Introduction to NetLogo

Intelligent Systems, Interaction and Multimedia Seminar
2012/2013

Outline

- Introduction to NetLogo
  - Turtles, Patches, and others
  - GUI
  - Programming Concepts
  - Extensions & Tools

- A simple example

Introduction to NetLogo (I):
What is NetLogo

- A programmable modelling environment for simulating natural and social phenomena (Uri Winlensky 1999)

- Agent-based M&S tool

- Well suited for modelling complex systems

- Hundreds or thousands of independent agents operating concurrently

- Exploring the connection between the micro-level behaviour of individuals and the macro-level patterns that emerge from the interaction of many individuals

Introduction to NetLogo (I):
What is NetLogo

- Easy-to-use application development environment

- Quickly testing hypotheses about self-organized systems
  - Open simulations and play with them

- Large collection of pre-written simulations in natural and social sciences that can be used and modified

- Simple scripting language

- User-friendly graphical interface

Introduction to NetLogo (II):
The World of NetLogo

- NetLogo consists of agents living in a 2-D world divided into a grid of patches

- Three different type of agents plus one more
  - **Turtles**, are the agents that move around the world
  - **Patches**, are the pieces of "ground" on which turtles can move
  - **Links**, are agents that connect two turtles
  - **Observer**, is an agent without location that oversees everything going on in the world.
    - Ask agents to perform a command
    - Collects data from models

Patches, Turtles, System

- Patches: Elements of space
  - Change
  - Do not move

- Turtles: "Social" actors
  - Change
  - Mobile

- All turtles and patches put together
  - Typically, we wish to observe the system
  - How many turtles are sick? Alive?

"Rules"

- Turtles and patches have rules that can
  - Change themselves (reflexive)
  - Change other turtles
  - Change other patches

Rules for Turtles

- Reflexive behaviour
  - ask turtles [forward 1]

- Reflexive state
  - ask turtles

    [if (sick?) [set color blue]]

- Change other turtles
  - If (sick?) [ask turtles here [set sick? true

    set color blue]]

- Change patches
  - ask turtles if (sick?)

    [ask patch-here [set grass grass – 5]]

Rules for Patches

- Reflexive state: patches change themselves
  - ask patches [set grass grass + 1]

- Change other patches
  - ask patches in-radius 1 [set grass 0.1 * my-grass]

- Change turtles
  - ask turtles-here [set sick? true

    set color blue]

in Summary

- Tself

- Pself

- T-to-T

- P-to-P

- T-to-P

- P-to-T

Introduction to NetLogo (III):
GUI - Controls, Settings, Views

Introduction to NetLogo (III):
GUI - Controls, Settings, Views

- **controls** (BLUE) - allow to run and control the flow of execution
  - buttons
  - command centre

- **settings** (GREEN) - allow to modify parameters
  - sliders
  - switches
  - choosers

- **views** (BEIGE) - allow to display information
  - monitors
  - plots
  - output text areas
  - graphics window

Introduction to NetLogo (III):
GUI - Controls

- Controls - allow to run and control the flow of execution
  - Buttons
  - Command center

- Buttons - initialize, start, stop, step through the model
  - "Once" buttons execute one action (one step)
  - "Forever" buttons repeat the same action

setup

go

- Command center - ask observer, patches or turtles to execute specific commands during the execution

Command Center   Clear
O> ask patches [set pcolor yellow]

O> ask turtles [set color brown]

