

Package: argo (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Accurate Estimation of Influenza Epidemics using Google Search Data

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Description Augmented Regression with General Online data (ARGO) for accurate estimation of influenza epidemics in United States on national level, regional level and state level. It replicates the method introduced in paper Yang, S., Santillana, M. and Kou, S.C. (2015) <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>; Ning, S., Yang, S. and Kou, S.C. (2019) <doi:10.1038/s41598-019-41559-6>; Yang, S., Ning, S. and Kou, S.C. (2021) <doi:10.1038/s41598-021-83084-5>.

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Imports xts, glmnet, zoo, XML, xtable, Matrix, boot

Suggests testthat

Encoding UTF-8

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argo	<i>Construct ARGO object</i>
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Description

Wrapper for ARGO. The real work horse is glmnet package and/or linear model.

Usage

```
argo(
  data,
  exogen = xts::xts(NULL),
  N_lag = 1:52,
  N_training = 104,
  alpha = 1,
  use_all_previous = FALSE,
  mc.cores = 1,
  schedule = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	response variable as xts, last element can be NA. If the response is later revised, it should be an xts that resembles upper triangular square matrix, with each column being the data available as of date of column name
<code>exogen</code>	exogenous predictors, default is NULL
<code>N_lag</code>	vector of the AR model lags used, if NULL then no AR lags will be used
<code>N_training</code>	number of training points, if <code>use_all_previous</code> is true, this is the least number of training points required
<code>alpha</code>	penalty between lasso and ridge, <code>alpha=1</code> represents lasso, <code>alpha=0</code> represents ridge, <code>alpha=NA</code> represents no penalty
<code>use_all_previous</code>	boolean variable indicating whether to use "all available data" (when TRUE) or "a sliding window" (when FALSE) for training
<code>mc.cores</code>	number of cores to compute argo in parallel
<code>schedule</code>	list to specify prediction schedule. Default to have <code>y_gap</code> as 1, and forecast as 0, i.e., nowcasting with past week ILI available from CDC.

Details

This function takes the time series and exogenous variables (optional) as input, and produces out-of-sample prediction for each time point.

Value

A list of following named objects

- `pred` An xts object with the same index as input, which contains historical nowcast estimation
- `coef` A matrix contains historical coefficient values of the predictors.
- `parm` Parameter values passed to argo function.
- `penalfac` the value of lambda ratio selected by cross-validation, NULL if `lamid` is NULL or has only one level.
- `penalregion` the lambda ratios that has a cross validation error within one standard error of minimum cross validation error

References

Yang, S., Santillana, M., & Kou, S. C. (2015). Accurate estimation of influenza epidemics using Google search data via ARGO. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>.

Examples

```
GFT_xts <- xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(180), ncol=1)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (180:1))
randomx <- xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(180*100), ncol=100)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (180:1))

argo_result1 <- argo(GFT_xts)
argo_result2 <- argo(GFT_xts, exogen = randomx)
```

argo2

ARGO second step

Description

Wrapper for ARGO second step. Best linear predictor / Bayesian posterior

Usage

```
argo2(truth, argo1.p, argo.nat.p)
```

Arguments

truth	prediction target
argo1.p	argo first step prediction
argo.nat.p	argo national level prediction

References

Shaoyang Ning, Shihao Yang, S. C. Kou. Accurate Regional Influenza Epidemics Tracking Using Internet Search Data. Scientific Reports

Examples

```
truth <- xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(180*10), ncol=10)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (180:1))
argo1.p <- xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(180*10), ncol=10)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (180:1))
argo.nat.p <- xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(180*10), ncol=10)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (180:1))
argo2result <- argo2(truth, argo1.p, argo.nat.p)
```

argo2_main*main function for argo2*

Description

main function that reproduce the results in ARGO2 paper

Usage

