Agent (luffy) Performance in TAC Competition

AGENT SYSTEMS (DV2541)

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Workload division

Member Name	Strategies	Coding	Reporting
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I. INTRODUCTION

Trading Agent Competition is a game consisting of eight travel agents and each travel agent acts on behalf of eight clients. An agent is actually a computer system which is capable of acting independently on the behalf of its user or owner [1].

The game is explained in a very detailed manner in the website where the designing of the game has been done. This game requires an Artificially Intelligent Agent, which could participate in an auction and bid on the behalf of an agent, who does business with clients. We, as students of the course Agent System and a part of this assignment, try to design an agent, which fulfils the mandatory requirement for an agent to participate in this game and also win it if possible.

II. STRATEGIES

Flight

Tickets are bought through bidding and auctioning. The TACAIR Company auctions the flight tickets where an agent needs to quote a bid. The agent quoting the highest bid gets a ticket. In this scenario, our agent initially identifies the category of auctioning with the getAuctionCategory() method; if the category is CAT_FLIGHT, then luffy quotes a bid through sendBid() method in order to buy a flight ticket. The price initially quoted by the owner is the askPrice. If the agentPrice is greater than the askPrice, a ticket is allotted at that cost. This task is accomplished using the method setAllocation(). The quantity of the tickets is also specified when the agent quotes for tickets. Hence, the allocation is dependent on the quantity stated.

If the agentPrice is less than the askPrice, then our agent updates the bid to a value which is 10 USD more than the askPrice. As the price quoted by our agent is greater than the askPrice, the tickets are allotted by the owner. This transaction is updated in the method updateBid(); which is later submitted using submitBid().

The next step is to give the flight tickets to clients depending on their preferences. The number of days for the trip, number of passengers and other details are taken into consideration and sold accordingly to the best possible value, keeping in mind the client utility value. The travel package's feasibility is changed accordingly so that the client utility value is maximized. The whole process of selling the flight tickets is accomplished through calculateAllocation() method.

Hotel

The owners quote their askPrice for the hotels Shoreline Shanties and Tampa Towers. If our agent identifies the category of auction in getAuctionCategory() to be CAT_HOTEL, then it enquires about the type of hotel, which is identified with the method getAuctionType(). If it is TYPE_GOOD_HOTEL, then luffy quotes a bid and deals with both the cases in the following manner.

When the agentPrice of the hotel is greater than the askPrice, then according to the rules, the hotel room is allocated to our agent using the

setAllocation() method. In case it is less, then the bid is updated to a value greater than the askPrice by 30USD.This task is accomplished by the updateBid() method, and then submitted using submitBid().

If the getAuctionType() gives the result TYPE_CHEAP_HOTEL, then our agent quotes a bid in the following manner.

When the agentPrice of the hotel is greater than the askPrice, then according to the rules, the hotel room is allocated to our agent using the setAllocation() method. But, if it is less, then luffy updates the bid equal to the askPrice, and the bid is submitted using submitBid(), after updating the bid using updateBid().

Now that all the types of hotel rooms are bought by our agent, they are allocated to the clients according to their preferences and choices. We used a strategy for allocation as well, which is as follows.

The agent, i.e., luffy initially looks for clients who booked their tickets at a higher price and allocates them with a cheaper hotel, which is TYPE_CHEAP_HOTEL, and the clients who booked their flight tickets for a higher price are allotted the hotel TYPE_GOOD_HOTEL. This is done to balance the package expenditure for the client. But, if the client is not satisfied with our allocation, they are given a chance to exchange their hotels according to their preferences. This results in increment of client-utility value.

Entertainment

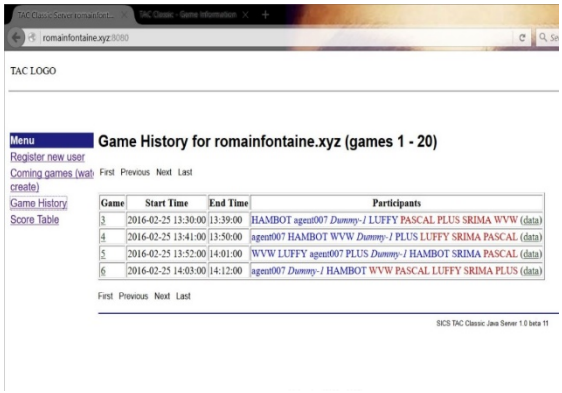
This is the final auctioning, which is different from the other two, as it is 2-way auction. When the owners quote their askPrice, luffy identifies the category as CAT_ENTERTAINMENT and quote the bid using sendBid() method. When the agentPrice is greater than the askPrice, the tickets are allocated to our agent. The bid is updated when the agentPrice is less that askPrice to a value equal to the askPrice. The agent will now sell the tickets that were bought at the auction.

The clients who chose GOOD_HOTEL are given entertainment tickets of museum and amusement park for free and tickets of alligator wrestling for a value equal to the askPrice. In a similar manner, the clients who stay in CHEAP_HOTEL are given the entertainment tickets of amusement park for free and the tickets of alligator wrestling and museum for the askPrice.