Command Center   Clear

P > set pcolor yellow

Command Center   Clear

T > set color brown
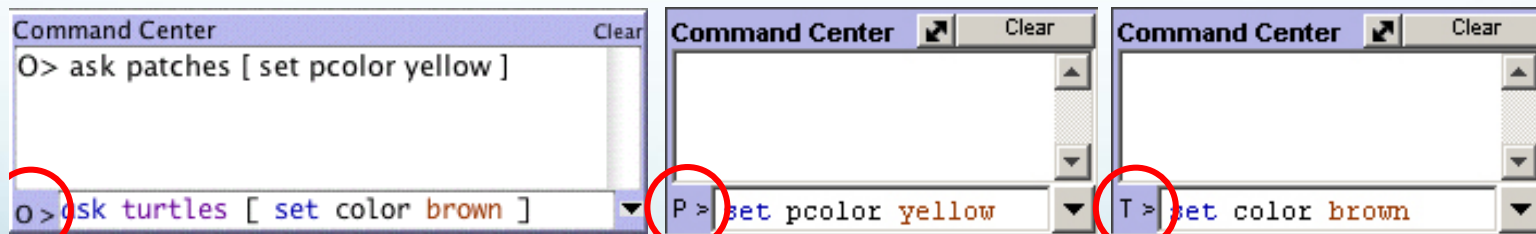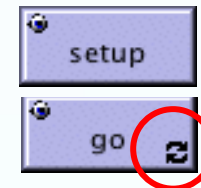
Introduction to NetLogo (IV):
GUI - Settings

- Settings - allow to modify parameters
  - Sliders
  - Switches

- Sliders - adjust a quantity from min to max by an increment
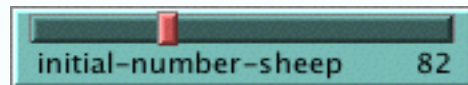
- Switches - set a Boolean variable (true/false)
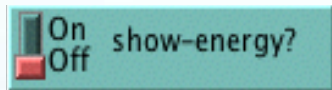
- Choosers - select a value from a list
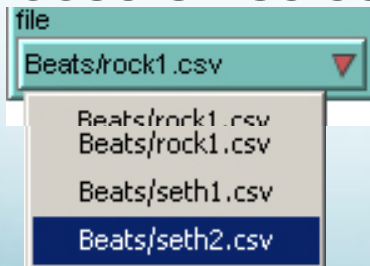
Introduction to NetLogo (V):
GUI - Views

- Views - allow to display information
  - Monitors
  - Plots
  - Graphics window

- Monitors - display the current value of variables

time-ticks	sheep	wolves	grass / 4
0	0	0	0

- Plots - display the history of a variable's value
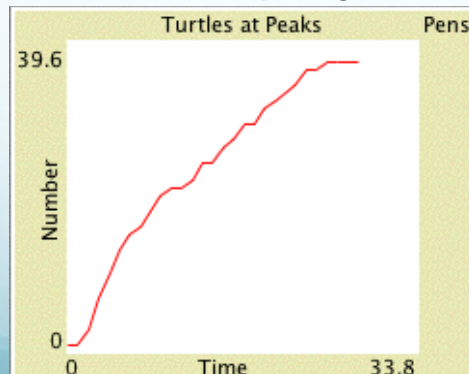
Introduction to NetLogo (V):
GUI - Views

