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1. Installation Instructions For AgentDrive

Running from source code:

The following steps show how to run AgentDrive from source code in Netbeans. However, any other Integrated Development Environment can be used instead.

1. Obtain the source code and extract the zip to any location you want.

2. Start Eclipse and create a new Maven Project (File ☐ New Project ☐ Maven ☐ Project with existing POM) and click 'Next'. Then, Click 'Finish'.

3. Browse to the extracted location of the project and select the 'highway' project. Click 'Open Project'.

4. Repeat the steps 2 and 3 and select 'Simulator-Lite' and finish creating the second project.

5. Then again repeat the steps 2 and 3 and select 'Simulator' and finish creating the third project.

6. Create .m2 Folder in "C:\Users\XYZ" (For Windows Users) or "Users->XYZ" (For Linux or MacOs users) and copy the "settings.xml" from the downloaded zip file.

7. Go to Netbeans and select "AgentDrive" in Projects tab. Right click and select "Resolve Project Problems". This will download dependencies for the project and try to resolve the problems.

8. Repeat the step 7 for the project "Simulator-Lite" and "Simulator". This will make your projects error-free.

9. Specify run parameters(Run-> Set project Configuration-> Customise-> Run) for the three projects as mentioned below:

   a. **For AgentDrive**

      i. MainClass: cz.agents.alite.Main

      ii. Program Arguments:

         1. cz.agents.highway.creator.DashBoardController
         2. settings/groovy/local/martin.groovy

> *The first argument is Creator to be used and second argument is configuration file.*
> *If the second argument is not used the default config file is used i.e. settings/groovy/highway.groovy.*
>
> *It is recommended not to change the default config file if not necessary, you can create a copy of it in subfolder 'local' and use it instead.*

   b. **For Simulator-lite**

      i. MainClass: cz.agents.agentdrive.simulator.lite.creator.SimulatorCreator

      ii. Program Arguments:

         1. cz.agents.agentdrive.simulator.lite.creator.SimulatorCreator

      iii. Working Directory: $MODULE_DIR$

> *The first argument is Creator to be used.*
>
> *Working directory should be set to the module directory if you have imported simulator-lite as a module of the AgentDrive (highway) project.*

   c. **For Simulator (OpenDS)**

      i. MainClass: eu.opends.main.Simulator

      ii. Program Arguments:

         1. assets/DrivingTasks/Projects/Highway/osm.xml

      iii. Working Directory: $MODULE_DIR$

> *Note that you should run AgentDrive(Highway) first, then run the simulator.*
>
> *If you do not use the .sh script to start the simulator you can choose Empty in AgentDrive configuration and run the simulator manually.*

10. Click 'Build and Run' option in Run tab in Netbeans for the project 'AgentDrive'. Then run the project. After it has run successfully, a Java window appears showing "Initialising" in the middle. This means it is waiting for the inputs from either "Simulator-Lite" or "Simulator".

11. Try to repeat the step 9 for "Simulator-Lite". Now you can see the cars moving and planning autonomous maneuvers in both AgentDrive and Simulator-Lite java windows.

2. Description

a. Usage of Classes

1. ***Agent Class:***

   An agent class defined under the package "cz.agents.highway.agent" is responsible for defining plans for an agent. And we define plans for an agent in terms of Waypoints. We can re-define the way of implementation to meet our expectations from an agent.
   An agent class need to extend class "Agent" under same package. This enables the agent to sense Position, Velocity and other parameters of their neighbouring vehicles. Moreover, the agents are initialised for each vehicle specified with unique id in a XML file. For example; for the scenario straight-highway the file is located in "SourcePackages/Other Sources/src/main/resources/nets.highway-straight/highway-straight.rou.xml ". And as we can see in the directory that there is also a file named "highway-straight.net". This basically initialises a lane with several parameters like id, index, speed, length, shape (specified in the form of a rectangle where the first two parameters are the bottom left co-ordinates and the other two are top-right co-ordinates.

2. ***Creator Package:***

   This package defines three classes named, DashBoardController, DefaultCreator and Main Class. DashBoardController extends DefaultCreator Class; which is responsible for creating the simulation environment as defined in the file specified in the second run argument of AgentDrive. The configuration file referred in run argument say (test.groovy) of AgentDrive is defined at location "settings/groovy/local/test.groovy". This file saves parameters for simulating the environment and stores several constants like acceleration, deceleration, simulation timestep, simulation speed and so on.

   a. *DashBoardController*: It manages launching of simulators, and their synchronization with AgentDrive and sending simulator appropriate plans and updates. For this we need to define methods to initialise traffic and even distribution of vehicles, create agent for every single vehicle.

   b. *DefaultCreator*: It defines methods to run then simulation, create visualisation and register various layers of visualisations (Fps layer, Help Layer), create environment and so on.