```
argo2_main(
  gt.folder,
  ili.folder,
  population.file,
  gft.file,
  save.folder = NULL
)
```

Arguments

gt.folder	folder with Google Trends files, which should be thousands of csv file such as "US-MA_fever cough.csv" or "US-NY_cold or flu.csv"
ili.folder	folder with ILINet data files: "ILINet_nat.csv" and "ILINet_regional.csv"
population.file	file path to population csv file
gft.file	file path to Google Flu Trends csv file
save.folder	output folder to save graphics. If NULL then do not output graphics.

References

Shaoyang Ning, Shihao Yang, S. C. Kou. Accurate Regional Influenza Epidemics Tracking Using Internet Search Data. Scientific Reports

Examples

```
## Not run:
download.file("https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/syang/files/gt2016-10-24.zip",
file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"))
unzip(file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"), exdir = tempdir())
gt.folder <- file.path(tempdir(), "2016-10-19")
argox_main(
  gt.folder=gt.folder,
  ili.folder=system.file("regiondata", "ili20161121", package = "argox"),
  population.file=system.file("regiondata", "Population.csv", package = "argox"),
  gft.file=system.file("regiondata", "GFT.txt", package = "argox")
)

## End(Not run)
```

argox_main

main function for argox

Description

Main function that reproduce the results in ARGOX paper. The datasets are available at Harvard Dataverse <doi:10.7910/DVN/2IVDGK>.

Usage

```
argox_main(
  gt.folder,
  ili.folder,
  population.file,
  gft.file,
  mix,
```

```

    save.folder = NULL,
    NCORES = 8
)

```

Arguments

gt.folder	folder with Google Trends files, which should be thousands of csv file such as "US-MA_fever cough.csv" or "US-NY_cold or flu.csv"
ili.folder	folder with ILINet data files: "ILINet_nat.csv" and "ILINet_regional.csv"
population.file	file path to population csv file
gft.file	file path to Google Flu Trends csv file
mix	the weighted average mixing of raw state-level Google Trends data. Set to be 0 for stand-alone model. Set to be 1/3 for spatial-pooling model.
save.folder	output folder to save graphics. If NULL then do not output graphics.
NCORES	number of parallel cpu cores to be used.

References

Yang, S., Ning, S. & Kou, S.C. Use Internet search data to accurately track state level influenza epidemics. *Sci Rep* 11, 4023 (2021)

argo_main	<i>main function for argo</i>
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Description

main function that reproduce the results in ARGO paper

Usage

```
argo_main(save.folder = NULL)
```

Arguments

save.folder	output folder to save graphics. If NULL then do not output graphics.
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Examples

```
argo_main()
```

bootstrap_relative_efficiency
bootstrap relative efficiency confidence interval

Description

This function is used to reproduce the ARGO bootstrap confidence interval

Usage

```
bootstrap_relative_efficiency(  
  pred_data,  
  model_good,  
  model_bench,  
  l = 50,  
  N = 10000,  
  truth = "CDC.data",  
  sim = "geom",  
  conf = 0.95,  
  type = c("mse", "mape", "mae", "mspe", "rmse", "rmspe")  
)
```

Arguments

pred_data	A matrix that contains the truth vector and the predictions. It can be data.frame or xts object
model_good	The model to evaluate, must be in the column names of pred_data
model_bench	The model to compare to, must be in the column names of pred_data
l	stationary bootstrap mean block length
N	number of bootstrap samples
truth	the column name of the truth
sim	simulation method, pass to boot::tsboot
conf	confidence level
type	Must be one of "mse" (mean square error), "mape" (mean absolute percentage error), or "mae" (mean absolute error)

Value

A vector of point estimate and corresponding bootstrap confidence interval

Examples

```
GFT_xts = xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=5)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (200:1))
names(GFT_xts) <- paste0("col", 1:ncol(GFT_xts))
names(GFT_xts)[1] <- "CDC.data"
bootstrap_relative_efficiency(
  pred_data = GFT_xts,
  model_good = "col2",
  model_bench = "col3",
  truth="CDC.data",
  N = 100
)
```

boot_re

*wrapper for bootstrap relative efficiency confidence interval***Description**

This function is used to wrap the `bootstrap_relative_efficiency`, taking vectorized arguments.

Usage