- Graphics window - The main view of the 2-D NetLogo world

Adjust speed

right-click brings up
turtle/patch inspector

who	10
color	15
heading	277
xcor	-3.454237346990778
ycor	-11.264423472480127
shape	"bug"
label	""
label-color	9.9
breed	turtles
hidden?	false
size	2
pen-size	1
pen-mode	"up"
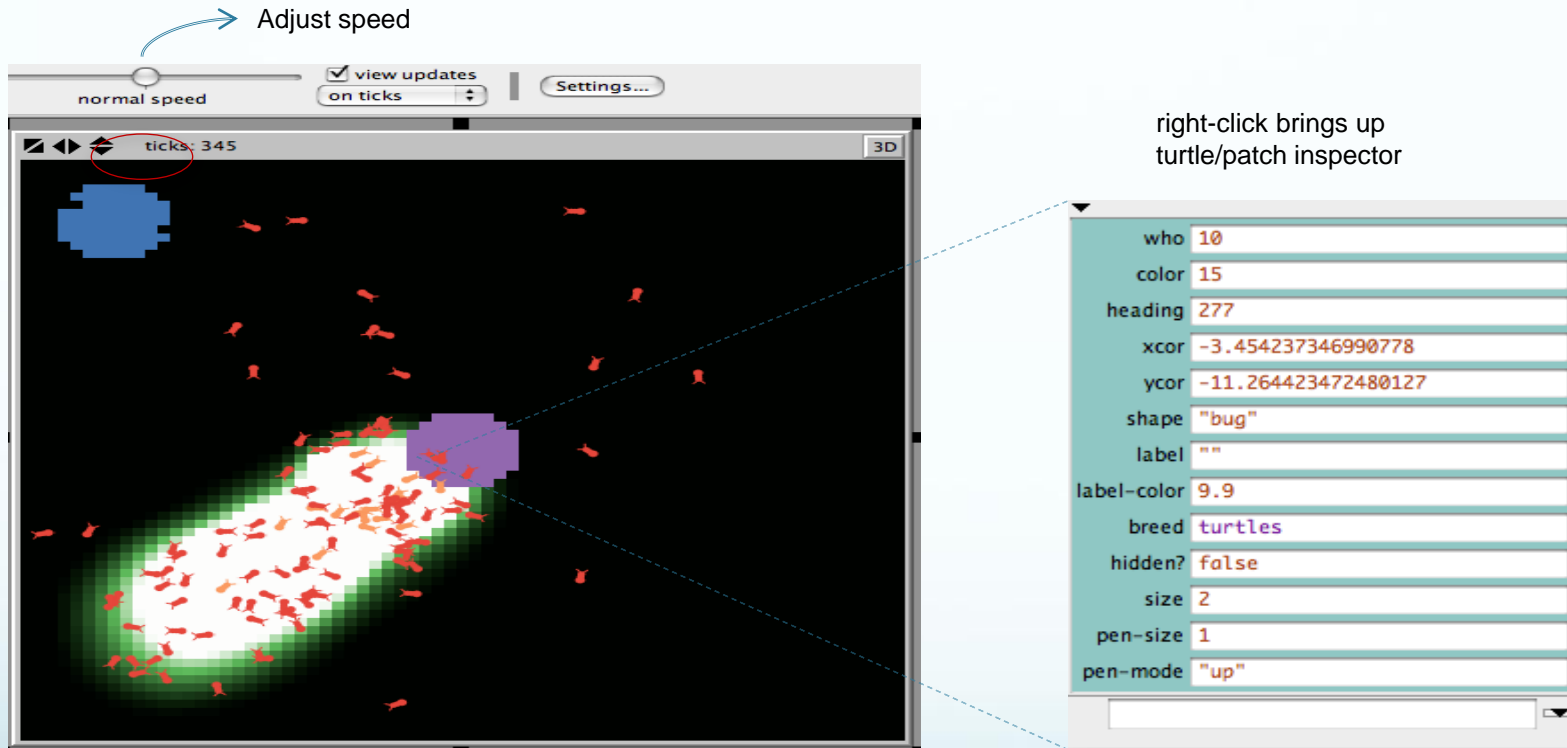
Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts

- Agents

- Procedures

- Variables

- Ask

- Agentsets

- Breeds

- Synchronization

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Agents

- Each agent can carry out its own activity, all simultaneously
  - Patches
    - Form the 2D world – They don't move, but they sense
    - They have *integer* coordinates (pxcor, pycor)
    - Can generate turtles
  - Turtles
    - move on top of the patches
    - have decimal coordinates (xcor, ycor) and orientation (heading)
  - Observer
    - Can create new turtles
    - Can have read/write access to all the agents and variables

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Procedures

- Procedures tell agents what to do
  - **Command** is an action for an agent to carry out
    - Usually begin with verbs

```
to setup
    clear all
    create 10
end
```

```
to draw-polygon [ num-sides size ]
    pd repeat num-sides
    [ fd size rt (360 / num-sides) ]
end
```

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Procedures

- **Reporter** computes a result and report it
  - Usually begin with nouns or nouns-phrases

```
to-report absolute-value [ number ]
    ifelse number >= 0
        [ report number ]
        [ report 0 - number ]
    end
```

