

AI6125 Multi-Agent System

Group Assignment: Tile World

Team Members: Arthi Thiyagarajan
Chen Yongquan
Fong Lin Qiang

Agenda

- Introduction
 - Environment
 - Task
 - Objective
 - Agent Specification
- Agent Architecture
 - AStarAgent
 - BondAgent
 - Hybrid Procedural Reasoning Agent
- Code that was modified
- Demo

Introduction

Environment:

MASON agent toolkit, a Java-based tool, that implement agent which can inhabit and perform in Tileworld system.

Task:

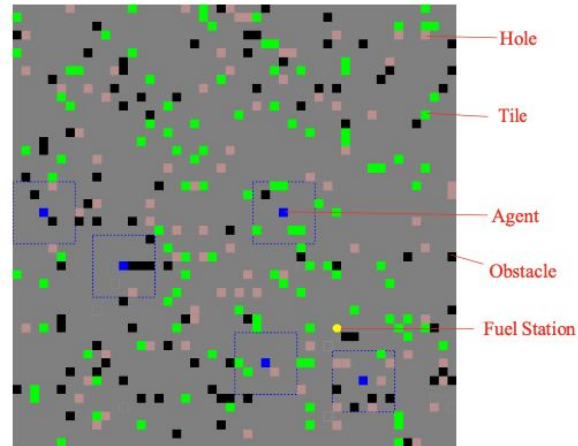
Each member to design and implement one agent.

Introduction

Objective:

Get highest score, score 1 point by filling a hole with a tile.

Symbology:



Introduction

Agent Specification:

Agent's visibility is 3 tiles in all directions.

Available actions: WAIT, MOVE (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT), PICKUP, DROP & REFUEL

Agent carries up to 3 tiles.

Every movement consumes one fuel.

Agent perform Sense-Communicate(optional)-Plan-Act cycle once per time step.

Agent Architecture 1 - Simple Reactive Agent

- The agent follows an sense-think-act cycle

Sense:

- The agent observes the tiles in the environment using the `TWAgentSensor` class and acts upon it.

Think:

- The agent adopts `AStarSearch` to identify paths between tiles and available holes and the fuel station.

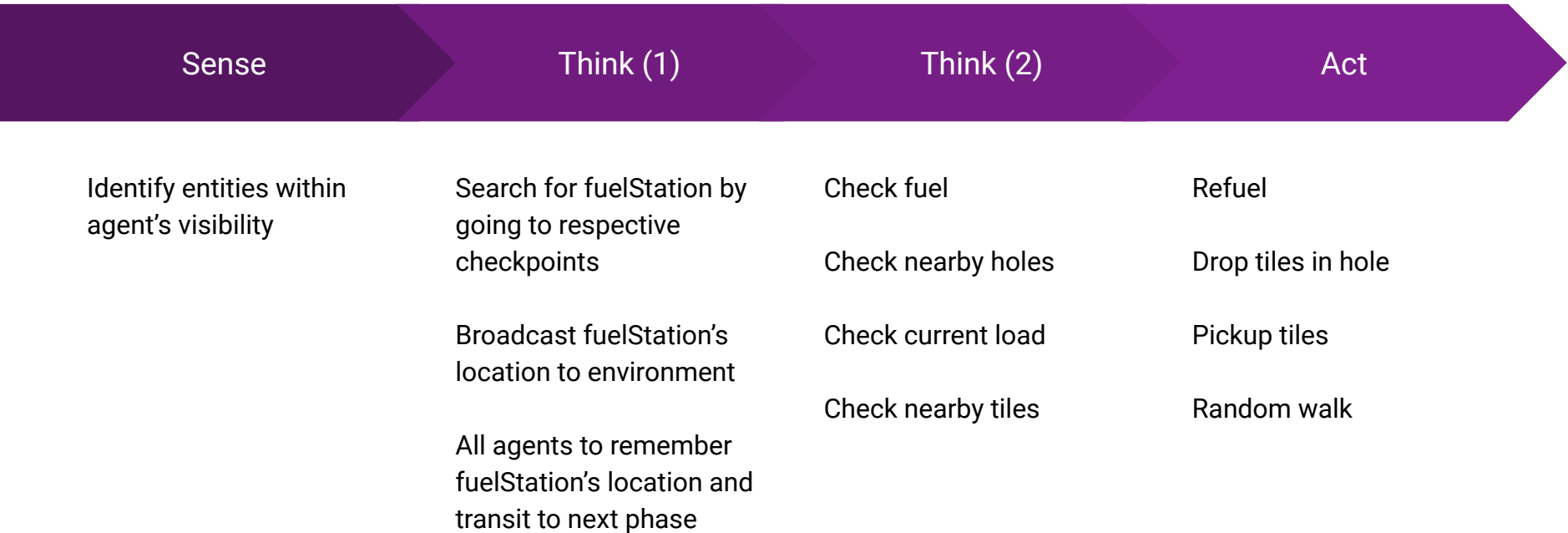
Act:

- The agent performs the intended action

Agent Architecture 1 - Code Modified

- The agent is an extension of the TWAgent class.
- TWPlanner and Memory classes are modified as well.

