

Applications of Multi-Agent Systems

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INFORMATIKA



Application Areas

- **manufacturing and logistics** – production planning, inventory management, supply chain/network management
- **markets** – automated trading/auctioning, auction mechanism analysis and design, strategy modeling, market modeling,
- **internet and networks** -- advertisement markets, search optimisation, intrusion detection, bandwidth management
- **utility networks** – smart grid management, virtual powerplants, smart appliances, consumption modeling
- **transport** – demand responsive transport, autonomous vehicles, cooperative driving, real-time ridesharing, dynamic pricing, demand modelling
- **security and defense** – mission planning and execution, optimum patrolling and surveillance, opponent modeling, vulnerability assessment
- **computer games and computer animation** - game AI, behavioral animation, NPC implementation



Application Areas (at ATG)



Air Traffic Management



Tactical Operations



Autonomous Aerial Vehicles



Physical/ Critical Infrastructure Security



Cybersecurity and Steganography



Intelligent Transport Systems



Invited Presentations

- Game-theoretic approach to network intrusion detection (Viliam Lisy)
- Cooperative Path Finding (Michal Cap)
- *(see standalone slide sets)*



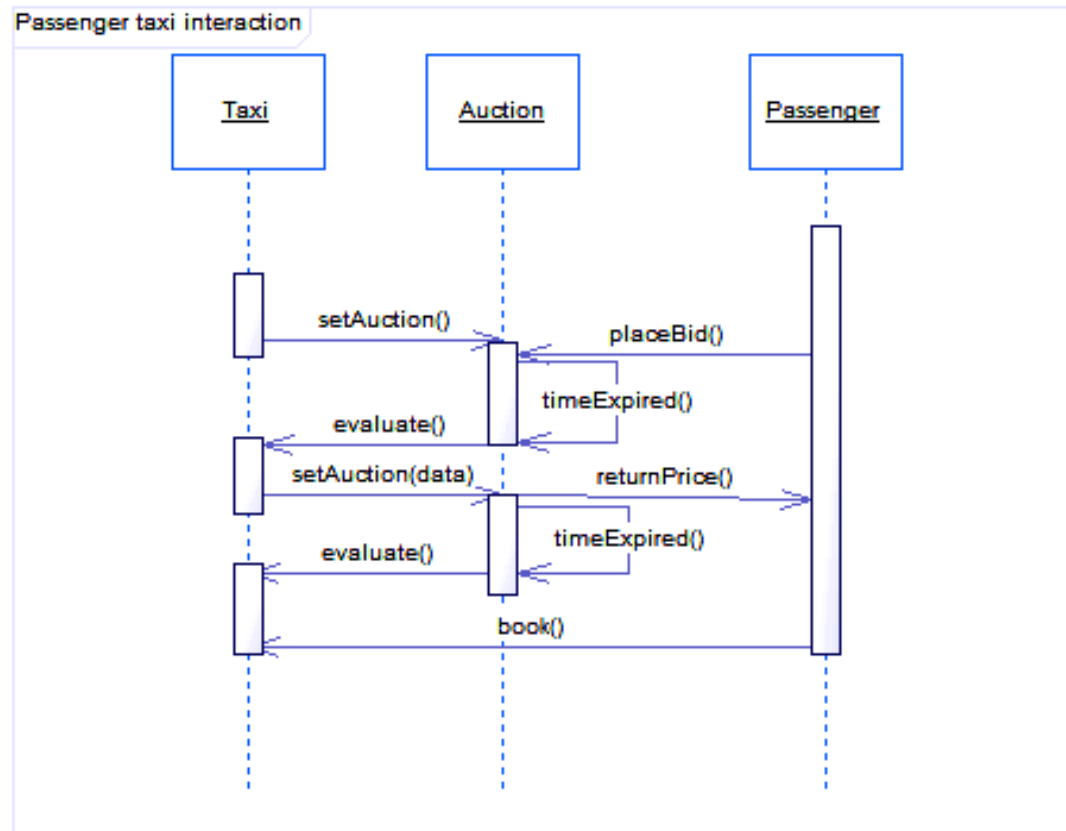
Auction-based Taxi Booking

- Goal: Allocate a limited number taxi vehicles to passengers
 - allow trading trip cost for waiting time
 - maximize taxi drivers income
- Passenger requests
 - origin – destination
 - max unit price
 - urgency
- Taxi drivers
 - current location
 - minimum unit price
 - (maximum unit price)
- (Based on bachelor thesis of Jan Zikes)