- **Procedures**: Commands or Reporters implemented by the user

- **Primitives**: Commands or Reporters built into NetLogo(language keywords)

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts – Variables (i)

- Variables
  - Global variables
  - Turtle & patch variables
  - Local variable

- Global variables
  - Every agent can access it
  - Only one value for the variable

- Turtle & Patch variables
  - Each turtle/patch has its own value for every turtle/patch variable

- Local variables
  - Defined and accessible only inside a procedure
  - Created by the command **let**

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts – Variables (ii)

- Built-in:
  - Turtle variables: **color, xcor, ycor, heading**, etc
  - Patch variables: **pcolor, pxcor, pycor,** etc

- Defining global variables:
  - **global [clock]**

- Defining turtle/patch variables:
  - **turtles-own [energy speed]**
  - **patches-own [friction]**

- Defining a local variable:
  - to swap-colors [turtle1 turtle2]
    - **let temp** color-of turtle1
    - **....**

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Ask

- Ask - specify commands to be run by turtles or patches

- Examples
  - asking all turtles:
    - **ask turtles [fd 50 ...]**
  - asking one turtle:
    - **ask turtle 5 [...]**
  - asking all patches
    - **ask patches [diffuse ...]**

- Only the observer can ask all turtles or all patches

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts – Agentsets (i)

- Agentset - definition of a subset of agents
  - Contain either turtles or patches
  - Is in a random order
  - Allows to construct agentsts that contain some turtles or patches

- Example:

- all red turtles:
  - **turtles with [color = red]**

- all red turtles on the patch of the current caller (turtle or patch):
  - **turtles-here with [color = red]**

- all patches on right side of screen:
  - **patches with [pxcor > 0]**

- all turtles less than 3 patches away from caller (turtle or patch):
  - **turtles in-radius 3**

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts – Agentsets (ii)

- Using agentsets
  - ask such agents to execute a command
    - **ask *<agentset>* [...]**
  - check if there are such agents
    - **show any? *<agentset>***
  - count such agents
    - **show count *<agentset>***

- example: remove the richest turtle (with the maximum "assets" value)
  - **ask max-one-of turtles [** sum assets **] [die]**
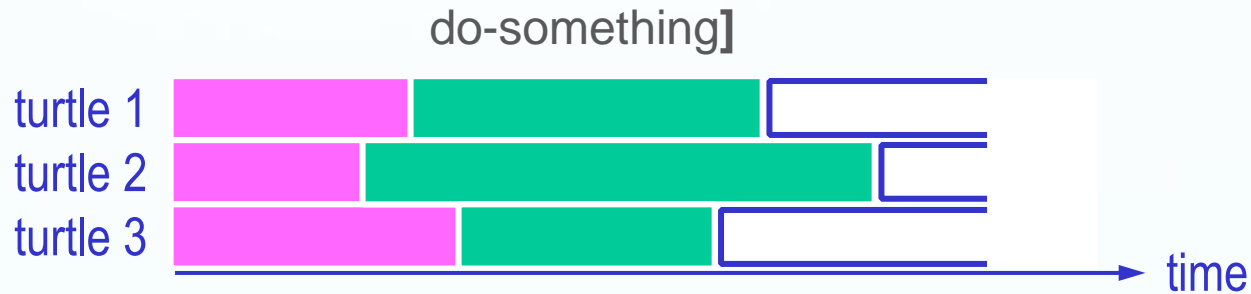
Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Breeds

- Breed - a "natural" kind of agentset
  - Different breeds can behave differently
  - breed [wolves wolf]
  - breed [sheep a-sheep]

- A new breed comes with automatically derived primitives:
  - **create-<breed>, create-custom-<breed>, <breed>-here, <breed>-at**

- Breed is a turtle variable
  - **ask** turtle 5 **[if breed** = sheep ... **]**