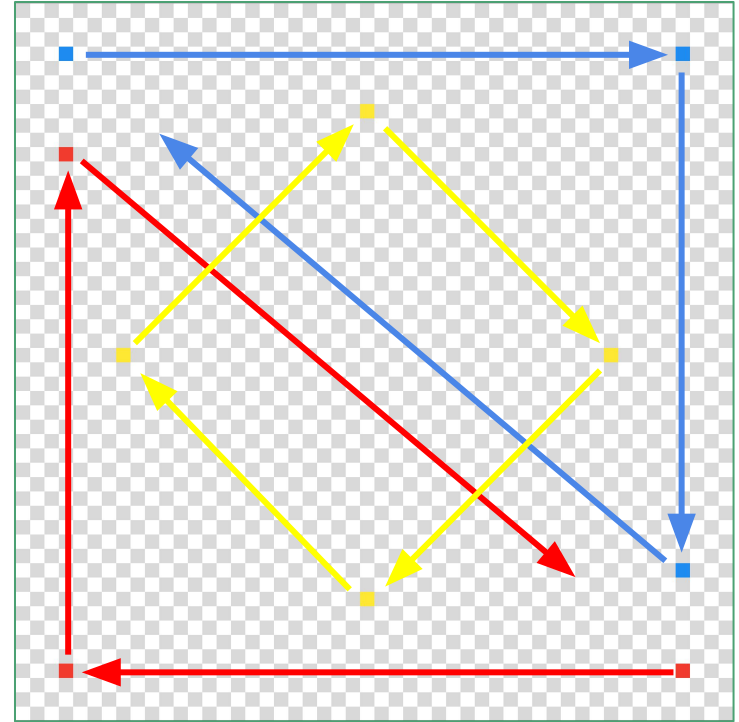
Agent Architecture 2 - Reactive & Limited Communication



Agent Architecture 2 - Search for fuelStation

Each agent is assigned with a few unique checkpoints.

They will use AStarSearch to find the path to their checkpoints in ascending order - 1, 2, 3, 4, ...