3. ***Package Highway environment road net:***

   This package consists of classes that define connection, edges, junction etc. between the lanes on a road network. For this. hash maps are required to map a string to edge or junction. Also , kd-Trees are created and filled with point - lane pairs for fast look up of the cars current lane based on its x,y coordinates only.

4. ***Package Highway Maneuver:***

   Several classes defining various possible types of maneuvers like straight maneuver, acceleration maneuver, deacceleration maneuver and so on are defined in this package. The maneuvers provide waypoints to the vehicle and the vehicle then reacts to the waypoints given by following them.
   So several parameters like acceleration , duration of maneuever, entry lane, exit lane and so on are required when initialising an instance of any of the possible maneuvers. All the maneuvers extend the class CarManeuver and therefore it would be good to instantiate an object of the required maneuvers and then refer it to by initialising an instance of CarManeuver class. For example:

   ```
   CarManeuver sm= new Straighmaneuver();
   ```

   As required for the agent, we can later change the maneuvering types for an agent.

5. ***Package highway.storage.plan:***

   This package acts as a storage for the Actions, ManeuverAction, Plans, WayPointActions etc. Thus storage classes facilitate retrieving the CarId, TimeStamp, Plans, Speed, Position and so on.

b. Main Methods used

Important Classes:

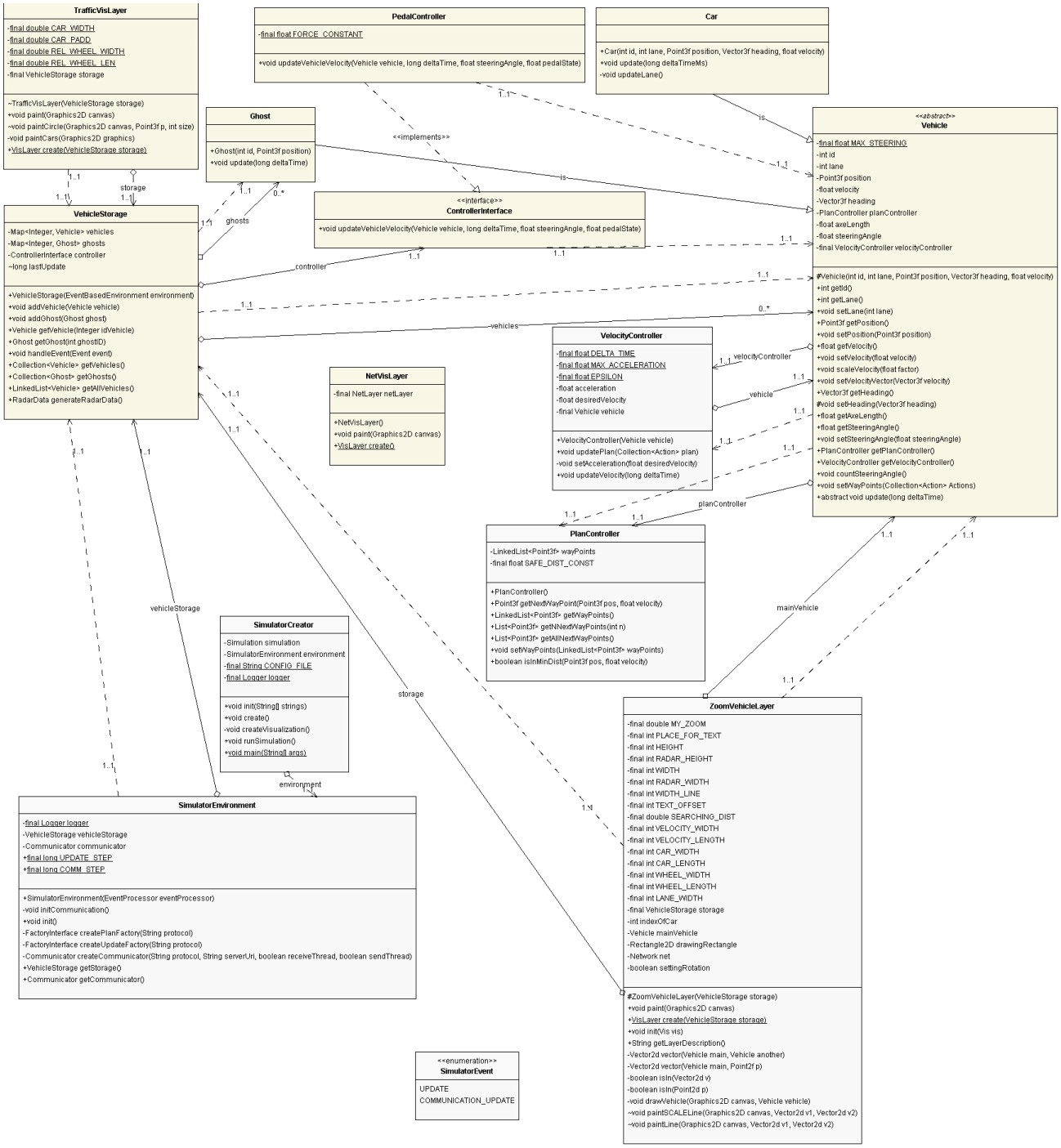
- *Agent Class*: This class is the super class for any type of agent that plans and provide WayPoints for the vehicles.
- *DashBoardController*: It is responsible for distribution of vehicles and defining initial conditions for a vehicle.
- *ManeuverTranslator*: This class translates maneuvers generated by sub-classes of Agent to waypoints
- *RouteNavigator*: This Class used for car navigation on given route.
- *CarManeuver*: It acts as a super class for several possible types of maneuvering.
- *State*: It stores the carId of the vehicles in the neighbourhood of the current vehicles.
- *VehicleSensor*: It provides methods to sense the current car or a collection of cars and further return the position, velocity and other aspects related to the vehicles.
- *Connection, Junction, Edge, lane*: It defines a structure holding connections through junction loaded from sumo.net.xml file.
- *Edge, Junction, Lane, Request*: It is basically a structure holding data about an (edge/junction/lane/Request data of a junction) loaded from sumo.net.xml file.
- *Network*: It provides the following data: edges, junctions, lanes, connections, tunnels, bridges. It also provides a converter from x,y coordinates to a specific lane.