- A turtle agent can change breed
  - **ask** turtle 5 **[set breed** sheep **]**

Introduction to NetLogo (VI):
Programming Concepts - Synchronization

- Agents run in parallel (each agent is an independent thread)

    - asynchronous commands:

        - **ask turtles [fd random** 10

            do-something**]**

René Doursat, 2008

- Agent threads wait and "join" at the end of a block

    - synchronous commands:

        - **ask turtles [fd random** 10 **]**

        - **ask turtles [** do-something **]**

René Doursat, 2008

Introduction to NetLogo (VII):
Extensions & Tools

- Extensions Guide
- Sound
- Robotics/NetLogoLab
- GIS
- Bitmap
- Quicktime for Java
- BDI architecture FIPA

- Applets
- Shapes Editor
- Behaviour Space
- System Dynamics
- HubNet
- Logging
- Controlling
- Mathematica link
- NetLogo 3D

NetLogo References

- NetLogo user manual http://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/docs/

- Agent-based and Individual-based Modeling: *A Practical Introduction, by Steven F. Railsback and Volker Grimm (NetLogo v5.0)*

- NetLogo Learning Lab http://www.professorgizzi.org/modelingcomplexity/netlogo/index.html

- NetLogo 5.0 – Quick Guide, Luis R. Izquierdo

- Fundamentals of Multi-agent Systems with NetLogo Examples, José M. Vidal http://multiagent.com/p/fundamentals-of-multiagent-systems.html

- Origins of Life: From Geochemistry to the Genetic Code http://origins.santafe.edu/tutorials/netlogo

A simple tutorial

- Create via "File/New", a new NetLogo program

- Save it, via "File/Save as" with the name *MushroomHunt.nlogo*

- From the "Settings" button
  - view of the World's geometry

- To initialize the World and run the model
  - setup procedure
  - go procedure

- "Interface" tab -> "Button"

- create *setup* button

- similarly create a *go* button
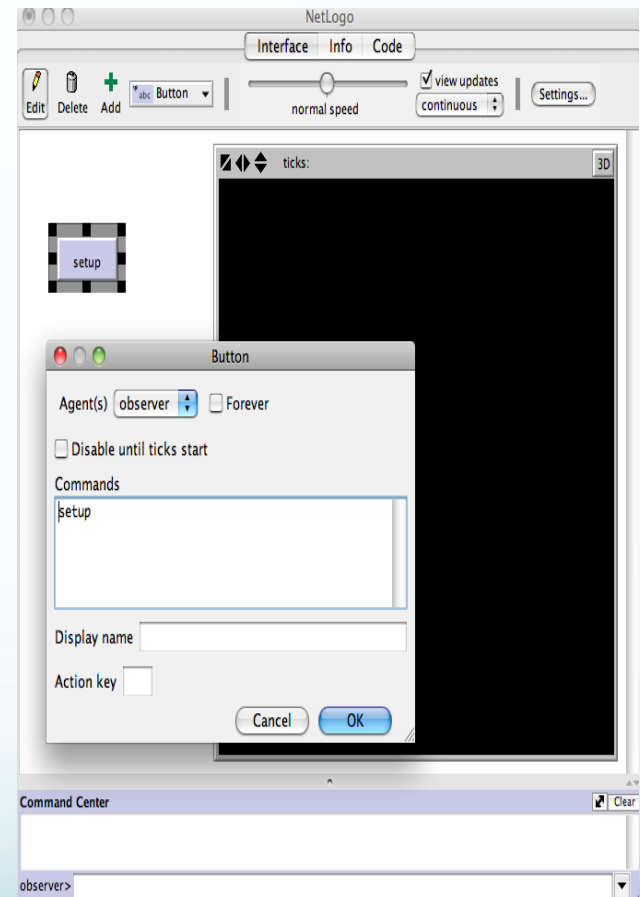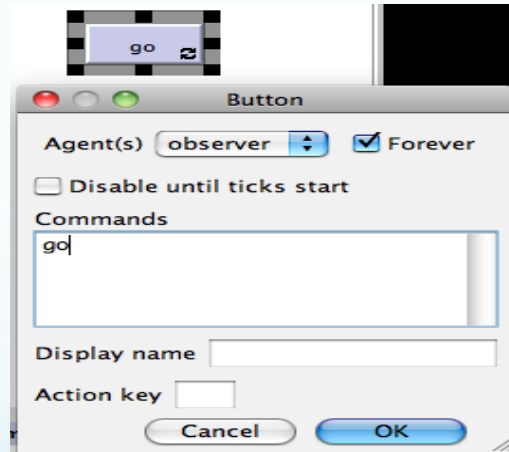
- In "Code" tab
  - Create the skeleton of setup & go

```
to setup                    to go
  ca
  reset-ticks               end
end
```

