

Negotiation User Guide

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August 16, 2016

Abstract

GENIUS[3] is a negotiation environment that implements an open architecture for heterogeneous negotiating agents. GENIUS can be used to implement, or simulate, real life negotiations. This document describes how you can install the environment, work with the provided scenarios and negotiation agents, and write, compile, and run an agent yourself.

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1 Theory Crash Course

This section provides a crash course on some essential theory needed to understand the negotiation system. Furthermore, it provides an overview of the features of a negotiation implemented in GENIUS.

1.1 Negotiation Objects

Agents participating in a negotiation interact in a scenario. A scenario specifies the possible bids and their preference for both agents. A scenario consists of a domain (also called the outcome space) and a number of utility spaces (also called preference profiles) – one for each party/agent in the negotiation. Figure 1 shows a picture of a domain that describes the issues in the negotiation.



Figure 1: An example domain for laptop negotiation.

The *Domain* describes which issues are the subject of the negotiation and which values an issue can attain. A domain contains n issues: $D = (I_1, \dots, I_n)$. Each issue i consists of k values: $I_i = (v_1^i, \dots, v_k^i)$. Combining these concepts, an agent can formulate a *Bid*: a mapping from each issue to a chosen value (denoted by c), $b = (v_c^1, \dots, v_c^n)$.

To give an example, in the laptop domain the issues are “laptop”, “harddisk” and “monitor”. In this domain the issues can only attain discrete values, e.g. the “harddisk” issue can only have the values “60 Gb”, “80 Gb” and “120 Gb”. These issues are all instance of *IssueDiscrete*. A valid bid in the laptop domain is a Dell laptop with 80 Gb and a 17’ inch monitor.

The *Utility Space* specifies the preferences of the bids for an agent using an evaluator. It is basically just a function that maps bids into a real number in the range $[0,1]$ where 0 is the minimum utility and 1 is the maximum utility of a bid.

A common form of the Utility space is the *Additive Utility Space*. Such a space is additive because each of the issues in the domain have their own utility of their own. For instance, we like Apple with 0.7 and Dell with 0.4, completely independent of how much memory the computer has. Figure 2 shows a picture of a utility space for the example domain that we gave above.

In an additive space the evaluator also specifies the importance of the issue relative to the other issues in the form of a weight. The weights of all issues sum up to 1.0 to simplify calculating the utility of a bid. The utility is the weighted sum of the scaled evaluation values.

$$U(v_c^1, \dots, v_c^n) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \frac{\text{eval}(v_c^i)}{\max(\text{eval}(I_i))} \quad (1)$$

1.2 Optimality of a Bid

In general, given the set of all bids, there are a small subset of bids which are more preferred as outcomes by both agents. Identifying these special bids may lead to a better agreement for both parties.

For a single agent, the optimal bid is of maximum utility for the agent. Often this bid has a low utility for the other party, and therefore the chance of agreement is low. A more general notion of optimality of a negotiation involves the utility of both agents.

There are multiple ways to define a more global “optimum”. One approach to optimality is that a bid is not optimal for both parties if there is another bid that has the higher utility for one party, and at least equal utility for the other party. Thus, only bids in Figure 3 for which there is no other bid at the top right is optimal. This type of optimality is



Figure 2: An example additive utility space for the laptop domain.



Figure 3: A point indicates the utility for both agents of a bid. The red line is the Pareto optimal frontier.

called Pareto optimality and forms an important concept in automated negotiation. The collection of Pareto optimal bids is called the Pareto optimal frontier.

A major challenge in a negotiation is that agents can hide their preferences. This entails that an agent does not know which bid the opponent prefers given a set of bids. This problem can be partly resolved by building an *opponent model* of the opponent's preferences by analyzing the negotiation trace. Each turn the agent can now offer the best bid for the opponent given a set of similar preferred bids. GENIUS provides a number of components that can estimate an opponent model.

1.3 Negotiation Protocol

The negotiation protocol determines the overall order of actions during a negotiation. Agents are obliged to stick to this protocol, as deviations from the protocol are caught and penalized. GENIUS supports multiple protocols. These are discussed in detail in section 2.

1.4 Reservation Value

A reservation value is a real-valued constant that sets a threshold below which a rational agent should not accept any offers. Intuitively, a reservation value is the utility associated with the Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement (BATNA).

A reservation value is the utility that an agent will obtain if no agreement is realized in a negotiation session. This can happen either if an agent leaves the negotiation, or by not reaching an agreement before the deadline. In other words: either the negotiating parties agree on an outcome ω , and both agents receive the associated utility of ω , or no agreement

is reached, in which case both agents receive their reservation value instead. Reservation values typically differ for each negotiation agent. In case no reservation value is set in a profile, it is assumed to be 0.

1.5 Time Pressure

A negotiation lasts a predefined time in seconds, or alternatively rounds. In GENIUS the time line is *normalized*, i.e.: time $t \in [0, 1]$, where $t = 0$ represents the start of the negotiation and $t = 1$ represents the deadline. Notice that manipulation of the remaining time can be a factor influencing the outcome.

There is an important difference between a time-based and rounds-based protocol. In a time-based protocol the computational cost of an agent should be taken into account as it directly influences the amount of bids which can be made. In contrast, for a rounds-based negotiation the time can be thought of as paused within a round; therefore computational cost does not play a role.

Apart from a deadline, a scenario may also feature *discount factors*. Discount factors decrease the utility of the bids under negotiation as time passes. While time is shared between both agents, the discount generally differs per agent. The implementation of discount factors is as follows: let d in $[0, 1]$ be the discount factor that is specified in the preference profile of an agent; let t in $[0, 1]$ be the current normalized time, as defined by the timeline; we compute the discounted utility U_D^t of an outcome ω from the undiscounted utility function U as follows:

$$U_D^t(\omega) = U(\omega) \cdot d^t \quad (2)$$

If $d = 1$, the utility is not affected by time, and such a scenario is considered to be undiscounted, while if d is very small there is high pressure on the agents to reach an agreement. Note that discount factors are part of the preference profiles and therefore different agents may have a different discount factor.

If a discount factor is present, reservation values will be discounted in exactly the same way as the utility of any other outcome. It is worth noting that, by having a discounted reservation value, it may be rational for an agent to end the negotiation early and thereby default to the reservation value.

2 Protocols

This section describes the various protocols. We focus on the MultiParty protocols as these have been properly developed. There is also a protocol class for the bilateral negotiation, but this is basically a hard coded Stacked Alternating Offers Protocol and not further developed.

The (Multilateral) protocol describes if the negotiation is finished, what the agreement is, which actions can be done in the next round. Briefly, to run a session the system checks with the protocol if the negotiation is already finished, and if not which calls need to be made to the parties (both `chooseAction` and `receiveMessage`). We recommend checking the javadoc of `MultilateralProtocol` for up-to-date detail information and how the protocol is used by the system to run sessions.

The Multilateral protocol uses the notion of rounds and turns to describe the negotiation layout. A round is a part of the negotiation where all participants get a turn to respond to the current state of the negotiation. A turn refers to the opportunity of one party to make a response to the current state of the negotiation.

If an agent violates the protocol – for instance by sending an action that is not one of the allowed ones, or by crashing, the negotiation ends and the outcome usually is 'no agreement' for all parties. In bilateral negotiation we have a special case then: the agent's utility is set to its reservation value, whereas the opponent is awarded the utility of the last offer.

All protocols are found in the package `negotiator.protocol` and have the names matching the subsections below.

2.1 Stacked Alternating Offers Protocol

According to this protocol [1], all of the participants around the table get a turn per round. Turns are taken clockwise around the table. One of the negotiating parties starts the negotiation with an offer that is observed by all others immediately. Whenever an offer is made, the next party in line gets a call to `receiveMessage` containing the bid, followed by a call to `chooseAction` from which it can return the following actions:

- Accept the offer (not available the very first turn). In bilateral negotiation, the opponent is also informed of acceptance via the `receiveMessage` method.
- send an Offer to make a counter offer (thus rejecting and overriding the previous offer)
- send an EndNegotiation and ending the negotiation without any agreement. In bilateral negotiation the score of both agents is set to their reservation value.

This protocol is the default protocol for Parties, unless the `getProtocol()` function of `NegotiationParty` is overridden. In bilateral negotiation, this is the only available protocol, and then with two participants only.

2.2 Alternating Multiple Offers Protocol

According to this protocol [1], all agents have a bid from all agents available to them, before they vote on these bids. This implemented in the following way: The protocol has a bidding phase followed by voting phases. In the bidding phase all participants put their offer on the table. These offers appear to all agents through `receiveMessage()` in a specific order. In the voting phases all participants vote on all of the bids on the negotiation table, in the same order as received. For each

offer, the agent `chooseAction()` is called. If one of the bids on the negotiation table is accepted by all of the parties, then the negotiation ends with this bid.

In each even round (we start in round 0), each party gets only one turn for an `OfferForVoting`.

In each odd round there are N voting turns for each party (N being the number of offers), one for each offer in order of reception. these are the available options:

- Accept the offer
- Reject the offer

2.3 Alternating Majority Consensus Protocol

This protocol is essentially equal to the Alternating Multiple Offers Protocol, but now an offer the protocol keeps track of the acceptable offer that got most accepts. Initially, this may be the first offer that got one accept. After a number of rounds, some offers receive multiple accepts and these then become the new acceptable offer.

If an offer is accepted by all parties, the negotiation ends. Otherwise, the negotiation continues (unless the deadline is reached). If the deadline is reached, the acceptable offer becomes the agreement.

2.4 Simple Mediator Based Protocol

In this protocol, the parties do not hear the other parties directly. Instead, they only hear the mediator and the mediator hears the bids of all the parties. The mediator determines which bid will be voted on, collects the votes and determines the outcome. The mediator is just another `NegotiationParty`, but it extends `Mediator`.

The protocol requires that exactly one party is a `Mediator`. The `GENIUSGUI` enforces this presence of a `Mediator`. When you run a negotiation from the command line you have to ensure the presence of a single `Mediator`.

This protocol uses the following turns in every round:

1. Mediator proposes an `OfferForVoting`
2. The other parties (not the mediator) place a `VoteForOfferAcceptance` on the `OfferForVoting`
3. The mediator makes a `InformVotingResult` that informs all parties about the outcome of this round.