Important methods:

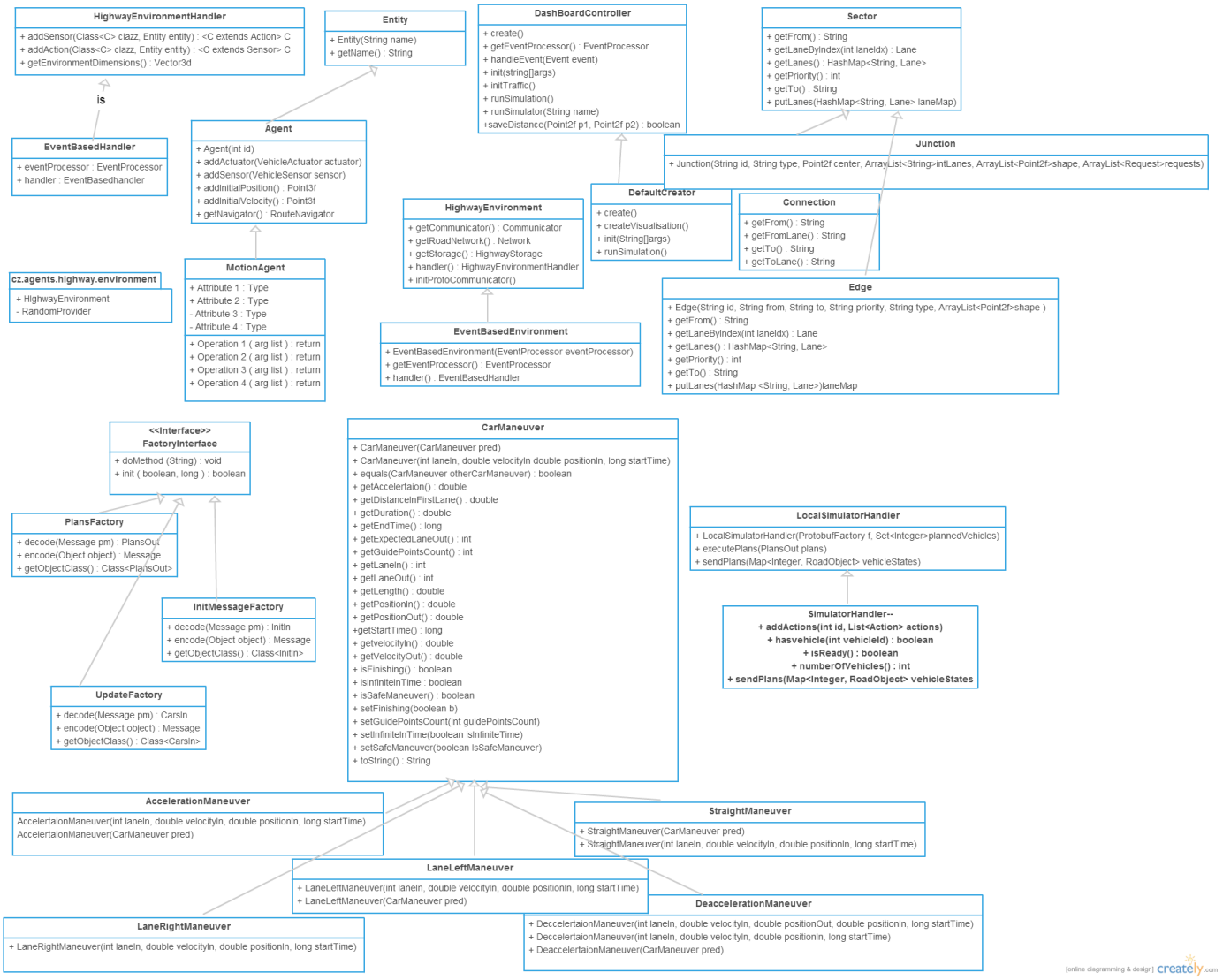
- *Agent React*: The method defined in class extended by AgentClass. It is responsible for returning Waypoints using the class WPAction (which extend
  Action Class).
- Translate: Translates a maneuver to waypoints.
- *Plan_maneouvre*: This method tries to pre-plan and predict possible co-ordinates on each state change.
- *addSensor*: Adds a sensor to the motionAgent and further provides the possibility for actuators to act , given a list of actions.

