Multi-Agent Al

[Group Coursework 1]

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ABSTRACT

abstract here...

CCS Concepts

•Computer systems organization → Embedded systems; Redundancy; Robotics; •Networks → Network reliability;

Keywords

ACM proceedings; LATEX; text tagging

1. INTRODUCTION

The good news is, with only a handful of manual settings¹, the LATEX document class file handles all of this for you.

2. THE BODY OF THE PAPER

Typically, the body of a paper is organized into a hierarchical structure, with numbered or unnumbered headings for sections, subsections, subsections, and even smaller sections.

Because the entire article is contained in the **document** environment, you can indicate the start of a new paragraph with a blank line in your input file; that is why this sentence forms a separate paragraph.

2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

2.2 Math Equations

You may want to display math equations in three distinct styles: inline, numbered or non-numbered display. Each of the three are discussed in the next sections.

2.2.1 Inline (In-text) Equations

A formula that appears in the running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced by the **math**

2.2.2 Display Equations

A numbered display equation – one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally – is produced by the **equation** environment. An unnumbered display equation is produced by the **displaymath** environment.

2.3 Citations

Citations to articles [?, ?, ?, ?], conference proceedings [?] or books [?, ?] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will occur throughout the text of your article. You should use BibTeX to automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the proper location in the .tex file [?]. The key is a short reference you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document, the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This identifying key is included with each item in the .bib file for your article.

2.4 Tables

Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 1 is included in the input file; compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

2.5 Figures

Like tables, figures cannot be split across pages; the best placement for them is typically the top or the bottom of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper "floating" placement of figures, use the environment figure to enclose the figure and its caption.

2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are

3. CONCLUSIONS

This paragraph will end the body of this sample document. Remember that you might still have Acknowledgments or Appendices; brief samples of these follow. There is still the Bibliography to deal with; and we will make a disclaimer about that here: with the exception of the reference to the LATEX book, the citations in this paper are to articles

¹Two of these, the \numberofauthors and \alignauthor commands, you have already used; another, \balancecolumns, will be used in your very last run of LATEX to ensure balanced column heights on the last page.

which have nothing to do with the present subject and are used as examples only.

APPENDIX

A. HEADINGS IN APPENDICES

The rules about hierarchical headings discussed above for the body of the article are different in the appendices. In the **appendix** environment, the command

A.1 References

Generated by bibtex from your .bib file. Run latex, then bibtex, then latex twice (to resolve references) to create the .bbl file. Insert that .bbl file into the .tex source file and comment out the command **\thebibliography**.

B. MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

The sig-alternate.cls file itself is chock-full of succinct and helpful comments. If you consider yourself a moderately experienced to expert user of IATEX, you may find reading it useful but please remember not to change it.