With this protocol, the last `InformVotingResult` with an accept determines the current outcome.

As mentioned, you have to provide one mediator. There is the following options

- `RandomFlippingMediator`. This mediator generates random bids until all agents accept. Then, it randomly flips one issue of the current offer to generate a new offer. It keeps going until the deadline is reached.
- `FixedOrderFlippingMediator`. This mediator behaves exactly like the `RandomFlippingMediator`, except that it uses a fixed-seed Random generator for every run. This makes it easier for testing.

2.5 Mediator Feedback Based Protocol

Like the Simple Mediator Based Protocol, the parties do not hear the other parties directly. Instead, they only hear the mediator and the mediator hears the bids of all the parties. The mediator determines which bid will be voted on, collects the votes and determines the outcome. The mediator is just another `NegotiationParty`, but it extends `Mediator`.

The mediator generates its first bid randomly and sends it to the negotiating agents. After each bid, each party compares the mediator's new bid with his previous bid and gives feedback ('better', 'worse' or 'same') to the mediator. For its further bids, the mediator updates the previous bid, hopefully working towards some optimum. The negotiation runs on until the deadline (unless some party crashes). This protocol is explained in detail in [2].

This protocol uses the following turns in every round:

1. Mediator proposes an `OfferForFeedback`.
2. The other parties (not the mediator) place a `GiveFeedback`, indicating whether the last bid placed by the mediator is better or worse than the previous bid.

The accepted bid is the last bid that was not receiving a 'worse' vote.

3 Running the Environment

Genius should run on any machine running Java 7 or higher, including Windows, OSX, Solaris and Linux distributions. Under Ubuntu the jar file should be launched from the terminal to avoid problems with finding the repository files. Please report any bugs found to negotiation@ii.tudelft.nl.

To install the environment, the file `Genius_release.zip` can be downloaded. Unzip the file at a convenient location on your machine. This will result in a package called "genius" which contains the following files:

- a `doc` folder, containing `userguide.pdf` which is this document.
- `negosimulator.jar`, the negotiation simulator;
- a `tutorials` folder, containing various quick-start tutorials.
- a few `...package` folders, containing ready-to-compile agents and components.

- a **javadoc** folder, containing the complete JavaDoc documentation of Genius.

When you run the negosimulator (by double-clicking the application or using open with and then selecting Java), progress messages and error messages are printed mainly to the standard output. On Mac OSX you can view these messages by opening the console window (double-click on Systemdisk/Applications/Utilities/Console.app). On Windows this is not directly possible. Console output can be read only if you start the application from the console window by hand, as follows. Go to the directory with the negosimulator and enter `java -jar negosimulator.jar`. This will start the simulator, and all messages will appear in the console window. You may see some errors and warnings that are non-critical.

Note that some agents and scenarios require more memory than allocated by default to Java. This problem can be resolved by using the `Xmx` and `Xms` parameters when launching the executable jar, for example `java -Xmx1536M -Xms1536M -jar negosimulator.jar`.

4 Scenario Creation

A negotiation can be modeled in GENIUS by creating a scenario. A scenario consists of a domain specifying the possible bids and a set of preference profiles corresponding to the preferences of the bids in the domain. This section discusses how to create a domain and a preference profile.

4.1 Basic GUI Components

Start GENIUS by following the instructions in the previous section. After starting the simulator a screen similar to Figure 4 is shown. This screen is divided in three portions:

- The **Menubar** allows us to start a new negotiation.
- The **Components Window** shows all available scenarios, agents, and BOA components.
- The **Status Window** shows the negotiation status or selected domain/preference profile.

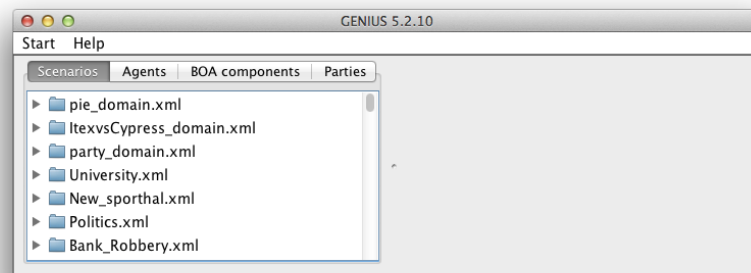


Figure 4: The negosimulator right after start-up. The left half is the components panel, the right half the status panel.

4.2 Creating a Domain

By right clicking on the list of available scenarios in the Components Window a popup menu with the option to create a new domain is shown. After clicking this option it is requested how the domain should be called. Next the domain is automatically created and a window similar to Figure 5 is shown. Initially, a domain contains zero issues. We can simply add an issue by pressing the “Add issue” button. This results in the opening of a dialog similar to Figure 6.

The current version of GENIUS supports the creation of discrete and integer issues. Starting with a discrete issue, the values of the issue should be specified. In Figure 6 we show the values of the issue “Harddisk”. Note the empty evaluation values window, later on when creating a preference profile we will use this tab to specify the preference of each value.

Instead of a discrete issue, we can also add an integer issue as shown in Figure 7. For an integer issue we first need to specify the lowest possible value and the highest value, for example the price range for a second hand car may be [500, 700]. Next, when creating a preference profile we need to specify the utility of the lowest possible value (500) and the highest value (700). During the negotiation we can offer any value for the issue within the specified range.

The next step is to press “Ok” to add the issue. Generally, a domain consists of multiple issues. We can simply add the other issues by repeating the process above. If you are satisfied with the domain, you can save it by pressing “Save changes”.

Finally, note that the issues of a domain can only be edited if the scenario does not (yet) specify preference profiles. This is to avoid inconsistencies between the preference profiles and the domains.

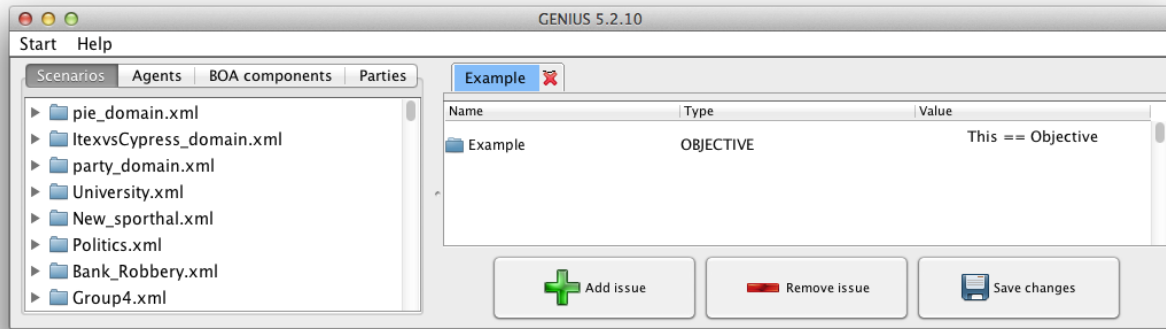


Figure 5: The negosimulator after creating a new Example domain.

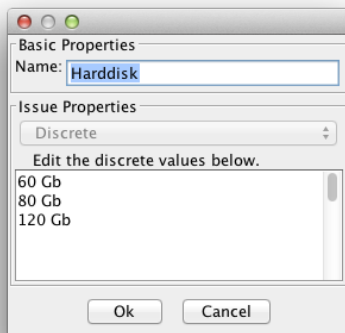


Figure 6: Creating a discrete issue.

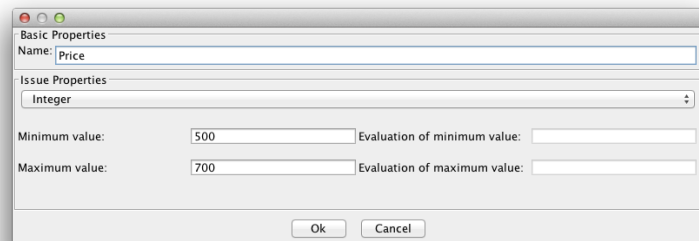


Figure 7: Creating an integer issue.

4.3 Creating a Preference Profile

Now that we created a domain, the next step is to add a set of preference profiles. Make sure that your domain is correct before proceeding, as **the domain can not be changed when it contains profiles**. By right clicking on the domain a popup menu is opened which has an option to create a new preference profile. Selecting this option results in the opening of a new window which looks similar to Figure 8.

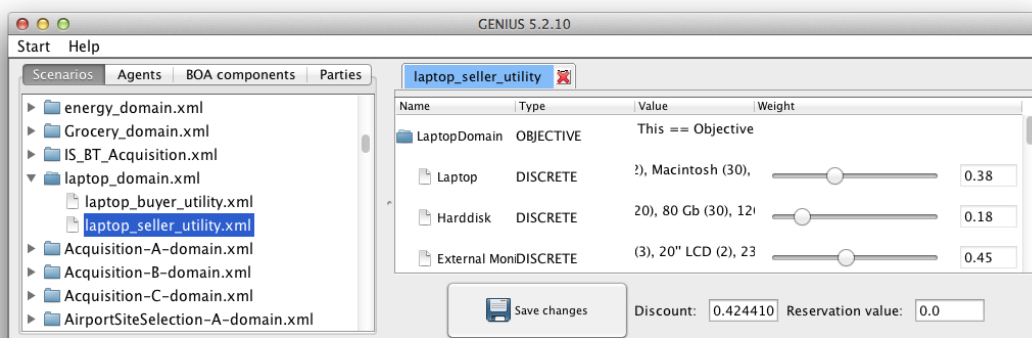


Figure 8: The negosimulator after creating a new utility space.

Now you are ready to start customizing the preference profile. There are three steps: setting the importance of the issues, determining the preference of the values of the issues, and configuring the reservation value and discount. To start with the first step, you can adjust the relative weights of the issues by using the sliders next to that issue. Note that

when you move a slider, the weights of the other sliders are automatically updated such that the all weights still sum up to one. If you do not want that the weight of another issue automatically changes, you can lock its weight by selecting the checkbox behind it. Now that we set the weights of the issues, it is a good idea to save the utility space.

The next and final step is to set the evaluation of the issues. To specify the evaluation of an issue you can double click it to open a new window looking similar to Figure 6 or Figure 7 depending on the type of the issue.