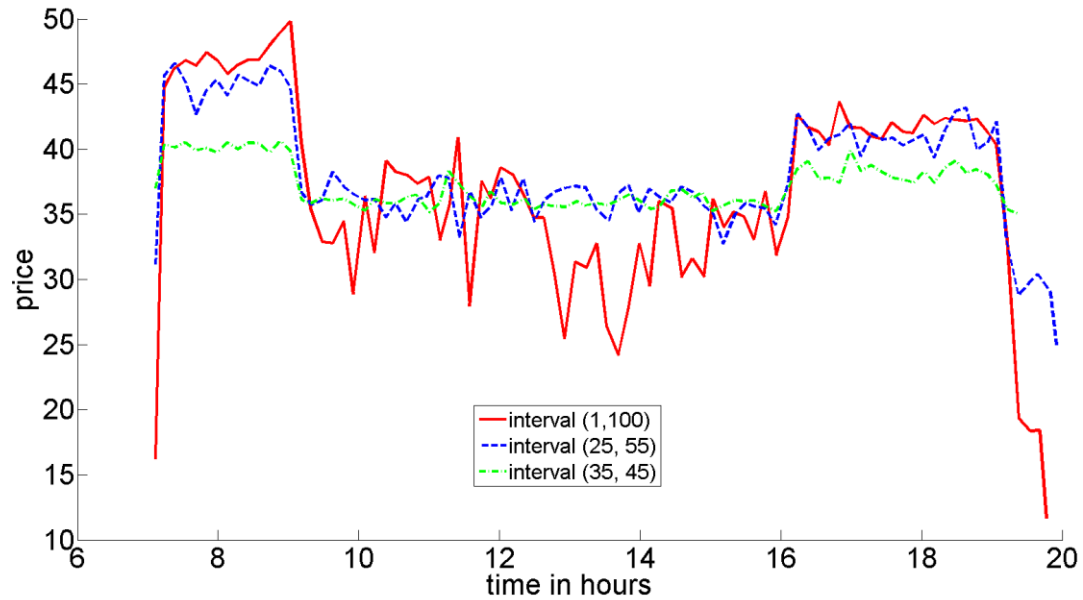


Solution

- One second-price Vickerey auction between passengers and each taxi vehicle



Results



urgency	(1-100) t_w	(25-55) t_w	(35-45) t_w
1	26.14	20.58	8.6
2	9.87	9.46	5.85
3	5.99	5.22	5.4