  - Change setup to

```
to setup
  ask patches
  [
    set pcolor red
  ]
end
```

  - Create the clusters of mushrooms (patches).
    - The cluster can be a model parameter
    - Define a global variable *num-clusters*   `globals [num-clusters]`
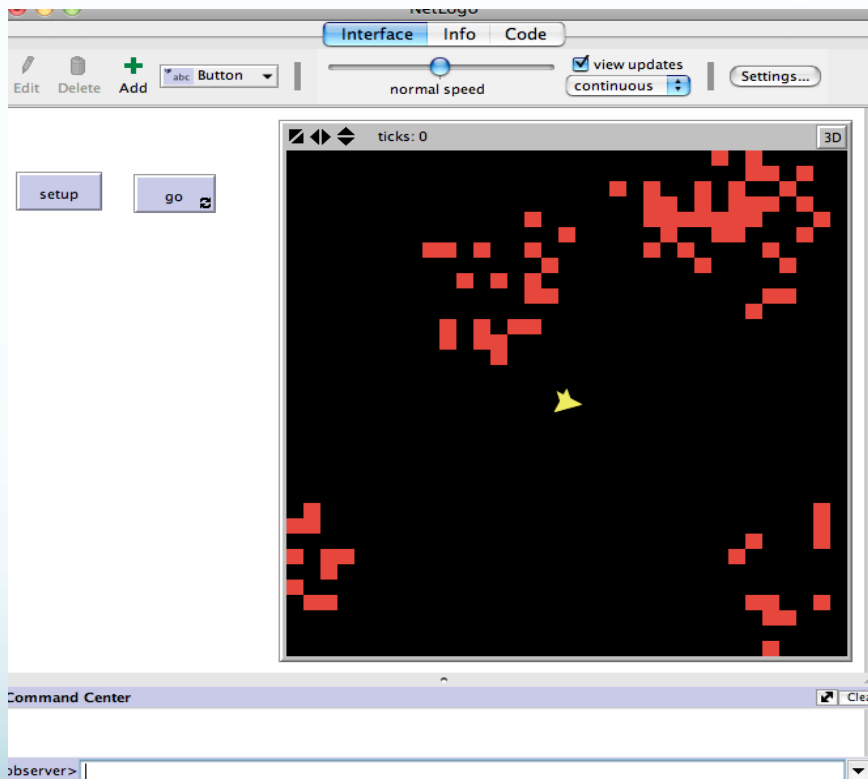 - Modify the setup to turn in red randomly a "num-cluster" patches

```
to setup
  ca
  ask n-of num-clusters patches
  [
    ask n-of 20 patches in-radius 5
    [
      set pcolor red
    ]
  ]
  reset-ticks
end
```

- create the turtles
  - use the primitive create-turtles

```
create-turtles 2
[
  set size 2
  set color yellow
]
```

- In the go procedure
  - Tell to turtles what to do. In this case to search for mushrooms
  - So we need a search procedure

```
to go
  ask turtles [search]

end

to search
end
```

  - Let's define search.

```
to search
  ifelse time-since-last-found <= 20
    [right (random 181) - 90]
    [right (random 21) - 10]

  forward 1

end
```