For a discrete issue we need to specify the evaluation value of each discrete value. A specific value can be assigned any positive non-zero integer as evaluation value. During the negotiation the utility of a value is determined by dividing the value by the highest value for that particular issue. To illustrate, if we give 60 Gb evaluation 5, 80 Gb evaluation 8, and 120 Gb evaluation 10; then the utilities of these values are respectively 0.5, 0.8, and 1.0.

Specifying the preference of a integer issue is even easier. In this case we simply need to specify the utility of the lowest possible value and the highest possible value. The utility of a value in this range is calculated during the negotiation by using linear interpolation of the utilities of both given utilities.

The final step is to set the reservation value and discount of a preference profile. If you are satisfied with the profile you can save it by pressing “Save changes”. Finally, you can create additional preference profiles for the domain and run a negotiation.

5 Running Negotiations

This section discusses how to run a negotiation. There are a number of modes to run a negotiation:

- **Negotiation session.** A negotiation session concerns a single negotiation in which two agents compete. This mode is mainly intended for new users.
- **Tournament.** A tournament is a collection of sessions. Two sets of agents compete against each other on a set of domains. The results of the sessions are stored in the “log” directory. These results can be more easily viewed by importing them into Excel and using pivot tables (cf. Section 6.3).
- **Distributed tournament.** A distributed tournament is a tournament which is stored in a database and can therefore be divided among multiple computers to speed up calculation.
- **Multi-Party Negotiation.** A single negotiation session in which a number of agents (not necessarily 2) compete. Notice that this is a generalization of the simple Negotiation session above.
- **Multi-Party Tournament.** A tournament of multiparty sessions. Again, this is a generalization of the tournament above.

Before going into detail on how each of these modes work, we first discuss the two types of agents that can be used: automated agents and non-automated agents. Automated agents are agents that can compete against other agents in a negotiation without relying on input by a user. In general, these agents are able to make a large amount of bids in a limited amount of time.

In contrast, non-automated agents are agents that are fully controlled by the user. These types of agents ask the user each round which action they should make. GENIUS by default includes the UIAgent – which has a simple user interface – and the more extensive Extended UIAgent.

5.1 Running a Negotiation Session

To run a negotiation session select “Start” and then “Negotiation Session”. This opens a window similar to Figure 9. The following parameters need to be specified to run a negotiation:

- **Negotiation protocol.** The set of available protocols. Normally “Alternating Offers” is used.
- **Side A/Side B.** The configuration of the agents of both sides.
- **Preference profile.** The preference profile to be used by the agent of that side.
- **Agent name.** The agent participating in the negotiation.
- **Deadline (seconds).** The length of the negotiation in seconds.

5.2 Running a Tournament

Besides running a single negotiation session, it is also possible to run a tournament. A tournament can be seen as a collection of sessions. In contrast to running a single session, the results of a tournament are stored in the “log” directory. These results can be easily analyzed by importing them into Excel (cf. Section 6.3). A tournament can be created by first selecting “Start” and then “Tournament”. The Tournament tab will appear similar to Figure 10. This window shows a set of options which we need to specify. The value of an option can be specified by double clicking the option in the “Values” column.

- **Protocol.** The set of available protocols.
- **Preference profiles.** The set of scenarios on which the agents should compete. Each selected scenario should feature at least two preference profiles.
- **Agent side A/B.** The set of agents in set A competes against all agents in set B.

Negotiation protocol: Alternating Offers

Side A

Preferences profile: etc/templates/anac/y2010/ItexvsCypress/ItexvsCypress_Cypress.xml

Agent name: ANAC 2010 - IAMcrazyHaggler

Side B

Preferences profile: etc/templates/anac/y2010/ItexvsCypress/ItexvsCypress_Itex.xml

Agent name: ANAC 2011 - BRAMAgent

Timeout

Deadline (seconds): 180

Figure 9: A negotiation session.

| Variable | Values |
|---------------------|--|
| Protocol | [Alternating Offers] |
| Preference profiles | [etc/templates/anac/y2010/ItexvsCypress/ItexvsCypress_Cypress.xml, etc/templates/anac/y2010/ItexvsCypress/ItexvsCypress_Itex.xml] |
| Agent side A | [ANAC 2011 - HardHeaded] |
| Agent side B | [ANAC 2011 - TheNegotiator, ANAC 2012 - AgentLG, ANAC 2012 - AgentMR] |
| Number of sessions | [3] |
| Tournament options | [{showAllBids=0, logFinalAccuracy=0, logDetailedAnalysis=0, disableGUI=0, playBothSides=1, protocolMode=1, showLastBid=0, playAg...] |
| BOA Agent side A | [] |
| BOA Agent side B | [] |

Start local tournament

Figure 10: Tournament tab.

- **Number of sessions.** The number of times each session should be repeated.
- **Tournament options.** Options which specify how to run the tournament (see below).
- **BOA Agent side A/B.** Type of agents that consist of multiple components (see Section 9).

5.2.1 Tournament Options

A large set of tournament options can be specified which influence the composition and running of the tournament. There are four categories of options:

- **PROTOCOL SETTINGS** (Figure 11)
 - **Protocol mode** . Specifies if the negotiation features rounds or time. In a time-based negotiation there is an amount of time to reach an agreement. Time passes while an agent deliberates an action. In contrast, in a rounds-based negotiation the deadline is specified in rounds. An agent can take more time to compute an action as time does not pass within a round.
 - **Deadline.** Depending on the protocol mode, this is the maximum amount of time in seconds or amount of rounds. Note that one single round corresponds to one turn of a single agent.
 - **Access partner preferences.** Allows agents to access the preference profile of the negotiation session, which contains the opponent's preference profile.
 - **One-sided bidding** If enabled then agent A's bids are ignored, and replaced by the bid that has max utility for A. agent A's accepts are passed through.
 - **Allow pausing timeline.** Allow agents to pause the negotiation by using the timeline.pause() and time.resume() methods.
- **SESSION GENERATION**(Figure 12)
 - **Play both sides.** When generating the sessions, whether each pair of agents should play both sides on a scenario or not.
 - **Play against self.** An agent may be included both in the set Agent side A and side B. If this option is enabled an agent is allowed to play against itself. If disabled, the sessions in which agents negotiate against themselves are removed.
 - **Starting agent.** This agent has to place the first bid.
 - **Generation mode.** Standard or Random. If set to random, the generated sessions are shuffled into a random order, using the random seed
 - **Random seed.** Random seed used for shuffling sessions.
- **LOGGING**(Figure 13)

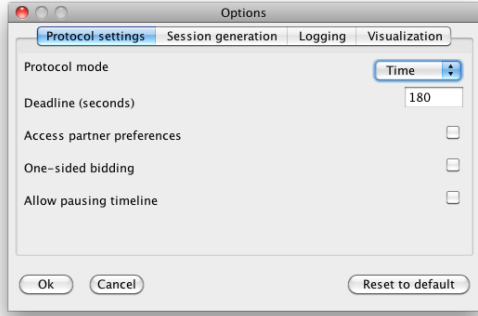


Figure 11: Protocol Settings.

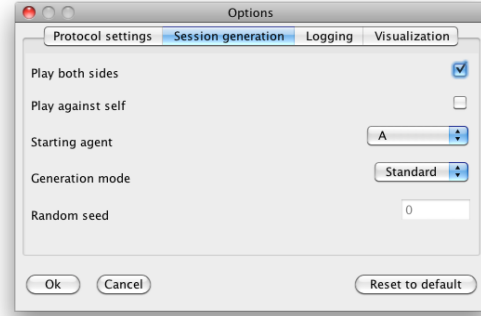


Figure 12: Session Generation options.

- **Log detailed analysis.** Enabling this option activates a set of quality measures to capture the quality of the negotiation process. The quality measures are added to the default log. In addition, for the whole tournament an overview log is created. This log is prefixed with “TM-”.
- **Log negotiation trace.** If enabled, a more extensive log is written including the bid history, to a file having the name "extensive_log.xml".
- **Log final accuracy** Logs the accuracy of the final opponent model of BOA agents on side A. This is done by comparing the opponent model of side A with the actual utility space of side B. Calculated are:
 - * the Pearson correlation coefficient by comparing the utility of each bid estimated by the real and estimated opponent’s utility space. Higher is better.
 - * the ranking distance by comparing the utility of each bid estimated by the real and estimated opponent’s utility space. Lower is better.
 - * the ranking distance by comparing the utility of each weight estimated by the real and estimated opponent’s utility space. Lower is better.
 - * average difference between the real and estimated utility.
 - * average difference between the real and estimated issue weights.
 - * the absolute difference between the estimated Kalai point and the real Kalai point. Note that we are only interested in the value for the opponent.
 - * the absolute difference between the estimated Nash point and the real Nash point. Note that we are only interested in the value for the opponent.
 - * the average difference between the real estimated pareto bids and their estimated utility for the opponent.
 - * the amount of real Pareto bids which have been found by the opponent model. Note that the estimated utility space may have more or less Pareto bids than there really are.
 - * the percentage of bids in the estimated Pareto bids which is really Pareto optimal.
 - * the Pareto frontier distance using the following steps: 1. Map the estimated Pareto-bids to the real space. 2. Calculate the surface beneath the real Pareto bids and estimated Pareto bids. 3. Subtract the surfaces and return the absolute difference. Note that the Pareto frontier difference can be positive and negative. In general, the mapped estimate of the Pareto frontier will have less surface; however, it can happen that less Pareto-points were estimated. In this case a Pareto-point is missed, and it can happen that the surface is therefore larger.
- **Log competitiveness** this computes the amount of discrepancy between the two utility spaces. If X is the bid with maximum utility for side B, then *full yield of A* is the utility of X for side A. The competitiveness ratio is defined as $CR(util) = 1 - \frac{\max(fullyield, util) - fullyield}{1 - fullyield}$. If this option is enabled, the following info is logged for side A and side B
 - * full yield utility.
 - * BSCR = CR(minUtil) where minUtil is the minimum utility that an agent asked for (in one of its bids).
 - * total CR. which equals to CR(final utility for this agent)
 - * ACCR = total CR - BSCR.
 - * normalized ACCR = ACCR / (1 - BSCR)
- **Append mode and deadline** appends the protocol mode and deadline (time or rounds) to the filename
- **VISUALIZATION**(Figure 14)
 - **Show all bids.** When enabled all bids in a scenario are visualized as red points in the negotiation status window. This option has some impact on performance.
 - **Show last bid.** When enabled the last bid is marked with a special symbol to make it clear which move an agent performed.
 - **Disable GUI.** When enabled most GUI elements are disabled. This speeds-up the negotiation up to a factor of 200 times. The progress of the tournament is printed to the console.