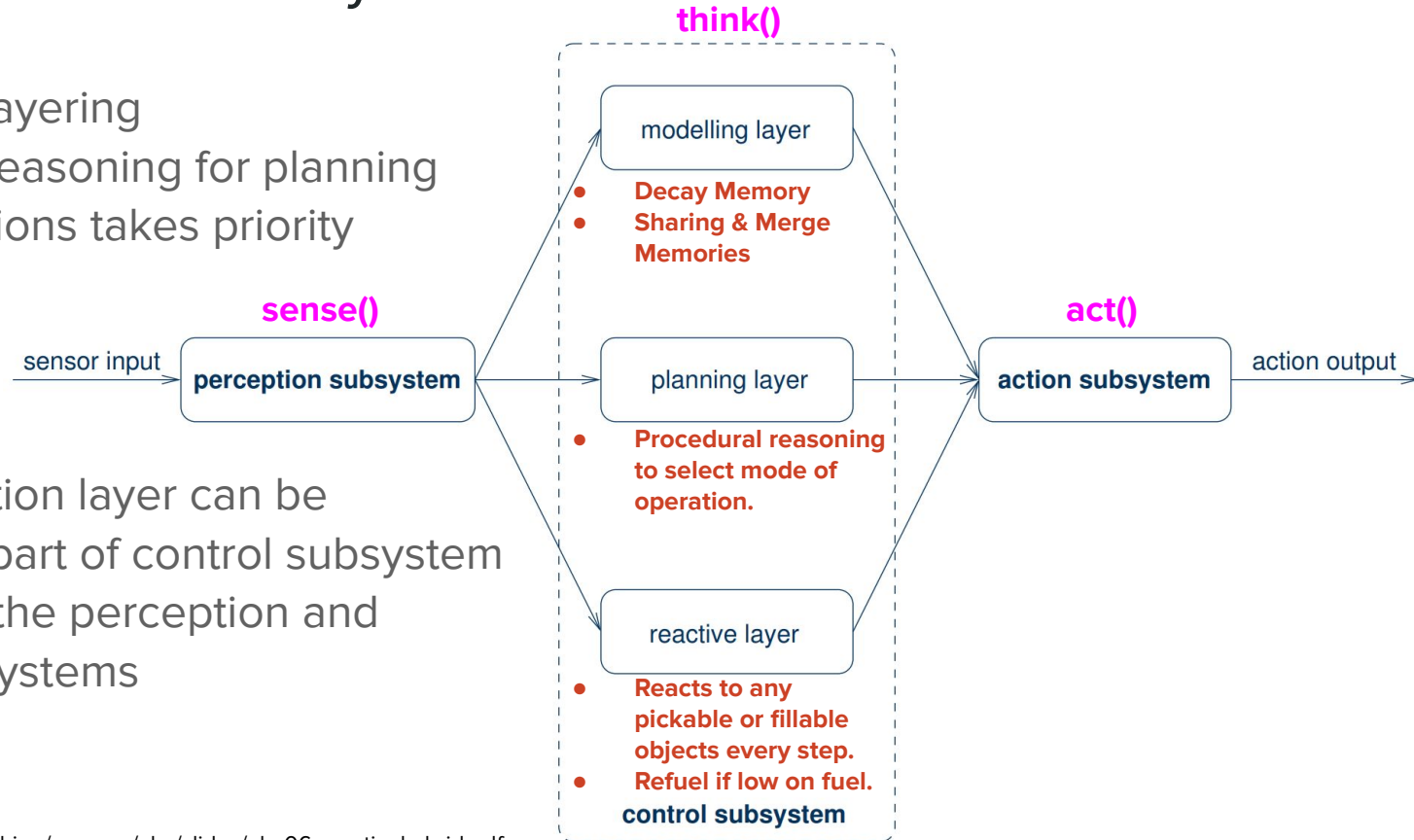
Agent Architecture 2 - Code Modified

Agent 2 is fully coded using the extension to the TWAgent class.

The other classes remained as default.

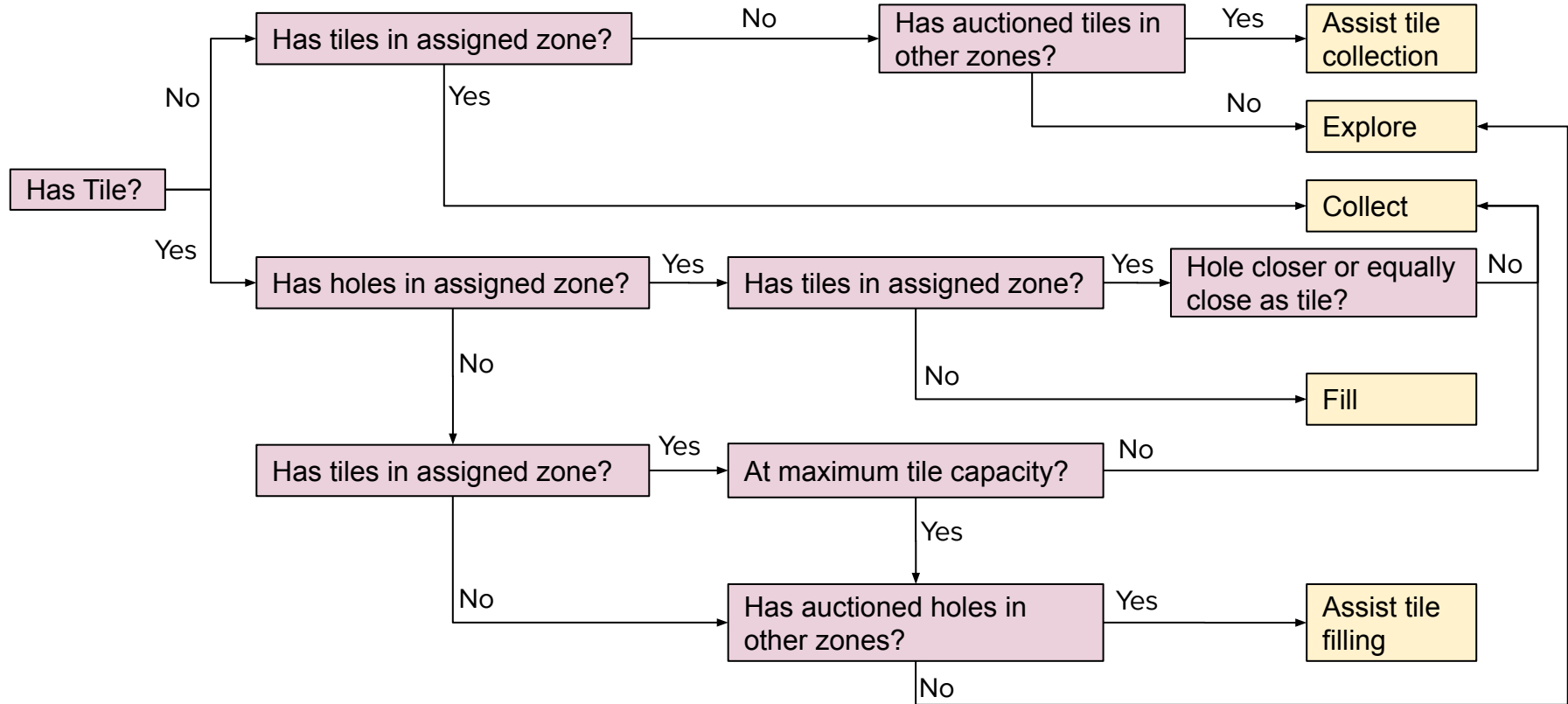
Agent Architecture 3 - Hybrid & Communication

