

**CS378**  
**Autonomous Multiagent Systems**  
**Spring 2004**

**Prof: Peter Stone**  
**TA: Mazda Ahmadi**

Department of Computer Sciences  
The University of Texas at Austin

Week 7b: Thursday, March 4th

# Good Afternoon, Colleagues

---

Are there any questions?

# Good Afternoon, Colleagues

---

Are there any questions?

- Applications using swarms/flocks?
- How can you prevent undesired emergent behavior?
- Can trail-laying scale to the real world?

# Logistics

---

- Surveys

# Class Discussion

---

Murat Deligonul on being ants again

# Continue ML crash course

---

- Genetic algorithms/programming
- **Neural networks**
- Reinforcement learning

# Go to the Ant

---

- Complex system behavior from many simple agents

# Go to the Ant

---

- Complex system behavior from many simple agents
- Complexity comes from interactions, the environment

# Agent Definition

---

Agents tied to environment

- *Agent = <State, Input, Output, Process>*

# Agent Definition

---

Agents tied to environment

- *Agent* =  $\langle \text{State}, \text{Input}, \text{Output}, \text{Process} \rangle$
- *Environment* =  $\langle \text{State}, \text{Process} \rangle$

# Agent Definition

---

Agents tied to environment

- *Agent* =  $\langle \text{State}, \text{Input}, \text{Output}, \text{Process} \rangle$
- *Environment* =  $\langle \text{State}, \text{Process} \rangle$

Note: supports hierarchical agents

# Examples from Nature

---

- Ants: path planning
- Ants: brood sorting
- Termites: nest building
- Wasps: task differentiation
- Birds and Fish: flocking
- Wolves: surrounding prey

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many
- Diversity important: randomness, repulsion

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many
- Diversity important: randomness, repulsion
- Embrace risk (expendability) and redundancy

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many
- Diversity important: randomness, repulsion
- Embrace risk (expendability) and redundancy
- Agents should be able to share information

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many
- Diversity important: randomness, repulsion
- Embrace risk (expendability) and redundancy
- Agents should be able to share information
- Mix planning with execution

# Principles

---

- Try to avoid functional decomposition
- Simple agents (small, forgetful, local)
- Decentralized control
- System performance from interactions of many
- Diversity important: randomness, repulsion
- Embrace risk (expendability) and redundancy
- Agents should be able to share information
- Mix planning with execution
- Provide an “entropy leak”

# Trail-Laying Robots

---

- An application to **real robots**
- Also use simulations

# Trail-Laying Robots

---

- An application to **real robots**
- Also use simulations
- Can it scale to the real world?

# Propose an ant-based algorithm to...

---

- ... Sort a dynamic set of items
  - Each item has a key and a rank
  - Goal: keep the ranks in ascending order of the keys

# Propose an ant-based algorithm to...

---

- ... Sort a dynamic set of items
  - Each item has a key and a rank
  - Goal: keep the ranks in ascending order of the keys
- ... Create ant cemeteries
  - Goal: dead ants should all be piled in the same place
  - (it doesn't matter where)

# Propose an ant-based algorithm to...

---

- ... Sort a dynamic set of items
  - Each item has a key and a rank
  - Goal: keep the ranks in ascending order of the keys
- ... Create ant cemeteries
  - Goal: dead ants should all be piled in the same place
  - (it doesn't matter where)
- ... Do network routing
  - build routing table mapping destinations to links at each node
  - Goal: minimal transit time for packets

# Other ant-based research

---

- AntNet – Network routing solution
  - Randomized algorithm (packets sent probabilistically)

# Other ant-based research

---

- AntNet – Network routing solution
  - Randomized algorithm (packets sent probabilistically)
- Holland – picking up pucks
  - Goal: robot putting pucks in a pile
  - Rules: move randomly, drop if you have 3
  - Analogy: ant burial

# Other ant-based research

---

- AntNet – Network routing solution
  - Randomized algorithm (packets sent probabilistically)
- Holland – picking up pucks
  - Goal: robot putting pucks in a pile
  - Rules: move randomly, drop if you have 3
  - Analogy: ant burial
- Balch – ant tracking
  - Computer vision success

# Other ant-based research

---

- AntNet – Network routing solution
  - Randomized algorithm (packets sent probabilistically)
- Holland – picking up pucks
  - Goal: robot putting pucks in a pile
  - Rules: move randomly, drop if you have 3
  - Analogy: ant burial
- Balch – ant tracking
  - Computer vision success
- Missionaries and Cannibals – An optimization problem