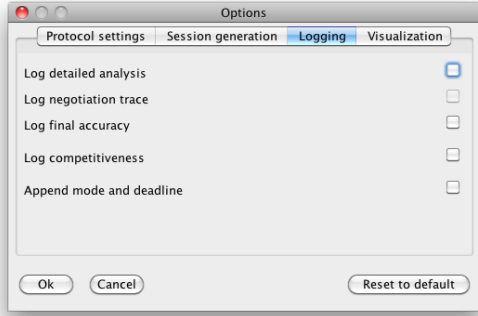


Figure 13: Protocol Settings.

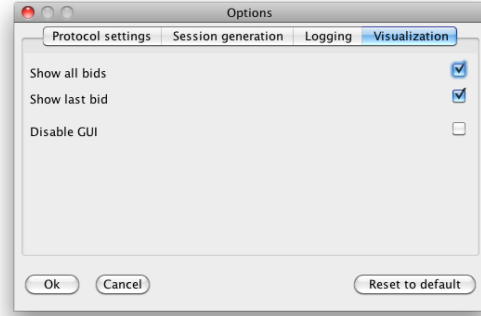


Figure 14: Session Generation options.

5.3 Advanced: Running a Distributed Tournament

A tournament quickly becomes practically too large to run. Running a distributed tournament resolves this problem as the tournament is stored in a database. Next, instances of GENIUS – perhaps running on the same computer – can connect to the database and process part of the tournament.

Before we can run a distributed tournament, we first need to setup a simple MySQL server which can be accessed by the computers. The installation of the database should include the “InnoDB” database engine. We will use this engine because it allows us to more easily remove old tournament data that we no longer need. Furthermore we recommend at least 50 Mb of free space. The required database structure can be created by using the SQL dump which can be found in the directory *doc/database*.

The next step is to specify a tournament to run. Towards this end, select “Start” and then “Distributed tournament”. This opens a GUI similar to Figure 10, except for the following four options:

- **Database address.** The address of the database, for example `sql.ewi.tudelft.nl:3306/DG`.
- **Database user.** The username of the account for the database.
- **Database password.** The password of the user account for the database.
- **Database sessionname.** The identifier of the tournament. The identifier is needed as multiple distributed tournaments can be run at the same time.

After specifying the tournament and database parameters we can start the distributed tournament by pressing “Start distributed tournament”. Selecting this button splits the tournament into smaller jobs which are stored in the database. The tournament is automatically started similar to a normal tournament. Now other computers can easily connect by specifying the database parameters and selecting “Join distributed tournament”. For these computers we only need to fill in the database parameters as the configuration is loaded from the database. Finally, after running the full tournament the results are sent to all computers and stored in the “log” directory. Figure 15 summarizes the process.

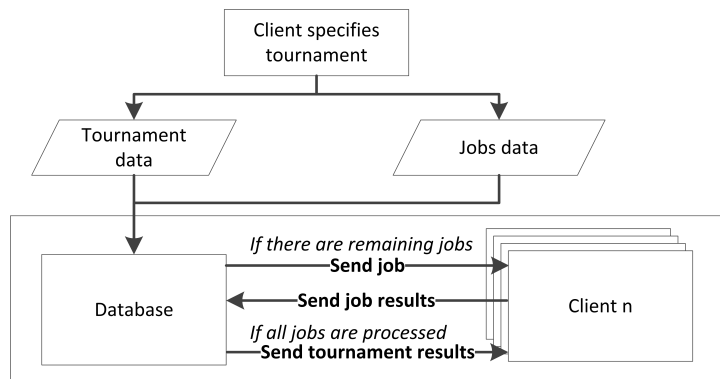


Figure 15: Distributed tournament process.

It should be noted that currently there is no option in GENIUS to delete old tournament data. Therefore we recommend to install *phpMyAdmin*. Using *phpMyAdmin* the old data of a tournament can be easily deleted by removing the tournament in the jobs table.

5.4 Running a Multi-Party Negotiation

To run a negotiation session select “Start” and then “Multi-Party Negotiation”. This opens a window similar to Figure 16.

The following parameters need to be specified to run a negotiation:

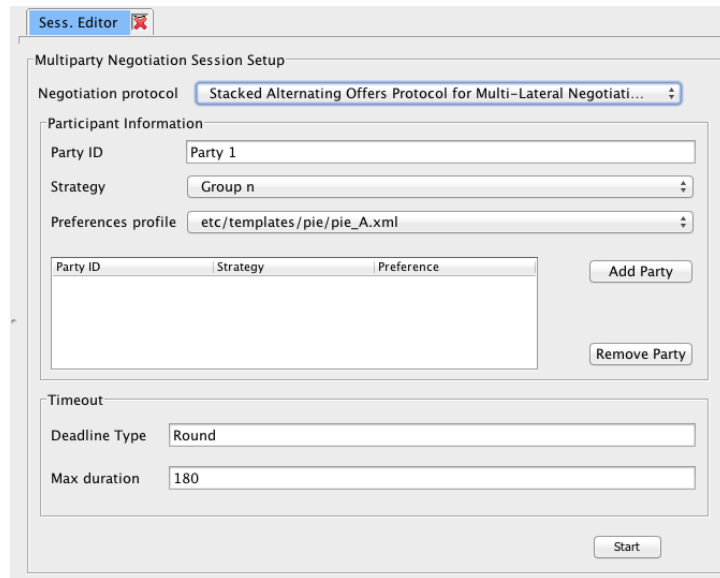


Figure 16: A multi-party negotiation session.

- **Negotiation protocol.** The set of available protocols. Normally “Alternating Offers” is used.
- **A table with participants.** This table shows all currently added participants.
- **Deadline Type.** The deadline in use. Can be “Round” or “Time”.
- **Max duration.** The maximum duration of the session. The units are Round or Time as selected above.

To modify the table of participants, you can either remove or add a party. To remove a party, select the party in the list and click the “Remove Party” button. To add a party, select the correct values for the next party:

- **Party ID.** The name of the next party to be added.
- **Strategy.** The ID of the NegotiationParty (java class) to use for this party.
- **Preference profile.** The preference profile to be used by the next party to be added.

After the correct settings have been set, press the “Add Party” button.

The negotiation is started when you press the start button. The tab contents will change to a progress overview panel showing you the results of the negotiation. The results are also stored in a log file. These results can be easily analyzed by importing them into Excel (cf. Section 6.3)

5.5 Running a Multi-Party Tournament

A multi-party tournament is a set of multi-party sessions. To prepare a multi-party tournament, select “Start” and then “Multi-Party Tournament”.

The Tournament tab will appear similar to Figure 17. This window shows a set of options which we need to specify:

- **Protocol.** The protocol to use for each session.
- **Deadline.** The limits on time and number of rounds for each session.
- **Number of tournaments.** The number of times the entire tournament will be run.
- **Agents per Session.** The number of agents N to use for each session.
- **Agent Repetition Allowed.** Determines if agents are put back into the pool of agents after a run.
- **Agents.** The pool of agents to draw from. Click “Add” to select the set of agents to put into the pool. Select an agent and click “remove” to remove an agent from the pool. Click “Clear” to clear the pool.
- **Profiles.** The set of profiles to draw from. Click “Add” to select the set of profiles to put in the pool. Select a profile and click “Remove” to remove a profile from the pool. Click “Clear” to clear the pool. This option disables if there are more agents per session than the number of agents in the pool.

If you select a protocol that requires a mediator, an extra area in the panel will appear where you can select the mediator strategy. The GUI shows you a combo box with valid mediator agents for the selected protocol.

After you click “Start”, the tournament starts.

The parties and profiles for each session are determined by created by all possible permutations of N parties from the agents pool and permutations of N profiles from the profile pool, where N is the selected number of “Agents per Session”. The mediator is not taking part in this permutation, and is added to each session. The value of “Agents per session” is excluding the mediator.

The results of the tournament are shown on screen and also stored in a log file. These results can be easily analyzed by importing them into Excel (cf. Section 6.3)

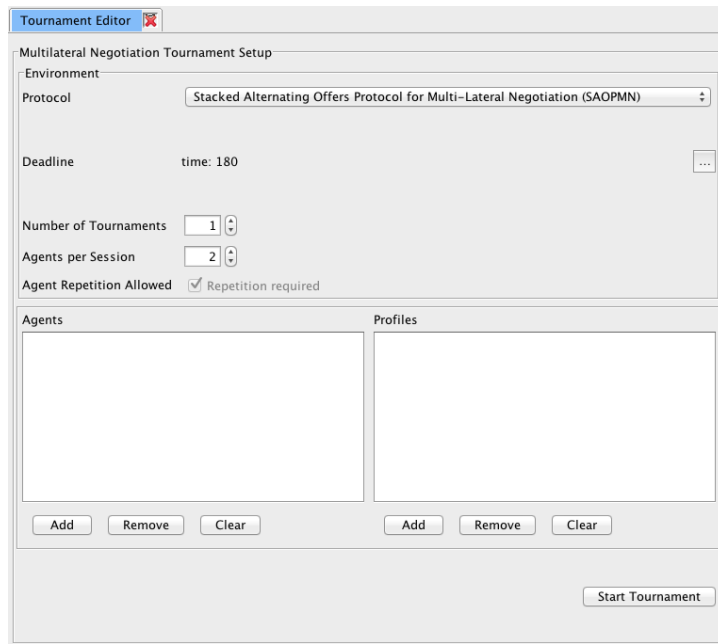


Figure 17: Multi-Party Tournament

5.6 Running from the command line

You can run a multi-party tournament from the command line, as follows.

1. Prepare an xml file that describes the settings for the tournament
2. Run the command runner and give it the prepared file

5.6.1 Prepare the XML settings file

Make a copy of the `multilateraltournament.xml` file inside your genius directory and edit it (with a plain text editor). Inside the `<tournaments>` element you will find a number of `<tournament>` elements. Each of these `<tournament>` elements defines a complete tournament so you can run multiple tournaments using one xml file.