```
boot_re(
  pred_data,
  period.all,
  model_good,
  bench.all,
  type,
  truth = "CDC.data",
  l = 50,
  N = 10000,
  sim = "geom",
  conf = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

pred_data	A matrix that contains the truth vector and the predictions. It can be data.frame or xts object
period.all	vector of the periods to evaluate relative efficiency
model_good	The model to evaluate, must be in the column names of pred_data
bench.all	vector of the models to compare to, must be in the column names of pred_data
type	Must be one of "mse" (mean square error), "mape" (mean absolute percentage error), or "mae" (mean absolute error)
truth	the column name of the truth
l	stationary bootstrap mean block length

N	number of bootstrap samples
sim	simulation method, pass to boot::tsboot
conf	confidence level

Value

A vector of point estimate and corresponding bootstrap confidence interval

Examples

```
GFT_xts = xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(500), ncol=5)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (100:1))
names(GFT_xts) <- paste0("col", 1:ncol(GFT_xts))
names(GFT_xts)[1] <- "CDC.data"
```

```
boot_re(
  pred_data = GFT_xts,
  period.all = c(paste0(zoo::index(GFT_xts)[1], "/", zoo::index(GFT_xts)[50]),
                 paste0(zoo::index(GFT_xts)[51], "/", zoo::index(GFT_xts)[100])),
  model_good = "col2",
  bench.all = c("col3", "col4"),
  type = "mse",
  truth="CDC.data",
  l = 5,
  N = 20
)
```

gt.parser.pub.api

Parsing each Google Trends file downloaded from Google Trends API

Description

Parsing each Google Trends file downloaded from Google Trends API

Usage

```
gt.parser.pub.api(gt.folder, f)
```

Arguments

gt.folder	folder that contains Google Trends file
f	filename for Google Trends file

gt.parser.pub.web	<i>Parsing each Google Trends file downloaded from website</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Parsing each Google Trends file downloaded from website

Usage

```
gt.parser.pub.web(gt.folder, f)
```

Arguments

gt.folder	folder that contains Google Trends file
f	filename for Google Trends file

heatmap_argo	<i>Heatmap plot of ARGO coefficients applied on CDC's ILI data</i>
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Description

Heatmap plot of ARGO coefficients applied on CDC's ILI data

Usage

```
heatmap_argo(argo_coef, lim = 0.1, na.grey = TRUE, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

argo_coef	The coefficient matrix
lim	the limit to truncate for large coefficients for better presentation
na.grey	whether to plot grey for NA values
scale	margin scale

Value

a graph on the default plot window

Examples

```
cor_coef <- matrix(runif(100, -1, 1), ncol=10)
colnames(cor_coef) <- as.character(Sys.Date() - 10:1)
rownames(cor_coef) <- paste0("row", 1:10)
pdf(file.path(tempdir(), "heatmap_argo.pdf"), height=11,width=12)
heatmap_argo(cor_coef)
dev.off()
```

heatmap_cor	<i>Heatmap plot of correlation matrix</i>
-------------	---

Description

Heatmap plot of correlation matrix

Usage

```
heatmap_cor(cor_heat, lim = 1)
```

Arguments

cor_heat	The coefficient matrix to draw heatmap
lim	the limit to truncate for large coefficients for better presentation

Value

a graph on the default plot window

Examples

```
cor_coef <- matrix(runif(100, -1, 1), ncol=10)
colnames(cor_coef) <- paste0("col", 1:10)
rownames(cor_coef) <- paste0("row", 1:10)
heatmap_cor(cor_coef)
```

load_data	<i>Parsing of raw data</i>
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Description

Data related to the PNAS paper. Accessed on Nov 14, 2015.

Usage

```
load_data(type = "extdata", ili.weighted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

type	the type of the data to be loaded. If type=="extdata" it loads the data to reproduce the PNAS paper, and if type=="athdata" it loads the data to reproduce the CID(?) paper.
ili.weighted	logical indicator to specify whether to load weighted ILI or not, if FALSE un-weighted ILI is loaded.