- Horizontal Layering
- Procedural reasoning for planning
- Reactive actions takes priority



- Communication layer can be considered part of control subsystem or between the perception and control subsystems

Agent Architecture 3 - PRS Reasoner

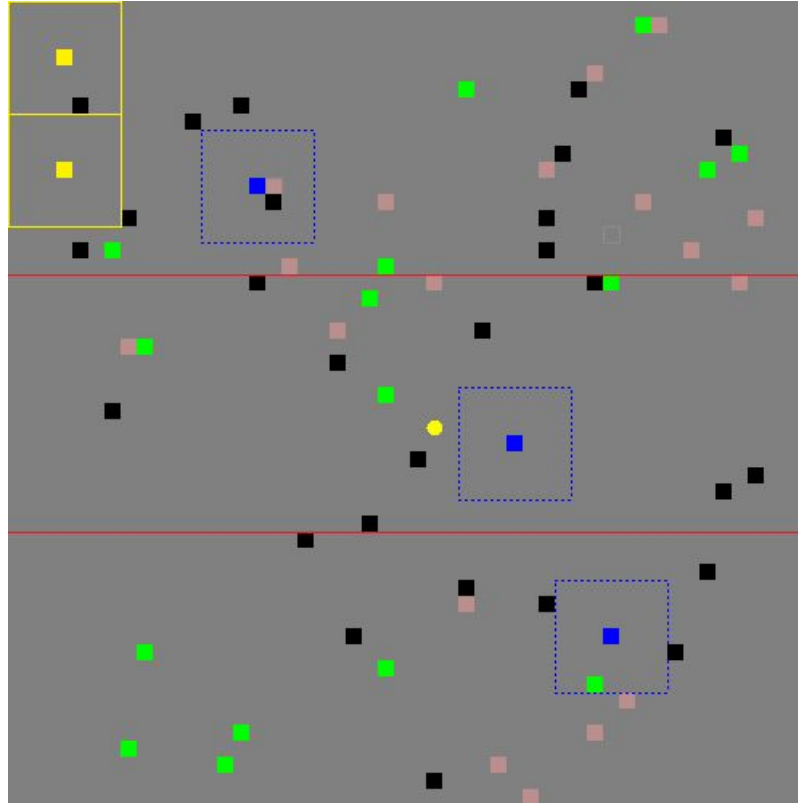


Agent Architecture 3 - Exploration Strategy

- Divides map into as many zones as agents detected in environment
- Detect agents through checking unique identifier in broadcasted messages
- Division of map and computation of boundaries is decentralized to prevent systemic failure in case of communication breakdown
- Division logic is deterministic and every agents arrive at the same results using the same agent position messages broadcasted
- Major zones are further subdivided into anchor zones determined by sensor range