The contents of each `<tournament>` element is as follows

- **deadline.** The deadline element contains two values:
 - **value.** This is the maximum value determining the deadline. Must be an integer ≥ 1 .
 - **type.** Can be either *ROUND* or *TIME*. If *ROUND*, the value is the number of rounds. If *TIME*, value is a time in seconds.
- **numSessions.** The number of times each session will be run in the tournament.
- **numberOfNonMediatorsPerSession.** The number of parties to be used for each session, excluding mediators. If your partyRepItems contain mediators, these will all be added to every session.
- **protocolItem.** Contains the information about the protocol. See section 2.
- **repetitionAllowed.** If true, agents from the partyRepItems negotiate against themselves in the sessions.
- **partyRepItems.** This element contains a number of `<item>` elements. Each of these party items contains the following:
 - **protocolClassPath.** This is the protocol that this party assumes to be used. You will get errors like "used with wrong protocol" if your party is used in the wrong protocol context. Protocols were discussed in section 2.
 - **description** A plain text description of this party
 - **classPath** the java.party.class.path to the main class. That class must implement the NegotiationParty interface
 - **partyName** the plain text name of the party
 - **properties** can contain a number of `<property>` nodes with these values
 - * **isMediator:** this property indicates the party item is a mediator. If not set, the party will be run as a normal party instead of a mediator, which will probably cause protocol violations

If you use a protocol that requires a mediator, the mediator should be one of these items.

- **partyProfileItems.** This element contains a number of items. There must be at least as much as `numberOfNonMediatorsPerSession`. Each item element contains just the url that contains the description of that party profile. These URIs point to files and therefore are of the form `file:path/to/file.xml`

The tournament will consist of sessions created creating all permutations of `<numberOfNonMediatorsPerSession>` from the `partyRepItems` (with or without reuse, depending on `repetitionAllowed`). The randomization also is applied to the profile items.

5.6.2 Run the tournament

To run the tournament, open a terminal/console and change the working directory to the genius directory. Then enter this command (where `yourfile.xml` is the name of the file you just edited):

```
java -cp negosimulator.jar negotiator.xml.multipartyrunner.Runner yourfile.xml
```

Press return when the app prompts you for the log file location to log to the default `logs/...csv` file.

6 Quality Measures in Genius

A large set of quality measures have been incorporated in GENIUS since version 4.0. Most quality measures are automatically available, while for others an option must be selected in the tournament options menu.

There are now two types of logs used in GENIUS: the standard log and the tournament log. The standard log captures the outcome of each negotiation in a tournament by logging the results of the quality measures for both agents. The tournament log uses the standard log to calculate averages and standard deviations of functions of the quality measures in the standard log, for example the average final utility for all sessions which resulted in an agreement.

First, Section 6.1 discusses the measures incorporated in the standard log. Next, Section 6.2 details the tournament log. Finally, Section 6.3 discusses how Excel can be used to analyze logs.

6.1 Overview of Quality Measures in the Standard Log

Since version 4.0, GENIUS incorporates two types of quality measures: standard measures and detailed measures. In addition there are some experimental measure types, such as competitiveness and opponent model accuracy, however these are not discussed here. In the following sections we discuss both measure types in detail.

6.1.1 Standard Measures

The standard measures are the measures which are enabled by default and cannot be disabled. Table 1 provides an overview of all default quality measures.

6.1.2 Detailed Measures

The detailed quality measures consist of trajectory analysis measures and measures for the fairness and optimality of the outcome. The detailed measures can be enabled by selecting “Log detailed analysis” in the tournament options menu. Enabling this option also results in the generation of the tournament log discussed in Section 6.2.

6.2 Overview of Quality Measures in the Tournament Log

The tournament log is an analysis of the results on the quality measures for each agent, for example the average utility for *Agent K*. Similar to the detailed quality measured the tournament log can be enabled by selecting “Log detailed analysis” in the tournament options menu.

Three types of measures are included in the log:

- **Averages of quality measures.** The tournament log includes a large set of averages of the quality measures in the standard log. Examples include the average Nash distance, the average percentage of silent moves, and the average social welfare.
- **Standard deviations of quality measures.** The tournament log also includes the standard deviation of some measures. Note that this not the normal standard deviation of for example the utility, but the more complicated deviation between runs. To illustrate, if there were ten runs of the tournament, then each run has an average utility and we can calculate the standard deviation of this utility between runs.
- **Average of functions of quality measures.** The tournament log also includes a large set of measures which are functions of measures included in the standard log. An example is the average utility for an agent only for the matches which resulted in agreement.

6.3 Analyzing Logs using Excel

The logs are in XML format, which entails that we can easily analyze them by using Excel. Note that the following discussion does not apply to the starter edition of Excel, as it does not support Pivot tables.

The XML data of the standard log can be converted to a normal table by importing the data into Excel using the default options. This results in a large table showing the result for both agents A and B for each session. Analyzing these results manually is complicated, therefore we recommend to use pivot tables. Pivot tables allow to summarize a large set

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| acceptance_strategy | The acceptance strategy of a BOA agent (see Section 9). |
| agent | The side at which the agent played (A or B). |
| agentClass | The classpath of the agent. |
| agentName | The name of the agent. |
| bestAcceptableBid | Utility of the best bid offered to the agent. Note that the discount is not taken into account. |
| bestDiscountedAcceptableBid | Utility of the best bid offered to the agent, taking the discount into account. |
| bids | Amount of offers exchanged during the negotiation. |
| currentTime | Time of storage of the result of the negotiation. |
| discountedUtility | The discounted utility earned by the agent in the negotiation. |
| domain | Domain at which the negotiation took place. |
| errors | Errors encountered during the negotiation. Not reaching an agreement before the deadline is also treated as an error. |
| finalUtility | The undiscounted utility earned by the agent in the negotiation. |
| lastAction | Last action made before the negotiation ended. |
| normalized_utility | The final utility divided by the maximum possible utility according to the preference profile. In correct domains the result should be equal to the final utility. |
| offering_strategy | The offering strategy of a BOA agent (see Section 9). |
| opponent-agentClass | The classpath of the opponent. |
| opponent-agentName | The name of opponent's agent. |
| opponent_model | The opponent model of a BOA agent (see Section 9). |
| opponent-utilSpace | The opponent's preference profile. |
| runNumber | How many times the negotiation has been repeated before. |
| startingAgent | Side which started the negotiation: A or B. |
| timeOfAgreement | Normalized time at which an agreement was established. 1.0 for no agreement. |
| utilSpace | The agent's preference profile. |

Table 1: Standard quality measures in GENIUS in alphabetic order.

of data using statistics and can be created by selecting “Insert” and then “Pivot Table”. To illustrate, by dragging the *agentName* in “Row Labels” and the *discountedUtility* in “Values” (see Figure 18), we can easily see which agent scored best in the tournament. If solely the amount of matches of each agent is displayed, you need to set the “Value Field Settings” of *discountedUtility* to average instead of count.

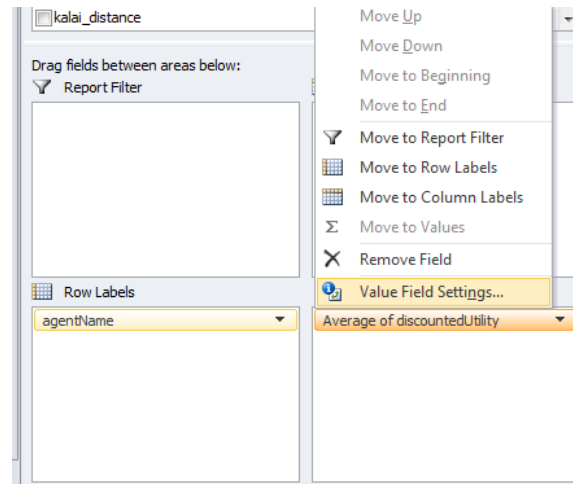


Figure 18: Configuration required to summarize the discounted utility of each agent.

7 Setting up Java and IDE

We assume that you are familiar with programming in Java. In case you are not familiar with Java, please consult the following tutorial:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/documentation/index.html>

The Java API definitions can be found here as well.

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| concession_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid with decreased its own utility and increased its opponent's utility. |
| exploration_rate | The percentage of bids in the outcome space explored by the agent. Two bids with exactly the same utilities for both parties are treated as a single same bid. |
| fortunate_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid which increased both its own and its opponent's utility. |
| joint_exploration_bids | The percentage of unique bids of the outcome space explored by both agents together. Two bids with exactly the same utilities for both parties are treated as a single same bid. |
| kalai_distance | Distance from the undiscounted utilities of the outcome to the Kalai-Smorodinsky solution. |
| nash_distance | Distance from the undiscounted utilities of the outcome to the Nash solution. |
| nice_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid which increased its opponent's utility without significantly changing its own utility. |
| pareto_distance | Distance from the undiscounted utilities of the outcome to the nearest bid on the Pareto-optimal frontier. |
| perc_pareto_bids | Percentage of Pareto-optimal bids offered by an agent. |
| selfish_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid which increased its own utility and decreased its opponent's utility. |
| silent_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid which which was (nearly) equally valued by both agents. |
| social_welfare | A fairness measure being the sum of the utilities for both agents. |
| unfortunate_moves | The percentage of moves in which the agent, relative to the previous offer, offered a bid which decreased both its own and its opponent's utility. |

Table 2: Detailed quality measures in GENIUS in alphabetic order.

The recommended way to develop an agent is to create a new project in for example Eclipse or Netbeans. To develop GENIUScomponents, you will need to add the *negosimulator.jar* as an external library to the project such that classes in the project can use the classes of GENIUS. You can copy the *negosimulator.jar* from the zip file into your project space.

In the examples we will use manual compilation to avoid the need to discuss IDE peculiarities.

8 Creating a Bilateral Negotiation Agent

This section discusses how to create a basic bilateral negotiation agent in Java. Bilateral means you can only use this agent in a two-party negotiation but not in a multi-party negotiation. A standard negotiation agent implements an agent as a single block of logic: a mix of a bidding strategy, acceptance strategy, and possibly an opponent model. In contrast, we recommend to separately implement these components to create a BOA agent as discussed in Section 9. The main advantage of a BOA agent is that existing components can be reused, allowing for easier agent development.