As the prices are optimal and the travel package is also feasible, the client utility value is maintained at the same level.

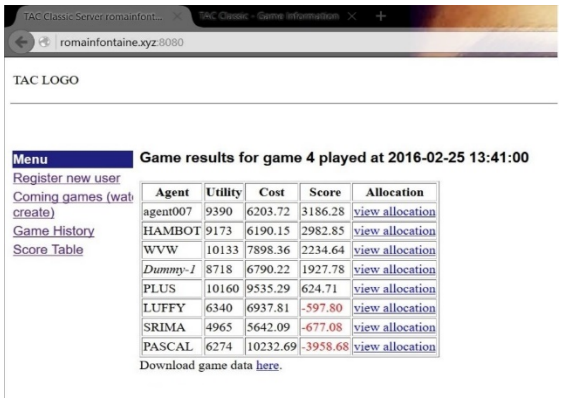
III. RESULTS & ANALYSIS

The games played by agent LUFFY are 4, 5, and 6.



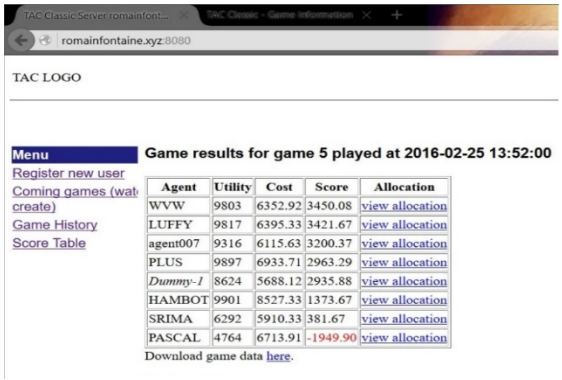
The results obtained are as follows:

1. Result of game 4: utility=6340, cost=6937.81, score=-597.80



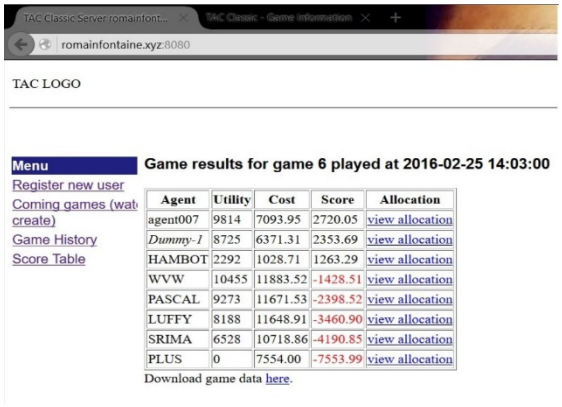
The agent's utility is lesser than the cost, which results in a negative score. If the investment in flight could be reduced and hotels increased, then the agent would be able to acquire a positive score.

2. Result of game 5:utility= 9817, cost= 6395.33, score=3421.67



The agent's utility is greater than the cost thus, ensuring a positive score. Here, the bidding went according to our planning and strategy, which gave us an advantage over other agents.

3. Result of game 6:utility= 8188, cost=11648.91, score=-3460.90

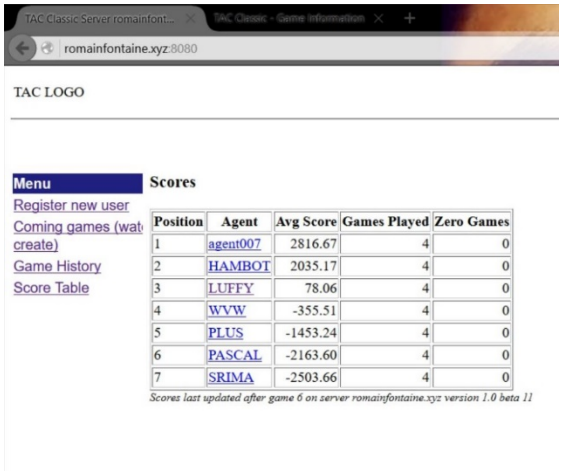


Here, the utility and the cost are varying a lot thus, proving our planning of the strategy to be complete failure. The rectification of this mistake is better discussed in the Analysis section.

Analysis:

The designing of the agent has been done in a proactive manner, with prior planning. The strategy to react to events in the environment has already been decided before hand due to which the agent automatically reacts to situations instead of waiting for events to take place.

We think that the performance of the agent could be improvised if the purchasing of flight tickets can be reduced. It will eventually decrease the cost spent by the agent during auctioning process and increase the client utility value.



IV. CONCLUSION

By participating in the TAC, we grasped an overall idea about auctions and bidding in a real time scenario. This assignment helped us know the areas where we could enhance our strategy in order to win the game. Considering the limited time constraint we could not properly understand the strategy used in Dummy Agent, as the number of games we played are less. This in turn affected our performance, as working over the strategy already written as a program and making changes to the existing code was an exhausting task. Nevertheless, playing this game helped us understand the subject in a practical manner compared to the subjective learning from a syllabus textbook.

V. REFERENCES

[1] M. Wooldridge, An Introduction to MultiAgent Systems. John Wiley & Sons, 2009.