Table 6.3: Average waiting time for the given urgency



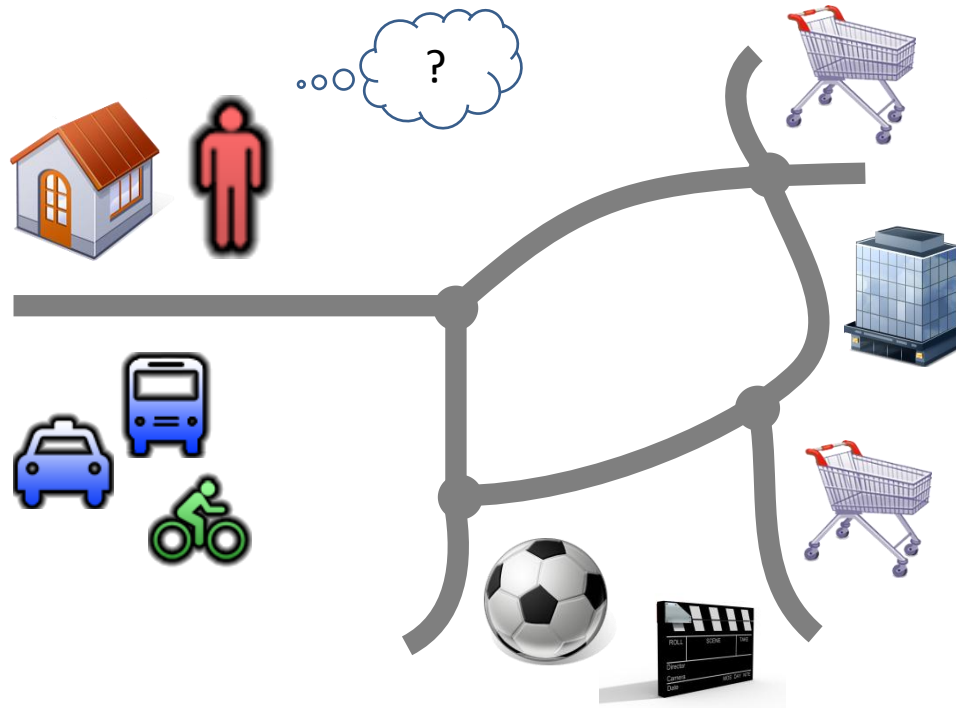
Mobility Modelling

- Transport system is a massive, highly dynamic, spatially distributed multi-agent system
- Understand how people will travel under different circumstances
- Input to policymaking and urban planning