Finally, to create an agent create a new class and extend the *negotiator.Agent* class. Table 3 shows the most important fields and methods of this class. For more information, please refer to the javadoc of GENIUS. To implement your agent, you have to override the three methods: *ReceiveMessage*, *init*, and *chooseAction*. An agent may consist of multiple classes as long as one class extends the *negotiator.Agent* class.

8.1 Receiving the Opponent's Action

The `ReceiveMessage(Action opponentAction)` informs you that the opponent just performed the action `opponentAction`. The `opponentAction` may be `null` if you are the first to place a bid, or an `Offer`, `Accept` or `EndNegotiation` action. The `chooseAction()` asks you to specify an `Action` to send to the opponent.

In the `SimpleAgent` code, the following code is available for `receiveMessage`. The `SimpleAgent` stores the opponent's action to use it when choosing an action.

```
public void receiveMessage(Action opponentAction) {
    actionOfPartner = opponentAction;
}
```

| |
|---|
| UtilitySpace utilitySpace |
| The preference profile of the scenario allocated to the agent. |
| Timeline timeline |
| Use timeline for every time-related by using <code>getTime()</code> . |
| double getUtility(Bid bid) |
| A convenience method to get the utility of a bid taking the discount factor into account. |
| void init() |
| Informs the agent about beginning of a new negotiation session. |
| void ReceiveMessage(Action opponentAction) |
| Informs the agent which action the opponent did. |
| Action chooseAction() |
| This function should return the action your agent wants to make next. |
| String getName() |
| Returns the name of the agent. Please override this to give a proper name to your agent. |

Table 3: The most important methods and fields of the Agent class.

8.2 Choosing an Action

The code block below shows the code of the method `chooseAction` for SimpleAgent. For safety, all code was wrapped in a try-catch block, because if our code would accidentally contain a bug we still want to return a good action (failure to do so is a protocol error and results in a utility of 0.0).

The sample code works as follows. If we are the first to place a bid, we place a random bid with sufficient utility (see the .java file for the details on that). Else, we determine the probability to accept the bid, depending on the utility of the offered bid and the remaining time. Finally, we randomly accept or pose a new random bid.

While this strategy works, in general it will lead to suboptimal results as it does not take the opponent into account. More advanced agents try to model the opponent's strategy or preference profile.

```
public Action chooseAction() {
    Action action = null;
    try {
        if (actionOfPartner == null) {
            action = chooseRandomBidAction();
        }
        if (actionOfPartner instanceof Offer) {
            Bid partnerBid = ((Offer) actionOfPartner).getBid();
            double offeredUtilFromOpponent = getUtility(partnerBid);
            // get current time
            double time = timeline.getTime();
            action = chooseRandomBidAction();

            Bid myBid = ((Offer) action).getBid();
            double myOfferedUtil = getUtility(myBid);

            // accept under certain circumstances
            if (isAcceptable(offeredUtilFromOpponent, myOfferedUtil, time)) {
                action = new Accept(getAgentID());
            }
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        action = new Accept(getAgentID()); // best guess if things go wrong.
    }
    return action;
}
```

The method `isAcceptable` implements the probabilistic acceptance function P_{accept} :

$$P_{\text{accept}} = \frac{u - 2ut + 2 \left(t - 1 + \sqrt{(t - 1)^2 + u(2t - 1)} \right)}{2t - 1} \quad (3)$$

where u is the utility of the bid made by the opponent (as measured in our utility space), and t is the current time as a fraction of the total available time. Figure 19 shows how this function behaves depending on the utility and remaining time. Note that this function only decides if a bid is acceptable or not. More advanced acceptance strategies also use the `EndNegotiation` action.

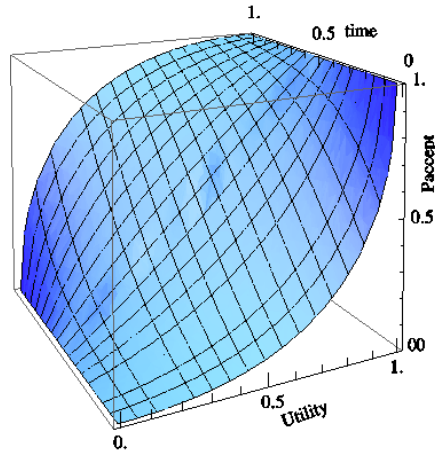


Figure 19: P_{accept} value as function of the utility and time (as a fraction of the total available time).

Automatic agents have to negotiate on their own, and are not allowed to communicate with a human user. Therefore, do not override the `isUIAgent()` function in automatic negotiation agents.

8.3 General properties

Some agents have restrictions and can not be used in certain situations. The agent indicates its capabilities through the function `getSupportedNegotiationSetting()`. By default, the agent has no restrictions. If your agent has restrictions, you must override this function and return the appropriate supported settings.

For example, if your agent can only handle linear utility spaces, you should override like this

```
@Override
public SupportedNegotiationSetting getSupportedNegotiationSetting() {
    return SupportedNegotiationSetting.getLinearUtilitySpaceInstance();
}
```

8.4 Overview of Classes

This section provides an overview of classes which might be useful when implementing an agent. For the documentation of the data structures that are presented, please refer to the Javadoc that can be found in your download of GENIUS.

- **BidDetails** is a structure to store a bid and its utility.
- **BidDetailsTime** is a structure to store a bid, its utility, and the time of offering.
- **BidHistory** is a structure to keep track of the bids presented by the agent and the opponent.
- **BidIterator** is a class used to enumerate all possible bids. Also refer to *SortedOutcomeSpace*.
- **BidSpace** is a class which can be used to determine the Pareto-optimal frontier and outcomes such as the Nash solution. This class can be used with the opponent's utility space as estimated by an opponent model.
- **Pair** is a simple pair of two objects.
- **Range** is a structure used to describe a continuous range.
- **SortedOutcomeSpace** is a structure which stores all possible bids and their utilities by using `BidIterator`. In addition, it implements efficient search algorithms that can be used to search the space of possible bids for bids near a given utility or within a given utility range.
- **UtilitySpace** is a representation of a preference profile. It is recommended to use this class when implementing a model of the opponent's preference profile.

8.5 Compiling an Agent

Compiling an agent can be done as follows (here we compile the `examplepackage`; modify as appropriate for your agent):

- Open a terminal
- Switch to the root directory of `genius`
- execute the command
`javac -cp negosimulator.jar -source 1.7 -target 1.7 examplepackage/ExampleAgent.java`

You can also compile from Eclipse or Netbeans. Make sure you add the `negosimulator.jar` to your class path. Please refer to the Eclipse or Netbeans documentation on how to do this. Also you can check our tutorial on how to do this from Eclipse.

8.6 Loading an Agent

The next step is to load the compiled agent in GENIUS. We can add the agent in one of the following two ways:

- **Loading the agent using the GUI.** An agent can be easily added by going to the “Agents” tab in the “Components Window” (see Figure 20). Next, pressing right click opens a popup with the option to add a new agent. The final step is to select the main class of your agent.

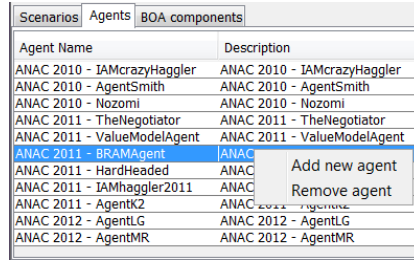


Figure 20: Adding an agent using the GUI.

