource_states A vector of tibbles representing the states of the resources
 Details: When adding a new property, make sure to add it to the tibble representation.
Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.
```

```
Usage:
village_state$clone(deep = FALSE)
Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

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