Agent-based Activity-based Approach

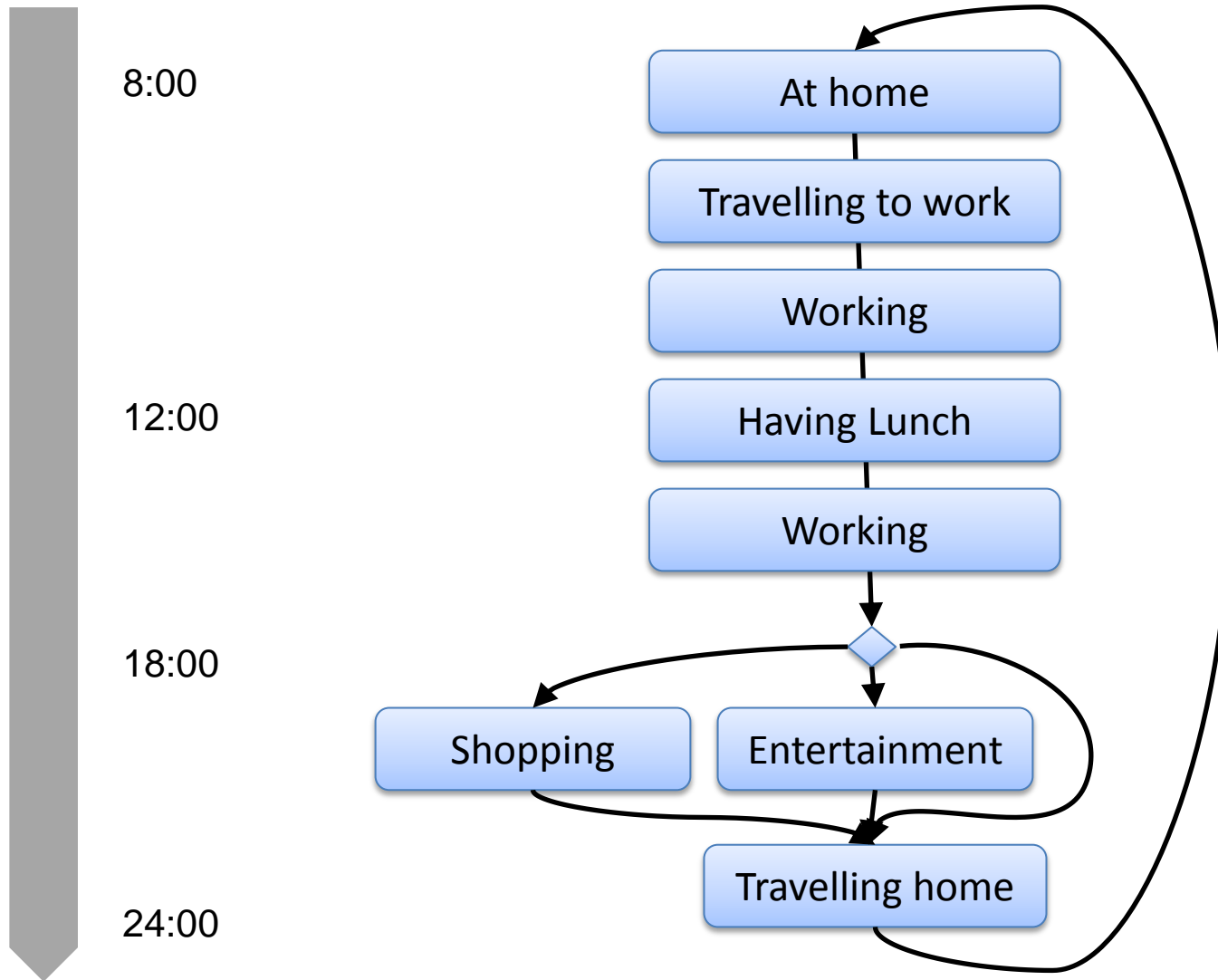
Travel is a **derived demand**



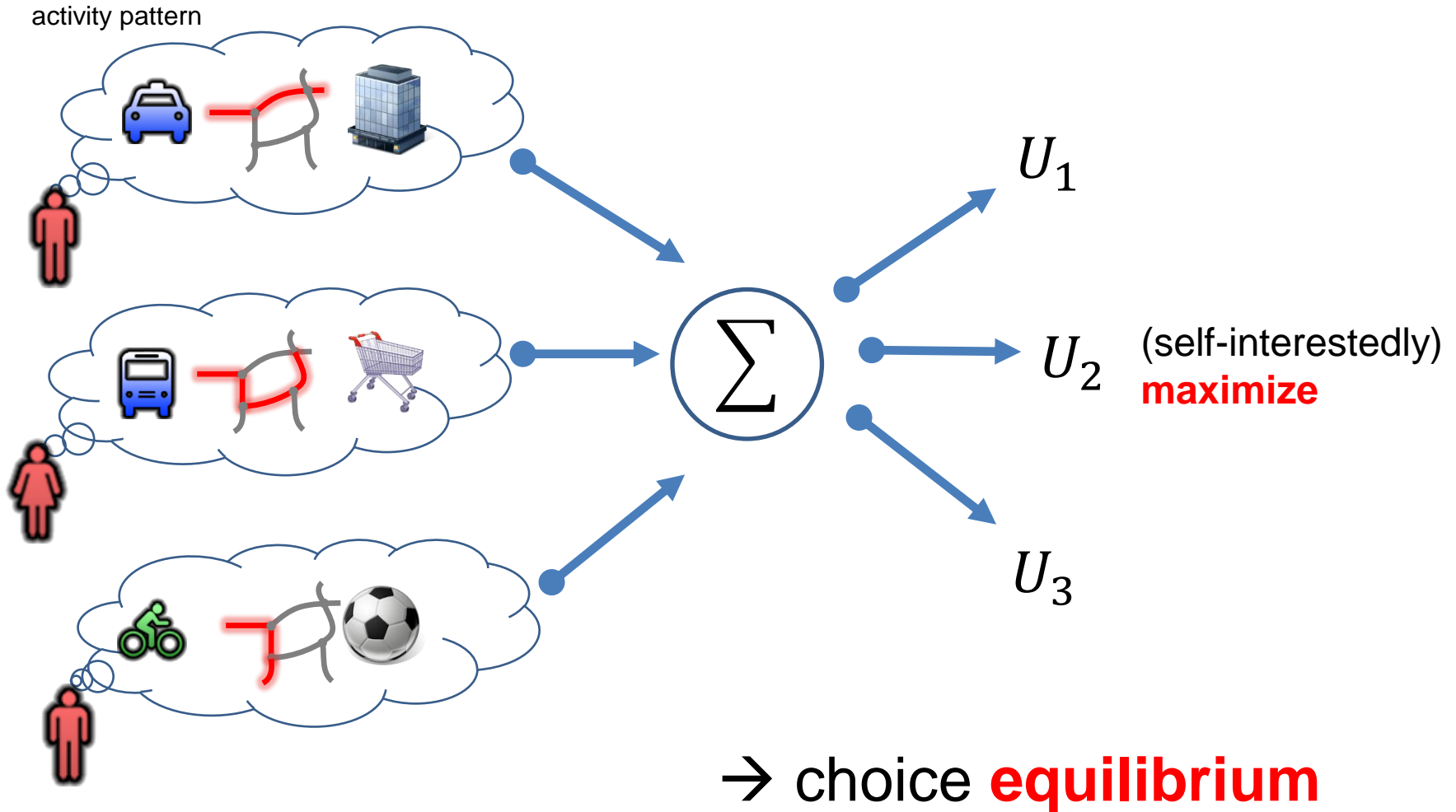
→ Only travel if it's **worth it!**



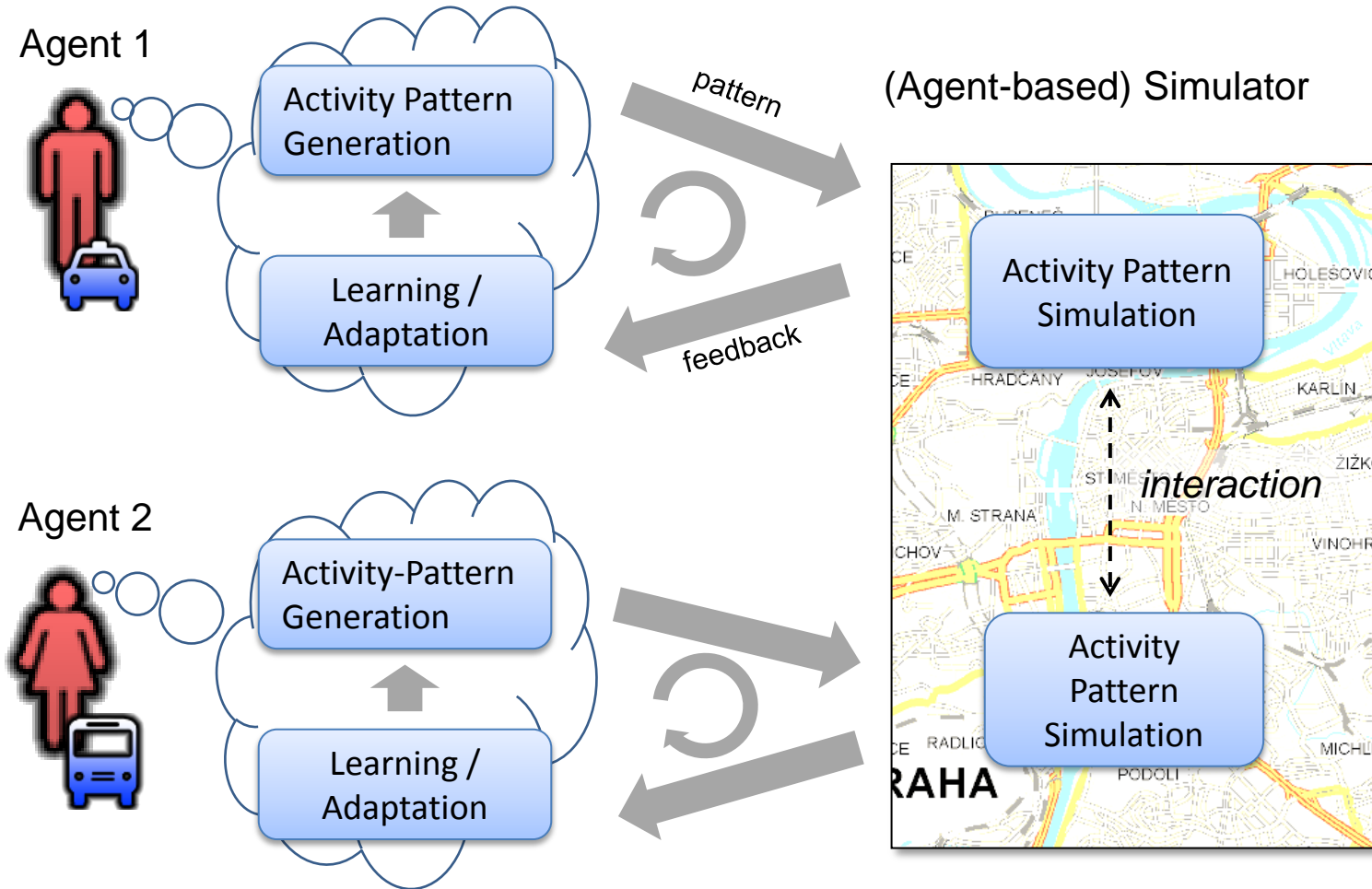
Individual-Centric Mobility Modelling



Activity-based Travel: Equilibrium



Activity-based Model: Bottom-up Solution



AgentPolis Framework - Demo

The screenshot displays the Agentpolis operator interface. At the top left, the title bar reads "Agentpolis operator". Below it, the status bar shows "TIME: 652,345 (1x)", "FPS: 1", and a timer "00:10". The "agent" logo and "technology group" are visible, along with the instruction "Press F1 for help".

The main area features a map with a network of red lines and yellow dots. The map's status is shown as: "Zoom: 0.27", "Offset: (0.00, 0.00)", "Screen: (291.00, 173.00)", and "World: (1091.25, 648.75)".