- **Loading the agent using XML.** A compiled agent can also be loaded by directly adding the agent to the repository using the *agentrepository.xml* file. The code below visualizes a repository with a single agent. An agent element consists of several subelements. the first element is the *description* of the agent which is visualized in the GUI. The second element is the *classPath* specifying where the compiled agent class is located. For built-in agents this is the class name but for user-defined agents this is the full filename of the main class of the agent (the one implementing the Agent interface). The third element specifies the *agentName*. The optional element *params* specifies the parameters and their values available to the agent. In this case, a parameter “e” with value 2 and a parameter “time” with value 0.95 is specified. Variables can be accessed during the negotiation by using the *getStrategyParameters* method.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<repository fileName="agentrepository.xml">
  <items>
    <agentRepItems>
      <agentRepItem description="Simple Agent"
        classPath="/Users/genius/examplepackage/ExampleAgent.class"
        agentName="Simple Agent"/>
      <params>
        <param e="2;time=0.95"/>
      </params>
    </agentRepItems>
  </items>
</repository>
```

8.7 Creating a ANAC2013 Agent

The ANAC2013 introduces the concept that an agent can save and load information for each preference profile. This entails that an agent can learn from previous negotiations, against the same opponent or multiple opponents, to improve its competence when having a specific preference profile. It is only possible to retrieve information learned on the current preference profile as to avoid having perfect knowledge about the opponent’s preferences.

A single serializable object can be saved per preference profile by using the *saveSessionData* method. If an object was already saved for the preference profile it is replaced. We recommend to store objects in the *endSession* method, which is called when a negotiation is finished. The saved object can be requested by using the *loadSessionData* method. A good place to do so is in the *init* method. Note that this functionality is also available to BOA agents (cf. Section 9.6).

9 Creating a BOA Agent

Instead of implementing your negotiating agent from scratch, we recommend you create a BOA agent using the *BOA framework*. The BOA negotiation agent architecture allows to reuse existing components from other BOA agents. Many of the sophisticated agent strategies that currently exist are comprised of a fixed set of modules. Generally, a distinction can be made between four different modules: one module that decides whether the opponent’s bid is acceptable (*acceptance strategy*); one that decides which set of bids could be proposed next (*bidding strategy*); one that tries to guess the opponent’s preferences (*opponent model*), and finally a component which specifies how the opponent model is used to select a bid for the opponent (*opponent model strategy*). The overall negotiation strategy is a result of the interaction between these components.

The advantages of separating the negotiation strategy into these four components (or equivalently, fitting an agent into the BOA framework) are threefold: first, it allows to *study the performance of individual components*; second, it allows to *systematically explore the space of possible negotiation strategies*; third, the reuse of existing components *simplifies the creation of new negotiation strategies*.

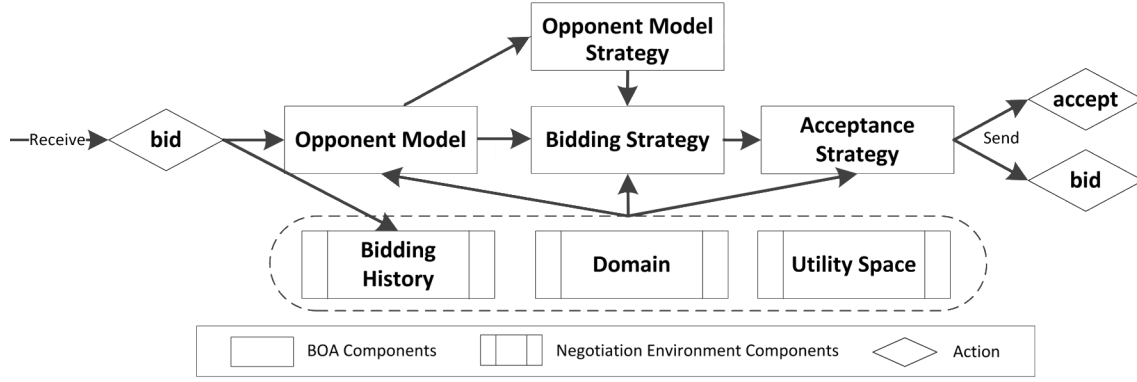


Figure 21: The BOA Framework Architecture.

9.1 Components of the BOA Framework

A negotiation agent in the BOA framework, called a *BOA agent*, consists of four components:

Bidding strategy A bidding strategy is a mapping which maps a negotiation trace to a bid. The bidding strategy can interact with the opponent model by consulting with it.

Opponent model An opponent model is in the BOA framework a learning technique that constructs a model of the opponent's preference profile.

Opponent model strategy An opponent model strategy specifies how the opponent model is used to select a bid for the opponent and if the opponent model may be updated in a specific turn.

Acceptance strategy The acceptance strategy determines whether the opponent's bid is acceptable and may even decide to prematurely end the negotiation.

The components interact in the following way (the full process is visualized in Figure 21). When receiving a bid, the BOA agent first updates the *bidding history*. Next, the *opponent model strategy* is consulted if the *opponent model* may be updated this turn. If so, the *opponent model* is updated.

Given the opponent's bid, the *bidding strategy* determines the counter offer by first generating a set of bids with a similar preference for the agent. The *bidding strategy* uses the *opponent model strategy* to select a bid from this set taking the opponent's utility into account.

Finally, the *acceptance strategy* decides whether the opponent's action should be accepted. If the opponent's bid is not accepted by the acceptance strategy, then the generated bid is offered instead.

9.2 Using Existing Components

In this section we create a *BOA agent* by selecting its components from a list of existing components. The BOA framework GUI (see Figure 22) can be opened by double clicking the *Values* section next to the *BOA Agent side A* or *BOA Agent side B* when creating a (distributed) tournament.



Figure 22: The BOA framework GUI.

Our goal in this section is to specify three BOA agents which are equal except for a single parameter a of their acceptance strategy.

To add the agents, click on the "Add agent(s)" button. A dialog pops up to enter the BOA agent details (Figure 23).

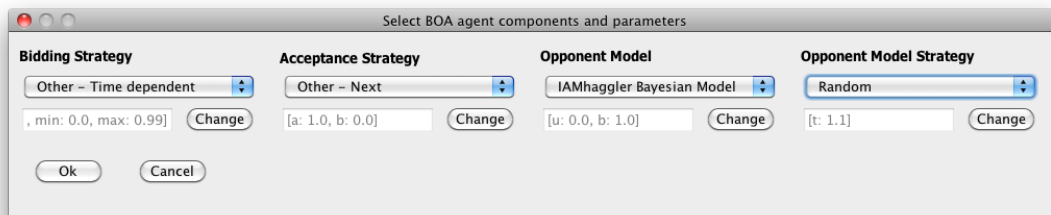


Figure 23: The BOA agent components and parameters dialog.

We select the bidding strategy *Other - Time Dependent* under the heading *Bidding Strategy*. Note that when we select this strategy, the default parameters of the component appear in the textbox below. Next, we select the other three components shown in Figure 23.

The next step is to specify three variants of the acceptance strategy differing in the parameter a . To be more precise, we want a to be 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. To achieve this, press the "Change" button under *Acceptance Strategy* to open a window similar to Figure 24. Next, fill in the fields as shown in Figure 24. Finally, we select "Add agent(s)" to create the three agents. Press "Save agents" to save the new BOA agents for the tournament. Note that in this example we only varied a single parameter of a single component. If we vary more parameters possibly of different components, then all possible combinations are generated.

9.3 Creating New Components

This section discusses how create your own components. An example implementation of each component is included in the "boaexamplepackage" folder. The next section discusses how these components can be added to the list of available components in the BOA framework GUI.

9.3.1 Parameters

All BOA components have the same mechanism to be tuned with parameters.

The parameters and their default parameters are indicated by the component by overriding the `getParameters()` function. This function should return a set of *BAOparameter* objects, each parameter having a unique name, description and default value.

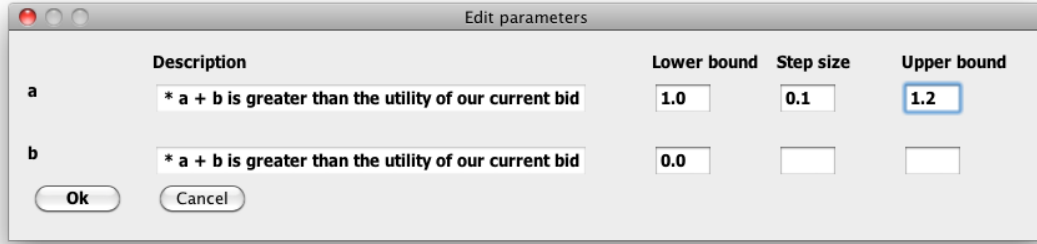


Figure 24: Adding a parameter.

```
public Set<BOAparameter> getParameters()
Override this function to add parameters to the module.
```

Table 4: The `getParameters` method. Override if your component has parameters.

When the component is actually used, the actual values for the parameters (which may differ from the default) are passed to the `init` function when the component is initialized.

9.3.2 Creating a Bidding Strategy

A bidding strategy can be easily created by extending the *OfferingStrategy* class. Table 5 depicts the methods which need to be overridden. The *init* method of the bidding strategy is automatically called by the BOA framework with four parameters: the negotiation session, the opponent model, the opponent model strategy, and the parameters of the component. The negotiation session object keeps track of the negotiation state, which includes all offers made by both agents, the timeline, the preference profile, and the domain. The parameters object specifies the parameters as specified in the GUI. In the previous section we specified the parameter *b* for the acceptance strategy *Other – Next* to be 0.0. In this case the agent can retrieve the value of the parameter by calling *parameters.get("b")*.

An approach often taken by many bidding strategies is to first generate all possible bids. This can be efficiently done by using the *SortedOutcomeSpace* class. For an example on using this class see the *TimeDependent.Offering* class in the *boaexamplepackage* directory.

```
void init(NegotiationSession negotiationSession, OpponentModel opponentModel, OMStrategy
omStrategy, HashMap<String, Double> parameters)
```

Method directly called after creating the agent which should be used to initialize the component.

```
BidDetails determineOpeningBid()
```

Method which determines the first bid to be offered to the component.

```
BidDetails determineNextBid()
```

Method which determines the bids offered to the opponent after the first bid.

Table 5: The main methods of the bidding strategy component.

9.3.3 Creating an Acceptance Condition

This section discusses how to create an acceptance strategy class by extending the abstract class *AcceptanceStrategy*. Table 6 depicts the two methods which need to be specified.

```
void init(NegotiationSession negotiationSession, OfferingStrategy offeringStrategy,
OpponentModel opponentModel, HashMap<String, Double> parameters)
```

Method directly called after creating the agent which should be used to initialize the component.

```
Actions determineAcceptability()
```

Method which determines if the agent should accept the opponent's bid (*Actions.Accept*), reject it and send a counter offer (*Actions.Reject*), or leave the negotiation (*Actions.Break*).

Table 6: The main methods of the acceptance strategy component.

9.3.4 Creating an Opponent Model

This section discusses how to create an opponent model by extending the abstract class *OpponentModel*. Table 7 provides an overview of the main methods which need to be specified. For performance reasons it is recommended to use the *UtilitySpace*

class.

| |
|---|
| <code>void init(NegotiationSession negotiationSession, HashMap<String, Double> parameters)</code> |
| Method directly called after creating the agent which should be used to initialize the component. |
| <code>double getBidEvaluation(Bid bid)</code> |
| Returns the estimated utility of the given bid. |
| <code>double updateModel(Bid bid)</code> |
| Updates the opponent model using the given bid. |
| <code>UtilitySpace getOpponentUtilitySpace()</code> |
| Returns the opponent's preference profile. Use the <i>UtilitySpaceAdapter</i> class when not using the <i>UtilitySpace</i> class for the opponent's preference profile. |

Table 7: The main methods of the opponent model component.

9.3.5 Creating an Opponent Model Strategy

This section discusses how to create an opponent model strategy by extending the abstract class *OMStrategy*. Table 8 provides an overview of the main methods which need to specified.

| |
|--|
| <code>void init(NegotiationSession negotiationSession, OpponentModel model, HashMap<String, Double> parameters)</code> |
| Method directly called after creating the agent which should be used to initialize the component. |
| <code>BidDetails getBid(List<BidDetails> bidsInRange);</code> |
| This method returns a bid to be offered from a set of given similarly preferred bids by using the opponent model. |
| <code>boolean canUpdateOM();</code> |
| Determines if the opponent model may be updated this turn. |

Table 8: The main methods of the opponent model strategy component.

9.4 Compiling BOA Components

BOA components must be compiled before they can be loaded into Genius. To compile a BOA component, do the following steps (in this example we compile the boa example components)

- Open a terminal
- Switch to the root directory of genius
- Enter the command `javac -cp negosimulator.jar -source 1.7 -target 1.7 boaexamplepackage/*.java`

You can also compile from Eclipse or Netbeans. Make sure you add the negosimulator.jar to your class path. Please refer to the Eclipse or Netbeans documentation on how to do this.

9.5 Adding a Component to the BOA Repository

In the previous section we discussed how to create each type of BOA component. To use the components, we still need to add them to the *BOA repository*. To do so, open the BOA components tab in the components window as shown in Figure 25. Right click and select “Add new component”. This results in the opening of the window shown in Figure 26.

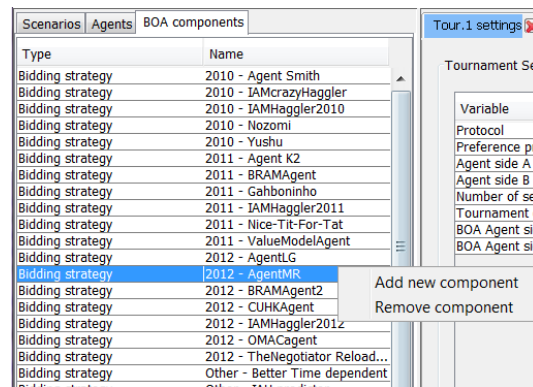


Figure 25: The BOA components window.

Click on the "Open" button and select the main class file of your BOA component (the class file that implements the BOA interface). Then check the name of the component, you can change it but it has to be a unique name in the registry. Optionally add parameters. Finally, clicking "Add component" in this window adds the component to the repository.

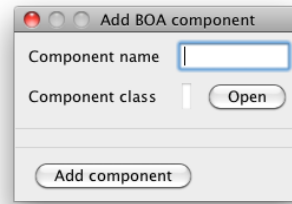


Figure 26: Loading a BOA agent.

9.6 Creating a ANAC2013 BOA Agent

In Section 8.7 we discussed how to create an agent for the ANAC2013. Using a similar procedure it is also possible to create BOA agents compatible with ANAC2013. An example to do so is included in this distribution of GENIUS.

As only a single object can be saved and loaded, the BOA framework stores an object *SessionData* that includes the data saved by all three components. This object is loaded and saved automatically by the BOA framework. A component can easily access the data it saved by using the *loadData* method. A component can at each moment during the negotiation update the saved information by using the *storeData* method, although we recommend updating the information at the end of the negotiation by using the *endSession* method. The *endSession* method of each method is automatically called at the end of the negotiation to inform the component of the result obtained and should be used to update the *SessionData* object before it is automatically stored.

9.7 Advanced: Converting a BOA Agent to an Agent

To convert a BOA agent to a normal agent you have to create a class that extends *BOA agent* and override the *agentSetup* method. Below is an example of a BOA agent wrapped as a normal agent.