  - After globals statement define

```
globals [num-clusters]
turtles-own [time-since-last-found]
```

- We update the setup procedure

```
to setup
  ca
  set num-clusters 4
  ask n-of num-clusters patches
  [
    ask n-of 20 patches in-radius 5
     [
      set pcolor red
     ]
  ]

  create-turtles 2
  [
    set size 2
    set color yellow
    set time-since-last-found 999
  ]
  reset-ticks
end
```

- and the search procedure as well as

```
to search
  ifelse time-since-last-found <= 20
    [right (random 181) - 90]
    [right (random 21) - 10]

  forward 1

  ifelse pcolor = red
    [
      set time-since-last-found 0
      set pcolor yellow
    ]
    [set time-since-last-found time-since-last-found + 1]

end
```

```
globals [num-clusters]
turtles-own [time-since-last-found]

to setup
  ca
  set num-clusters 4
  ask n-of num-clusters patches
  [
    ask n-of 20 patches in-radius 5
    [
     set pcolor red
    ]
  ]

  create-turtles 1
  [
    set size 2
    set color yellow
    set time-since-last-found 999
  ]
  reset-ticks
end

to go
  tick
  ask turtles [search]
end

to search
  ifelse time-since-last-found <= 20
    [right (random 181) - 90]
    [right (random 21) - 10]

  forward 1

  ifelse pcolor = red
    [
      set time-since-last-found 0
      set pcolor yellow
    ]
    [set time-since-last-found time-since-last-found + 1]

end
```
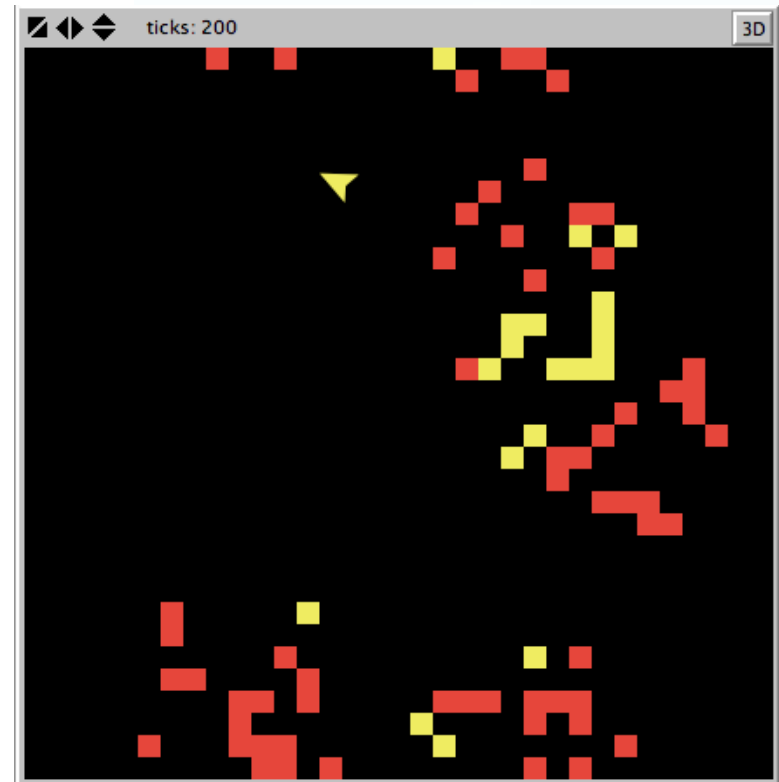
The modelling cycle for the Mushroom-hunter problem

1. Formulate the problem
   - What search strategy maximizes the rate of finding items if are distributed in clusters?

2. Formulate hypothesis for essential processes and structures
   - process switches from large-scale movements to small-scale searching depending on previous
   - discoveries

3. Choose scales, entities, state variables, processes and parameters

4. Implement the model

5. Analyse, test and revise the model
   - we could the model by trying different search algorithms and parameter values analyse to see which produces the highest rates