Agent Architecture 3 - Exploration Strategy

- 50x16 zone
- 50x16 zone
- 50x18 zone



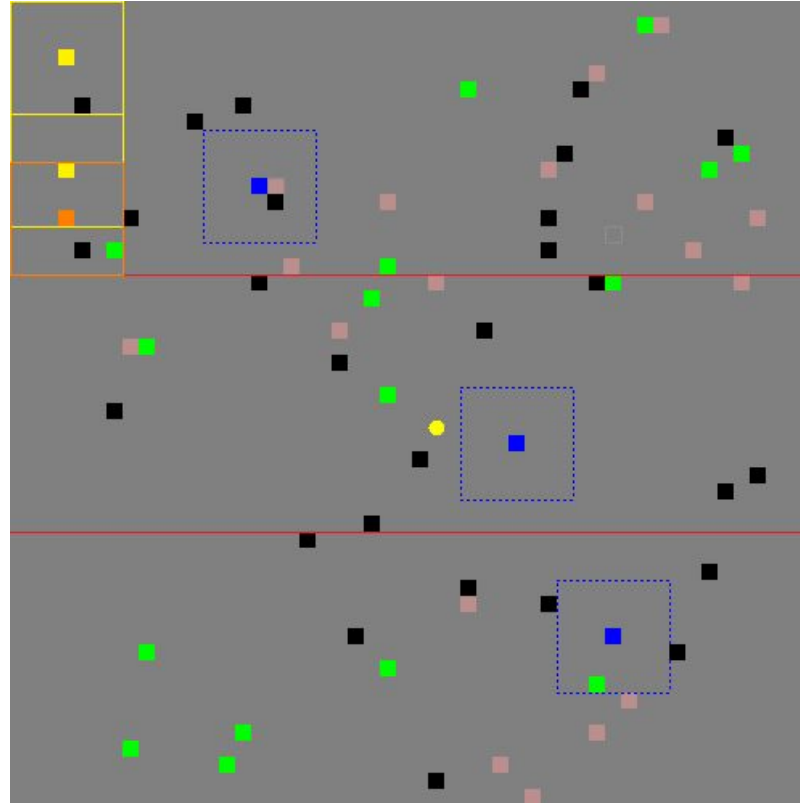
Zone assignment
determined by
closest agent to zone
at step 1

Agent Architecture 3 - Exploration Strategy

- 50x16 zone

- 50x16 zone

- 50x18 zone



Zone assignment
determined by
closest agent to zone
at step 1

Agent Architecture 3 - Exploration Strategy

- Exploration prioritizes anchor zone that is least explored
- Keep a record of anchor zone exploration with a decay map
- Arithmetic decay ($+1/\text{timestep}$) can cause rubberbanding sometimes
- Geometric decay ($\times 2/\text{timestep}$) to reduce rubberbanding and does not appreciate as fast as exponential decay
- Anchor zones initialized to infinity to force exploration of entire map at least once until fuel station is found

Agent Architecture 3 - Target Prioritization

- Tileworld task analogical to a Travelling Salesman Problem with additional time and resource constraints e.g. ride sharing driver route planning
- Targets can be ordered using a heuristic suitable for resource-bounded time-critical Travelling Salesman Problem
- Simple ordering uses Manhattan distance for ordering objects
- Modify Manhattan distance with a time factor:

$$TSP\ Distance(Obj) = \frac{Estimated\ Remaining\ Life(Obj)}{Max\ Lifetime\ of\ Objects} \times Manhattan\ Distance(Obj)$$

$$Estimated\ Remaining\ Life(Obj) = (Max\ Lifetime\ of\ Objects \times Threshold) - (Current\ Step - Step\ First\ Sensed(Obj))$$

Agent Architecture 3 - Information Sharing

- Agent perceives environment during sensing phase
- Broadcast objects found in own memory during communication phase
- Objects are encoded into messages using TypedMessage class
- Message field of parent Message class used for indicating object type
- Merge objects shared by other agents into own memory at start of thinking phase

Agent Architecture 3 - Task Sharing

- In the planning phase, determine which objects in own zone is too far to reach in time i.e. $\text{Estimated Lifetime} > \text{Manhattan Distance}$
- Also determine which tiles and holes are surplus
 - More than a set limit of reservable objectives, auction out surplus
 - Already at maximum tile capacity, auction out tiles
 - No tiles to fill holes with, auction out holes
- Auction out surplus and untenable objectives
- Before defaulting back to exploration mode when no objectives found in own zone, agents can bid for the nearest contract
- Broadcast scheduled goals up to a reserved limit for other agents to check for goal collisions

Agent Architecture 3 - Code Modified

- TWEnvironment.java modified to create custom agent class
- HybridPRSTWAgent extends TWAgent
- TWAgentDecayMemory extends TWAgentWorkingMemory
- TypedMessage extends Message
- DefaultTWPlanner modified to use AstarPathGenerator and implements abstract methods in TWPlanner
- Custom agent parameters specific for each environment setup stored in Parameters(*).java

Individual Agent Score

Grid Size	Simple Reactive	Reactive + Communication	Hybrid + Communication
50x50	268	304	395
80x80	317	484	502
150x40*	98	174	188

* for reference only, extended using 50x50 parameters for object creation rate and life time

Demo Time!