```
public class SimpleBOAgent extends BOAgent{

    @Override
    public void agentSetup() {
        OpponentModel om = new FrequencyModel(negotiationSession, 0.2, 1);
        OMStrategy oms = new NullStrategy(negotiationSession);
        OfferingStrategy offering = new TimeDependent_Offering(
            negotiationSession, om, oms, 0.2, 0, 1, 0);
        AcceptanceStrategy ac =
            new AC_Next(negotiationSession, offering, 1, 0);
        setDecoupledComponents(ac, offering, om, oms);
    }

    @Override
    public String getName() {
        return "SimpleBOAgent";
    }
}
```

9.8 Advanced: Multi-Acceptance Criteria (MAC)

The *BOA framework* allows us to better explore a large space of negotiation strategies. MAC can be used to scale down the negotiation space, and thereby make it better computationally explorable.

As discussed in the introduction of this chapter, the acceptance condition determines solely if a bid should be accepted. This entails that it does not influence the bidding trace, except for when it is stopped. In fact, the only difference between *BOA agents* where only the acceptance condition vary, is the time of agreement (assuming that the computational cost of the acceptance conditions are negligible).

Given this property, multiple acceptance criteria can be tested in parallel during the same negotiation trace. In practice, more than 50 variants of a simple acceptance condition as for example AC_{next} can be tested in the same negotiation at a negligible computational cost.

To create a multi-acceptance condition component you first need to extend the class *Multi Acceptance Condition*, this gives access to the ACList which is a list of acceptance conditions to be tested in parallel. Furthermore, the method *isMac* should be overwritten to return *true* and the name of the components in the repository should be *Multi Acceptance Criteria*. An acceptance can be added to the MAC by appending it to the ACList as shown below.

```
public class AC_MAC extends Multi_AcceptanceCondition {
    @Override
    public void init(NegotiationSession negoSession,
        OfferingStrategy strat, OpponentModel opponentModel,
        HashMap<String, Double> parameters) throws Exception {
        this.negotiationSession = negoSession;
        this.offeringStrategy = strat;
        outcomes = new ArrayList<OutcomeTuple> ();
        ACList = new ArrayList<AcceptanceStrategy>();
        for (int e = 0; e < 5; e++) {
            ACList.add(new AC_Next(negotiationSession,
                offeringStrategy, 1, e * 0.01));
        }
    }
}
```

10 Creating a Multi Party Negotiation Agent

This section discusses how to create a multilateral negotiation agent in Java. Multilateral means you can use this agent in a multi-party negotiation and multi-party tournament. A Multilateral agent extends NegotiationParty and is not compatible with the bilateral negotiation Agents.

To implement a multi-party negotiation party, at a minimum one needs to implement a class that implements the `textttnegotiator.parties.NegotiationParty` interface. Also your implementation must have a public default (no-argument) constructor. To implement the interface, one needs to implement five functions:

```
public interface NegotiationParty {
    /**
     * This is the first call made to a NegotiationParty after its
     * instantiation. Tells which utility space and timeline we
     * are running in. This is called one time only.
     *
     * @param utilSpace
     * (a copy of/readonly version of) the {@link UtilitySpace}
     * to be used for this session.
     * @param timeline
     * The {@link TimeLineInfo} about current session.
     * @param agentID
     * the {@link AgentID}.
     * @throws RuntimeException
     * if init fails.
     */
    public void init(AbstractUtilitySpace utilSpace, Deadline deadline,
        TimeLineInfo timeline, long randomSeed, AgentID agentID);

    /**
     * When this function is called, it is expected that the Party
     * chooses one of the actions from the possible action list
     * and returns an instance of the chosen action.
     *
     * @param possibleActions
     * List of all actions possible.
     * @return The chosen {@link Action}.
     */
    public Action chooseAction(
        List<Class<? extends Action>> possibleActions);

    /**
     * This method is called when another {@link NegotiationParty}
     * chose an {@link Action}.
     *
     * @param sender
     */
}
```

```

    * The initiator of the action. May be null if initiator is
    * not an agent.
    * @param action
    * The action performed
    */
    void receiveMessage(AgentID sender, Action action);

    /**
     * @return a description for this party
     */
    public String getDescription();

    /**
     * Get the protocol that this party supports.
     *
     * @return the actual supported {@link MultilateralProtocol}, usually
     *         {@link StackedAlternatingOffersProtocol}.
     */
    public Class<? extends MultilateralProtocol> getProtocol();
}

```

You may want to check `AbstractUtilitySpace`, if your agent supports for example only `AdditiveUtilitySpace`.

We recommend to use the javadoc included with the distribution to check the details of all the involved classes.

For convenience, you can also extend the class `negotiator.parties.AbstractNegotiationParty` directly. That class provides convenient support functions.

The functions `receiveMessage` and `chooseAction` are basically the same as described in section 8.1 and 8.2. `getProtocol` by default returns an instance of `StackedAlternatingOffersProtocol`. Your agent should override this if it works on a different protocol.

10.1 Compiling a NegotiationParty

To compile the example agent, go to your genius project folder and use the command line to execute this compile command

```
javac -cp negosimulator.jar -source 1.7 -target 1.7 multipartyexample/Groupn.java
```

10.2 Loading a NegotiationParty

You need to load your custom party into the party repository in order to use it. After adding, your agent will appear in the combo boxes in the multilateral tournament runner and session runner where you can select the party to use.

You can load the new `NegotiationParty` into the party repository in two ways:

10.2.1 loading with the GUI

Locate the Parties repository tab in the GUI (Figure 27). Right click in this area and select "Add Party". A browser window pops up. Brows to your compiled class file that implements the `NegotiationParty` and select it. Your party will appear at the bottom of the parties repository. The `partyrepository.xml` file is automatically updated accordingly.

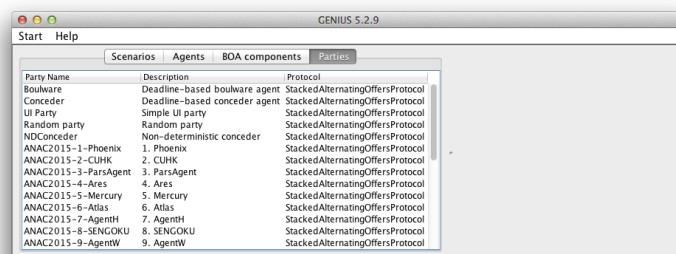


Figure 27: The parties repository.

10.2.2 manual loading

To do this manually, quit GENIUS, open the `partyrepository.xml` file and add a section like this

```
<partyRepItem description="description for your agent"  
  classPath="class.of.your.agent" partyName="nameForYourAgent"  
  protocolClassPath="negotiator.protocol.StackedAlternatingOffersProtocol"/>
```

After that you can restart GENIUS.

11 Conclusion

This concludes the manual of GENIUS. If you experience problems or have suggestions on how to improve GENIUS, please send them to negotiation@ii.tudelft.nl.

GENIUS is actively used in academic research. If you want to cite GENIUS in your paper, please refer to [3].

References

- [1] Reyhan Aydogan, David Festen, Koen V. Hindriks, and Catholijn M. Jonker. Alternating offers protocols for multilateral negotiation. *Modern Approaches to Agent-based Complex Automated Negotiation*, 2014.
- [2] Reyhan Aydogan, Koen V. Hindriks, and Catholijn M. Jonker. Multilateral mediated negotiation protocols with feedback. In I. Marsa-Maestre, M. A. Lopez-Carmona, T. Ito, M. Zhang, Q. Bai, and K. Fujita, editors, *Novel Insights in Agent based Complex Automated Negotiation, Chapter: Multilateral Mediated Negotiation Protocols with Feedback*, chapter 3, pages 43–59. Springer, 2014.
- [3] Raz Lin, Sarit Kraus, Tim Baarslag, Dmytro Tykhonov, Koen V. Hindriks, and Catholijn M. Jonker. Genius: An integrated environment for supporting the design of generic automated negotiators. *Computational Intelligence*, 2012.