Analysis of the cooperation mechanisms between agents Partial Global Planning, Contract Net, Voting, Auctions and Coalitions formation

H. Bertiche A. Brando J. Camps M. Leyva V. Roig

¹Department of Computer Science University Rovira i Virgili

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Outline

- Cooperation mechanism analysis
 - Partial Global Planning
 - Coalition formation
 - Contract Net
 - Auctions
 - Application to our agents
- Application to our agents
 - Cooperation among coordinators
 - Cooperation of RuralAgents with their Coordinator
 - Cooperation of HelicopterAgents with their Coordinator

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Partial Global Planning

Involves three iterated stages:

- Create local plans
- Exchange local plans
- Generate Partial Global Plans

Actions are incorporated into a **PGP**. Containing the following attributes:

- Objective
- Activity maps
- Solution construction graph

Partial Global Planning

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- 2 Exchange local plans
- Generate Partial Global Plans

Actions are incorporated into a **PGP**. Containing the following attributes:

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Advantages

- Scales well with increased number of agents
- Handles dynamic environments

- Each agent needs to maintain a model of the plan of every other agent.
- Not suitable for our problem

Coalition formation

- Coordination of actions of several agents
- Global goal
- Several configurations
 - Centralised vs distributed
 - Internal vs external

Coalition formation

- Coordination of actions of several agents
- Global goal
- Several configurations
 - Centralised vs distributed
 - Internal vs external

- Lack of homogeneity.
- There is no guarantees on the optimal distribution.
- High number of message exchanges.

Contract Net

Composed by 5 stages

- Recognition
- Announcement
- Bidding
- Awarding
- Expediting

Contract Net

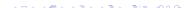
Composed by 5 stages

- Recognition
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Advantages

- Robust to failures of agents.
- Allows to subdivide the task.
- Does not require external controllers.
- Simpler than other methods.

- Cost functions and task division can lead to complex functions.
- Can involve unnecessary communication.
- Highly dependent on the reliability of task subdivisions and cost functions.
- More explicit communication is needed.



Auctions

2 kind of participants

- Auctioneer
- Bidder

Typical formats

- English auction
- Dutch auction
- First-Price Sealed Bid
- Vickrey auction

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Advantages

- Knowledge about how much an item is worth not needed.
- Creates competition among bidders.
- Faster than negotiating a price.

- Agents should meet some requirements:
 - Self-interested
 - Rational
- Not suitable for our problem



Cooperation mechanism analysis Voting

- Finite number of alternatives.
- Result of the negotiation decided using the votes of the agents.
- Different protocols: plurality, best-worst, k-approval, binary, Borda, Condorcet...

Voting

- Finite number of alternatives.
- Result of the negotiation decided using the votes of the agents.
- Different protocols: plurality, best-worst, k-approval, binary, Borda, Condorcet...

Advantages

 Some protocols ⇒ computationally cheap.

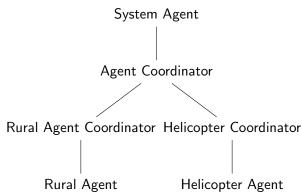
- Untruthful or self-interested voters.
- Complex protocols ⇒ computationally expensive.
- Not suitable for our problem

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Application to our agents

Cooperation among coordinators

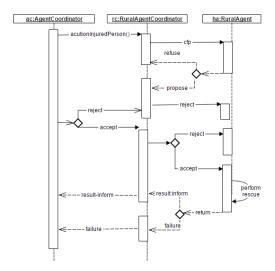


One round auction

- The AgentCoordinator acts as auctioneer.
- The coordinators bid with their best choice.
- The option with minimum cost is chosen.

Application to our agents

Cooperation mechanism of RuralAgents with their Coordinator

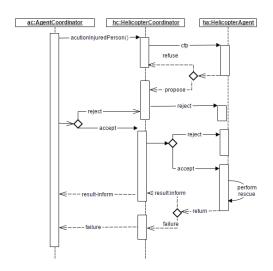


Special considerations

Dealing with avalanches

Application to our agents

Cooperation mechanism of HelicopterAgents with their Coordinator



Special considerations

- Landing and taking off from hospitals
- Rescuing people from the same cell

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