Details

Parse and load CDC's ILI data, Google Flu Trend data, Google Correlate data trained with ILI as of 2010, Google Correlate data trained with ILI as of 2009, Google Trend data with search terms identified from Google Correlate (2010 version).

Each week ends on the Saturday indicated in the xts object

Google Correlate data is standardized by Google, and we rescale it to 0 – 100 during parsing. Google Trends data is in the scale of 0 – 100.

Value

A list of following named xts objects if type=="extdata"

- GC10 Google Correlate trained with ILI available as of 2010. Google Correlate has been deprecated by Google as of Dec 2019 and is no longer publicly available.
- GC09 Google Correlate trained with ILI available as of 2009.
- GT Google Trends data for search queries identified using Google Correlate. Not directly available online, you have to manually input query terms at <https://trends.google.com/trends/>
- CDC CDC's ILI dataset. Available online at <https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>
- GFT Google Flu Trend (historical predictions).

A list of following named xts objects if type=="athdata"

- GT Google Trends data for search queries identified. Not directly available online, you have to manually input query terms at <https://trends.google.com/trends/>
- CDC CDC's ILI dataset. Available online at <https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>
- ili_idx the indexing information that includes the week number and year number, the date of ending Saturday, and the season number Available online at <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>
- ATH Athenahealth data that includes the proportion of "Flu Visit", "ILI Visit", and "Unspecified Viral or ILI Visit" compared to total number of visit to the Athenahealth partner healthcare providers.
- ili_unrevised Historical unrevised ILI activity level. The unrevised ILI published on week ZZ of season XXXX-YYYY is available at www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/weeklyarchivesXXXX-YYYY/data/senAllregt07.html or .htm. For example, original ILI report for week 7 of season 2015-2016 is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2015-2016/data/senAllregt07.html>, and original ILI report for week 50 of season 2012-2013 is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2012-2013/data/senAllregt50.htm>

References

Yang, S., Santillana, M., & Kou, S. C. (2015). Accurate estimation of influenza epidemics using Google search data via ARGO. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>.

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "correlate-Influenza_like_Illness_h1n1_CDC_.csv", package = "argo")
system.file("extdata", "correlate-Influenza_like_Illness_CDC_.csv", package = "argo")
system.file("extdata", "GFT.csv", package = "argo")
system.file("extdata", "ILINet.csv", package = "argo")
load_data()
```

load_reg_data

Parsing of raw data for regional ILI estimation

Description

Parsing of raw data for regional ILI estimation

Usage

```
load_reg_data(
  gt.folder,
  ili.folder,
  population.file,
  gft.file,
  gt.parser = gt.parser.pub.web
)
```

Arguments

gt.folder	folder with all Google Trends data
ili.folder	folder with all ILI data
population.file	csv file path with state population data
gft.file	csv file path for Google Flu Trends
gt.parser	Google Trends data parser function, could be 'gt.parser.pub.web' or 'gt.parser.pub.api'

References

Shaoyang Ning, Shihao Yang, S. C. Kou. Accurate Regional Influenza Epidemics Tracking Using Internet Search Data. Scientific Reports

Examples

```
download.file("https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/syang/files/gt2016-10-24.zip",
file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"))
unzip(file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"), exdir = tempdir())
gt.folder <- file.path(tempdir(), "2016-10-19")

data_parsed <- load_reg_data(
```

```
gt.folder=gt.folder,  
ili.folder=system.file("regiondata", "ili20161121", package = "argo"),  
population.file=system.file("regiondata", "Population.csv", package = "argo"),  
gft.file=system.file("regiondata", "GFT.txt", package = "argo")  
)
```

logit	<i>logit function</i>
-------	-----------------------

Description

logit function

Usage

```
logit(x)
```

Arguments

x numeric value for logit transformation

Examples

```
logit(0.5)
```

logit_inv	<i>inverse logit function</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

inverse logit function

Usage

```
logit_inv(x)
```

Arguments

x numeric value for inverse logit transformation

Examples

