

Lab: Agent Interaction – Competition Rule

Objective

- To understand how agents interact with each other in a shared environment.
- To simulate competition among agents, where only one survives when two agents meet.
- To learn how simple interaction rules can lead to different system-level outcomes.

Language / Tool

- **Language:** Python
- **Tool:** Jupyter Notebook or Google Colab

Theory

In Agent-Based Modeling (ABM), agents often do not exist in isolation. They must interact with other agents or with the environment. One important type of interaction is competition.

- **Interaction:** When two or more agents come into contact, they follow specific rules (e.g., fighting, cooperating, or ignoring each other).
- **Competition Rule:** If two agents occupy the same position, one of them is removed (survival of the fittest).
- **Emergent Behavior:** By running the simulation multiple times, we can observe how the total number of agents decreases over time due to competition.

Code

```
import random

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Agent class
class Agent:
    def __init__(self, id, grid_size):
        self.id = id
        self.x = random.randint(0, grid_size - 1)
        self.y = random.randint(0, grid_size - 1)
```

```

def move(self, grid_size):
    # Move randomly in x or y direction
    self.x = (self.x + random.choice([-1, 0, 1])) % grid_size
    self.y = (self.y + random.choice([-1, 0, 1])) % grid_size

# Competition Simulation
def competition_simulation(num_agents=20, grid_size=10, steps=30):
    agents = [Agent(i, grid_size) for i in range(num_agents)]
    population_over_time = []

    for step in range(steps):
        # Move all agents
        for agent in agents:
            agent.move(grid_size)

        # Check competition
        positions = {}
        survivors = []

        for agent in agents:
            pos = (agent.x, agent.y)
            if pos not in positions:
                positions[pos] = agent
                survivors.append(agent)
            # If another agent already exists at this position → competition
            else:
                pass # One agent survives, the other is removed

        agents = survivors

```

```
population_over_time.append(len(agents))
```

```
return population_over_time
```

```
# Run simulation
```

```
pop_history = competition_simulation()
```

```
# Plot population decline
```

```
plt.plot(pop_history, marker='o')
```

```
plt.xlabel("Time Steps")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Number of Agents")
```

```
plt.title("Agent Population Over Time (Competition Rule)")
```

```
plt.show()
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "Untitled29.ipynb". The interface includes a top bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help" menus. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for "Commands", "Code", "Text", and "Run all". The main area displays a Python script for a competition simulation. The code defines an "Agent" class with an "init" method and a "move" method. It also defines a "competition_simulation" function that creates a list of agents and tracks their population over time. The code is as follows:

```
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Agent class
class Agent:
    def __init__(self, id, grid_size):
        self.id = id
        self.x = random.randint(0, grid_size - 1)
        self.y = random.randint(0, grid_size - 1)

    def move(self, grid_size):
        # Move randomly in x or y direction
        self.x = (self.x + random.choice([-1, 0, 1])) % grid_size
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# Competition Simulation
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    for step in range(steps):
        # Move all agents
        for agent in agents:
            agent.move(grid_size)
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```

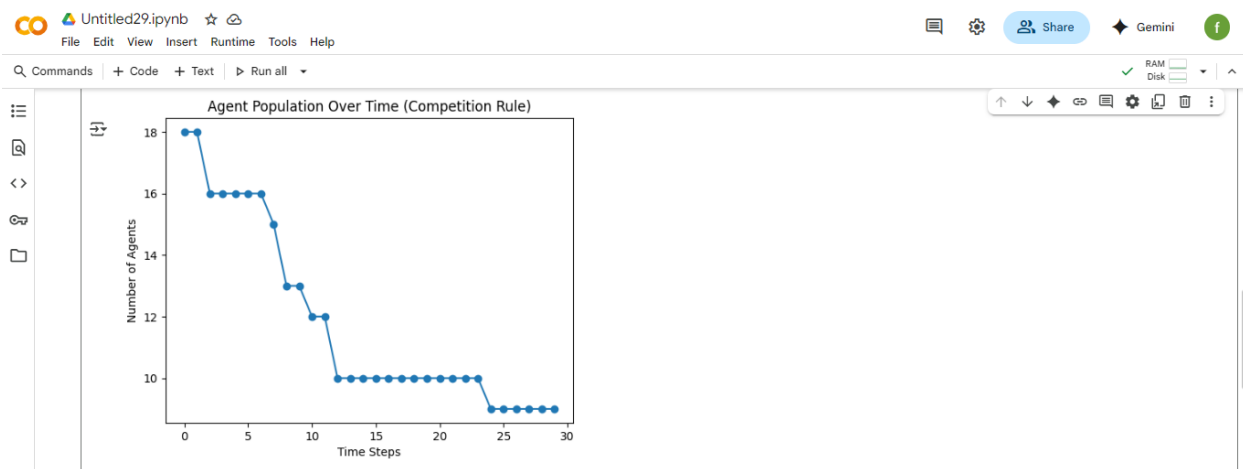
# Check competition
positions = {}
survivors = []
for agent in agents:
    pos = (agent.x, agent.y)
    if pos not in positions:
        positions[pos] = agent
        survivors.append(agent)
    # If another agent already exists at this position → competition
    else:
        pass # One agent survives, the other is removed

agents = survivors
population_over_time.append(len(agents))

return population_over_time

# Run simulation
pop_history = competition_simulation()

# Plot population decline
plt.plot(pop_history, marker='o')
plt.xlabel("Time Steps")
plt.ylabel("Number of Agents")
plt.title("Agent Population Over Time (Competition Rule)")
plt.show()
```



Explanation of Code

1. Agent class

- Each agent has a position (x, y) on the grid.
- The move() method changes its position randomly.

2. Simulation loop

- All agents move.
- If two agents land on the same position, only one survives.

3. Population tracking

- The number of surviving agents is recorded after each step.
- A graph shows how the population decreases over time.

Tasks

1. Modify the competition rule:
 - Instead of removing one agent, make them merge into a stronger agent.
 - Track how many merges happen.
2. Track survival:
 - Print which agent survives each encounter.
 - Keep a count of total competitions.
3. Experiment:
 - Change num_agents, grid_size, and steps.
 - Observe how grid size affects the chance of competition.