On the left, a file explorer shows the following structure:

- exp-5
 - config
 - config.groovy
 - scenario.groovy
 - data
 - src
 - target
 - test_scripts
 - tmp
 - pom.xml

On the right, an "Event types" panel lists the following events with checkboxes:

- PASSENGER_STARTED_TRAVEL
- PASSENGER_ENTRY_TO_VEHICLE
- PASSENGER_EXIT_VEHICLE_DONE_FULL_TRIP
- PASSENGER_EXIT_VEHICLE_DONE_PART_TRIP
- PASSENGER_MISS_VEHICLE
- PASSENGER_FINISHED_TRAVEL
- PASSENGER_TRANSFER
- PASSENGER_TRIP_FAILD
- PASSENGER_MOVE_ACROSS_NODE
- VEHICLE_CAPACITY
- DRIVER_ARRIVED
- DRIVER_DEPARTURE
- DRIVER_TIMETABLE_ARRIVE
- DRIVER_TIMETABLE_DEPARTUE

At the bottom right, a horizontal axis is labeled with values: 420, 480, 540, 600, 660, 720.



When to use MAS?



Competitive setting => **use always** especially if automation needed; two cases:

- central trusted authority => centralized algorithms
- no trusted authority => fully distributed (peer-to-peer) algorithms



Cooperative setting => use if one or more of the following is true

1. **spatially distributed** and/or **highly dynamic** with insufficient connectivity where creating and maintaining shared global information state is difficult
2. **heterogeneous** where designing a single shared information model is difficult
3. **mission critical** where single point of failure must be avoided



Conclusions

- MAS still and emerging paradigm
- Some application areas well established (e.g. trading agents or auctions)
- Many more coming with the increasing automation and digitization of the world
- In general: trend from monolithic all-encompassing multi-agent platforms to the application of specific techniques on top of general ICT stacks
- If it all sounds interesting, join us (Ph.D., research programmers)! See http://agents.fel.cvut.cz/open_positions/