```
logit_inv(0)
```

parse_gt_weekly *Parsing of Google Trends data*

Description

Parsing of Google Trends data

Usage

```
parse_gt_weekly(folder)
```

Arguments

folder folder with weekly Google Trends file

References

Yang, S., Santillana, M., & Kou, S. C. (2015). Accurate estimation of influenza epidemics using Google search data via ARGO. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>.

Examples

```
download.file("https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/syang/files/gt2016-10-24.zip",
file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"))
unzip(file.path(tempdir(), "gt2016-10-24.zip"), exdir = tempdir())
gt.folder <- file.path(tempdir(), "2016-10-19")
parsed_data <- parse_gt_weekly(gt.folder)
```

parse_unrevised_ili *Parsing of unrevised ili from online source*

Description

Parsing of unrevised ili from online source

Usage

```
parse_unrevised_ili(type = "extdata", ili.weighted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

type the type of data folder to parse
ili.weighted indicator to use weighted ILI or not

References

Yang, S., Santillana, M., & Kou, S. C. (2015). Accurate estimation of influenza epidemics using Google search data via ARGO. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>.

Examples

```
parse_unrevised_ili()
```

plot_argo

Time series plot of ARGO applied on CDC's ILI data

Description

This function is used to reproduce the ARGO plot.

Usage

```
plot_argo(GFT_xts, GC_GT_cut_date, model_names, legend_names, zoom_periods)
```

Arguments

GFT_xts	dataframe with all predicted values
GC_GT_cut_date	cutting date for switching datasets
model_names	name of predicting models
legend_names	legend for predicting models
zoom_periods	vector of periods to zoom into

Value

a graph on the default plot window

Examples

```
GFT_xts = xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=5)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (200:1))
names(GFT_xts) <- paste0("col", 1:ncol(GFT_xts))
names(GFT_xts)[1] <- "CDC.data"
zoom_periods = c()
for (i in 0:5){
  zoom_periods = c(
    zoom_periods,
    paste0(zoo::index(GFT_xts)[i*30+1], "/", zoo::index(GFT_xts)[i*30+30])
  )
}
plot_argo(
```



```

GFT_xts = GFT_xts,
GC_GT_cut_date = zoo::index(GFT_xts)[50],
model_names = colnames(GFT_xts)[-1],
legend_names = paste0(colnames(GFT_xts)[-1], "legend"),
zoom_periods = zoom_periods
)

```

summary_argo

performance summary of ARGO applied on CDC's ILI data

Description

performance summary of ARGO applied on CDC's ILI data

Usage

```

summary_argo(
  GFT_xts,
  model_names,
  legend_names,
  periods,
  whole_period = "2009-03/2015-10"
)

```

Arguments

GFT_xts	dataframe with all predicted values
model_names	name of predicting models
legend_names	legend for predicting models
periods	vector of periods to zoom into
whole_period	the whole period duration

Value

A list of summary tables for the input periods, including RMSE, MAE, MAPE, corr

References

Yang, S., Santillana, M., & Kou, S. C. (2015). Accurate estimation of influenza epidemics using Google search data via ARGO. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. <doi:10.1073/pnas.1515373112>.
 Shaoyang Ning, Shihao Yang, S. C. Kou. Accurate Regional Influenza Epidemics Tracking Using Internet Search Data. *Scientific Reports*

Examples

```
GFT_xts = xts::xts(exp(matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=10)), order.by = Sys.Date() - (100:1))
names(GFT_xts) <- paste0("col", 1:10)
names(GFT_xts)[1] <- "CDC.data"
summary_argo(
  GFT_xts = GFT_xts,
  model_names = colnames(GFT_xts)[-1],
  legend_names = paste0(colnames(GFT_xts)[-1], "legend"),
  periods = c(paste0(zoo::index(GFT_xts)[1], "/", zoo::index(GFT_xts)[49]),
              paste0(zoo::index(GFT_xts)[50], "/", zoo::index(GFT_xts)[100])),
  whole_period="2009-03/"
)
```

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