c. Inheritance Priority

i). SimulatorLite



ii) AgentDrive



3. Tutorial on Autonomous Driving

a. Description:

The goal is to provide a waypoint to an agent. A Waypoint acts like a guide to the agent (or a vehicle) and the vehicle tries to follow that Waypoint. It can be done in the following two ways:

1. There are several types of maneuvering possible in AgentDrive like Acceleration maneuver, Straight maneuver, Deacceleration maneuver and so on. So, manipulating waypoints for an agent in different scenarios (say while overtaking) will work. For this, We can instantiate an object of StraightManeuver Class with parameters like current lane, velocityIn, laneout etc. and further an object of Maneuvertranslator class can call its member function "translate", which takes an object of StraightManeuver as a parameter, to give us the next Waypoint for the agent.
Thus by changing the reference to the type of maneuver desired, we can obtain desired Waypoints in sequential order for an agent.

2. An another approach to deal with it will be defining the Waypoints in each scenario, considering any kind of translation and pre-defined Maneuvers. We could develop a State cycle (as shown below), which will uniquely define a Vectorial change in Waypoint for each state. These states loop among themselves to achieve autonomous overtake.

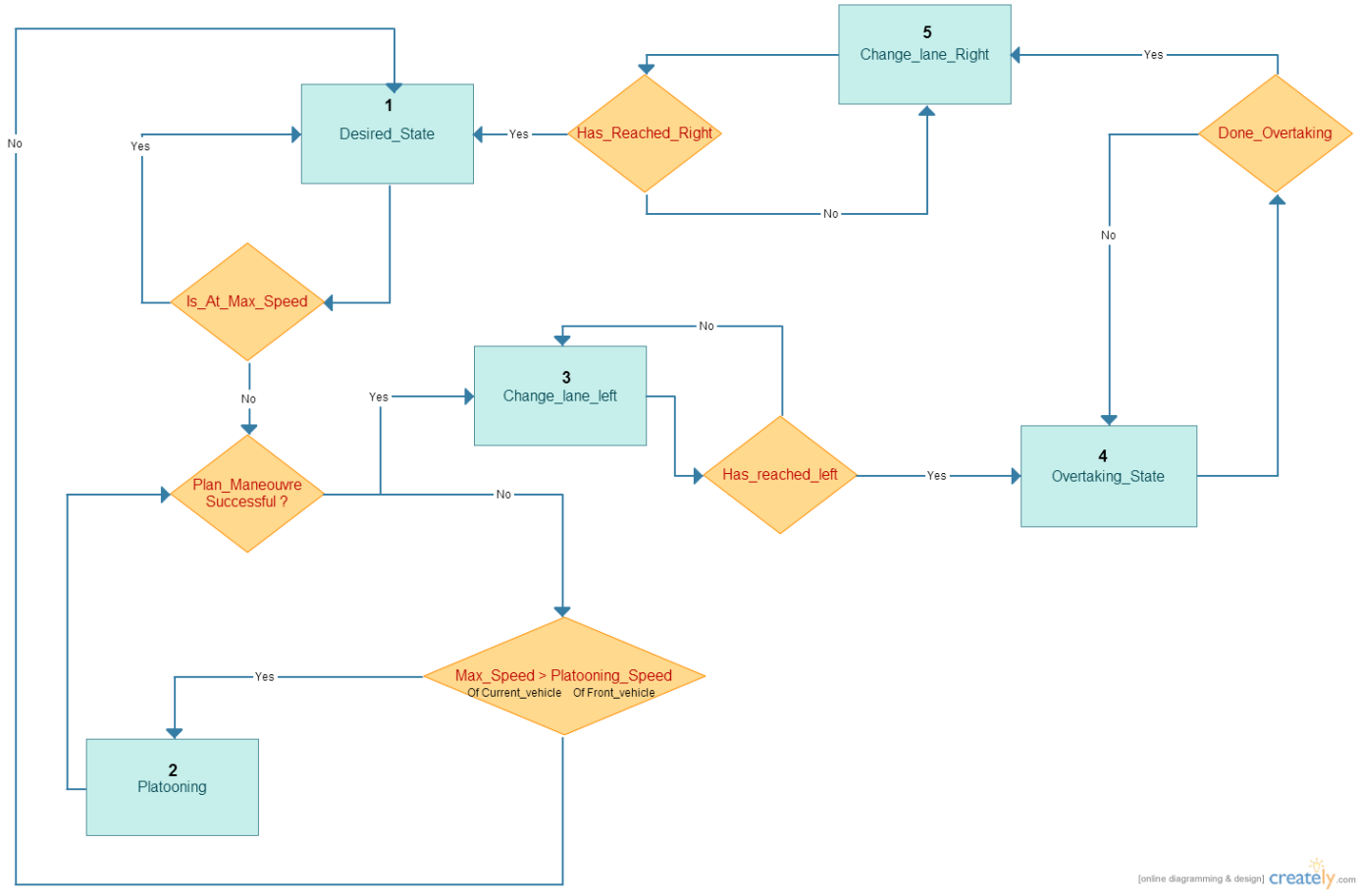


Diagram Description:

1. *An agent always tries to reach its defined maximum speed and at the same time senses the vehicle in front of it and thereby maintains itself in desired State.*

2. *If it crosses the safe_limit(say 40metres) and also it is not travelling at it's maximum speed then it either tries to plan a maneouvre or change its state to Platooning.*

3. *In platooning State it repeatedly tries to plan a maneuever else follow the vehicle ahead of it.*

