

ADVANCED JASON

BE4M36MAS - Multiagent systems

LAST TUTORIAL ISSUES

Malfunctioning Jason

Hopefully resolved (if not, tell me about that!)

Ordering of plans

- Source file is scanned top down
- **First** applicable plan is executed

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+!step <- !random_move ; !step.
```

```
+!step : cell(X,Y,gold) <- +gold(X,Y) ; !step. ← unreachable
```

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+!step : cell(X,Y,gold) <- +gold(X,Y) ; !step. ← "infinite loop"
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ASSIGNMENT

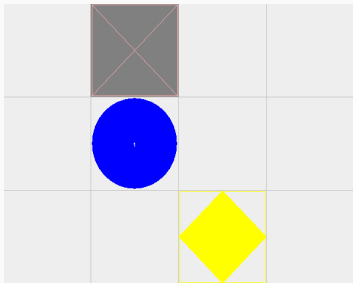
Find, collect and carry all gold stones from their location to a depot!

- Miners do not know positions of gold stones and depots — they must find them
- They may carry at most one gold stone at a time
- They have limited range of sight (8-neighbourhood)

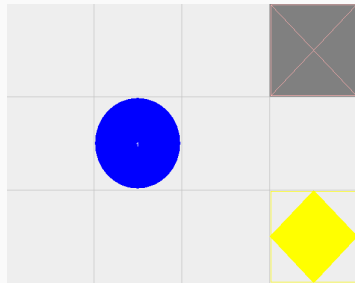
Mining world — percepts

- `pos(X,Y)` — (X, Y) position of the miner
- `name(N)` — name of the current miner
- `gsize(_,W,H)` — width and height of current map
- `cell(X,Y,gold)`, `cell(X,Y,depot)`, `cell(X,Y,ally)`,
`cell(X,Y,obstacle)`
- `carrying_gold`

Mining world — percepts



```
cell(2,2,gold).  
cell(1,0,depot).
```



No cell percepts!

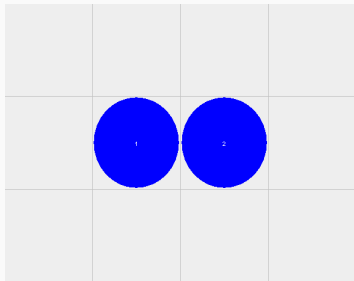
Mining world — actions

- `do(left)`, `do(right)`, `do(up)`, `do(down)` — movement in the grid
- `do(pick)`, `do(drop)` — manipulating gold stones
- `do(skip)` — use it to update your percepts (nearly no delay)

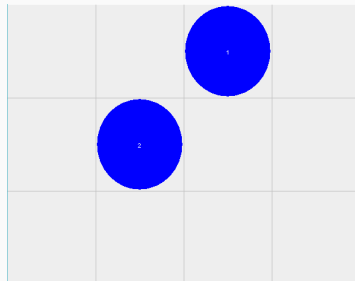
Mining world — Problem 1

Gold stones are **heavy**.

→ there must be another miner in 4-neighbourhood for `do(pick)`



`do(pick)` succeeds

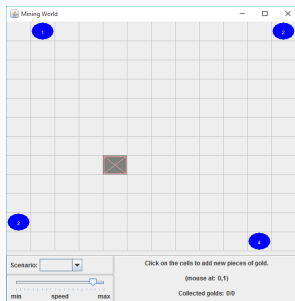


`do(pick)` fails

Mining world — Scenario 1

Gold stones are **added in runtime**
→ Your miners must be able to find them at any time

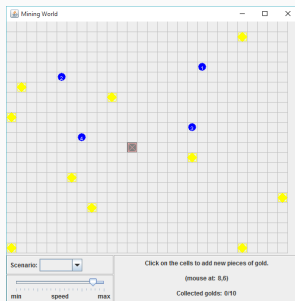
2 points



Mining world — Scenario 2

- You are racing the **time** now
- Your miners should not be much slower than (inefficient) reference solution

2 points

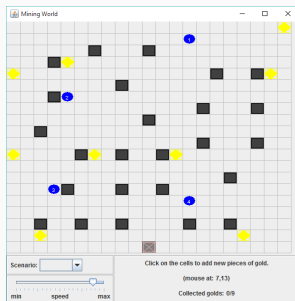


Mining world — Scenario 3

Beware of **obstacles**

→ Your team should make the way through the mine in **time** again

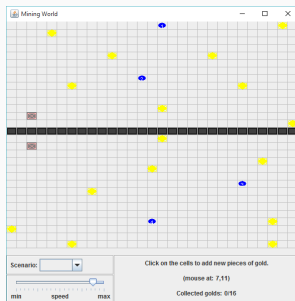
2 points



Mining world — Scenario 4

Pairs of your miners got **separated**
→ Hardcoded pairs helper-carrier
will get into troubles

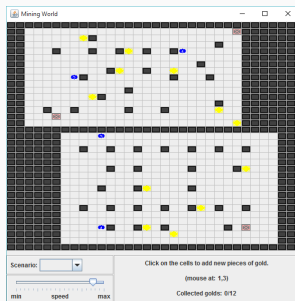
2 points



Mining world — Scenario 5

The final blow, is it?
(there might be multiple depots)

1 point



You can get **1 more point** for implementing a **fast** mining team.

A competition between your submissions will be held

→ Results from multiple runs on **Scenarios 3–5** will be averaged
(Average of values containing ∞ is infinite)

Mines used for evaluation **will** not be identical to the public instances!

→ see the package „Testing scenarios”

You are asked to submit a short report:

- What approach have you used for discovering gold stones and depots?
- How have you solved synchronization problems?
- What issues have you encountered and how have you overcome them?

Reward: **1 point**

Too easy?

Advanced solvers are encouraged to try to deal with more difficult setups...

- Narrow passages
- Deadends
- Complex shapes of obstacles
- ...

Possible reward: **extra points**

(number of your points from tutorials can be at most 40 unfortunately)

ADVANCED JASON

Test goals