4. *If a plan is found by the method Plan_maneouvre, the vehicle changes its state to Change_left_Lane and continuously loops until it has reached left lane.*

5. *After it has made to change its lane to left, it follows with a certain calculated speed (based on vehicle ahead of it in changed lane) and tries to loop until the parameters to remain in left lane are not violated.*

6. *After having reached the time_limit to stay in left lane it changes its state to change_right_lane and loops until it has changed to the right lane.*

b. How did we interface with AgentDrive:

Following are the instructions to implement second approach:

1. Create a new java class in AgentDrive/Source packages/cz.agents.highway.agent and inherit the class "Agent" to have features like adding_sensors, adding_actuators, get_intital_velocity and so on. These functions enable us to sense the environment around the agent.

2. Since "agentReact" method is called for every agent after each timestep, we need to return the updated vector to move the agent in the desired direction. And the Waypoints are decided according to the states of an agent.

3. We also need to define a method say, Plan_manoeuvre which plans for a possible manoeuvre in advance. The physics involved in the whole process is:

i) Sense and predict positions of rear_left and front_left after time

t1 = (Distance_between_two_lanes/Maximum_speed_of_Agent).

ii) If there is no safe distance to change state to left lane exit
else compute overtake speed based on vehicle in front_left and predict time to stay in left lane:

t2 =(Distance between vehicle to manoeuvre and Predicted position in left lane)+safe_distance(say 30)/(Relative speed between the vehicles)

iii) Now, Predict the position as in step i).

4. If the Plan is successful return the Waypoints else return 0. Further, change states according to the returned parameters.