```
+!say_hello(N) <- ?greeting(G) ; .print(G," ",N).
```

1. `greeting(G)` matches the belief base \rightarrow `G` gets unified
2. A plan for `+?greeting(G)` is executed
 \rightarrow `G` gets unified with applicable value
3. A failure plan for `-?greeting(G)` is applied

Test goals

Example:

```
+?random_move(left) : math.random < 0.25.  
+?random_move(right) : math.random < 0.33.  
+?random_move(up) : math.random < 0.5.  
+?random_move(down).  
  
+!step <- ?random_move(D) ; do(D).
```


Talking with **one** colleague:

```
.send(Rcpt, ilf, Message)
```

$ilf \in \{\text{tell}, \text{untell}, \text{achieve}, \text{askOne}, \dots\}$

- tell — adds belief Message to Rcpt's belief base
- untell — removes a belief previously told
- achieve — adds intention !Message for Rcpt

Example:

```
+!run <- ?name(N) ; .send(miner1, achieve,  
                           say_hello(N)).  
+!say_hello(N) <- .print("Hello from ",N).
```

The askOne variant of .send:

```
.send(Rcpt, askOne, Goal, Result)
```

Similar to achieve — ?Goal test goal is added.

Execution of the intention is paused until the ?Goal is (un)satisfied.

- ?Goal unsatisfiable — Result=false
- otherwise — Result contains Goal with all free variables unified

Example

`X = [1, 2, 3]`

- Prepending element into list:

`[0 | X] = [0, 1, 2, 3]`

$$X = [1, 2, 3]$$

- Prepending element into list:

$$[0 \mid X] = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

Advanced unification

Variables can get unified for **more complex** terms, e.g.:

```
!greet(greeting("Hello ", "! How are you?"), "Bob").
```

```
+!greet(greeting(Before,After), Who) <- .print(Before,Who,After).
```

```
!first([1, 2, 3]).
```

```
+!first([X | Xs]) <- .print(X).
```

Question: What happens if !first([]) is requested?

Task: Write plans for !print_all([1,2,3]) intention that lists all elements of the list.

Example:

```
valid(X,Y) :- gsize(_,W,H) & X>=0 & X<W & Y>=0 & Y<H.
```


Atomic plans

An atomic plan is executed **intact**.

→ No other plan can interfere with actions from the atomic plan

Example:

```
@pickGoldPlan[atomic]  
+?pick_gold(X,Y) <- !go_to(X,Y) ; do(pick) ; ...
```

Disclaimer: Beware of deadlocks!

TIPS

Possible caveats

- Helping miners leaving their square before the `do(pick)` action is fully executed
- Miners blocking the way of other miners
- ...

Try to anticipate possible caveats **before** you encounter them.

→ It will be easier to deal with them

- Think before implementation
- Decompose the problem into simple problems (\sim intentions) first \rightarrow It will just remain to implement and debug them
- Be prepared for possible issues!

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