

# Agent-Based Model Implementation Lecture 4

---

DR. NAZIA N. ARBAB

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

MARCH 28, 2017

# Contents

---

1. Stochasticity
2. Uncertainty
3. Model Verification
4. Model Validation
5. Publication outlets

# Stochasticity

---

**Stochastic Model** have processes that are at least partly based on random numbers or events (Railsback & Grimm, 2011).

Interaction of agents with their environment and movement is based upon rules, assumptions and probabilities.

- Random numbers
- Random events

# Stochasticity

---

- How to generate random numbers in NetLogo in observer window

show random 100 for integer

show random-float for real number

- Types of random distribution

random-poisson mean

random-normal average stdev

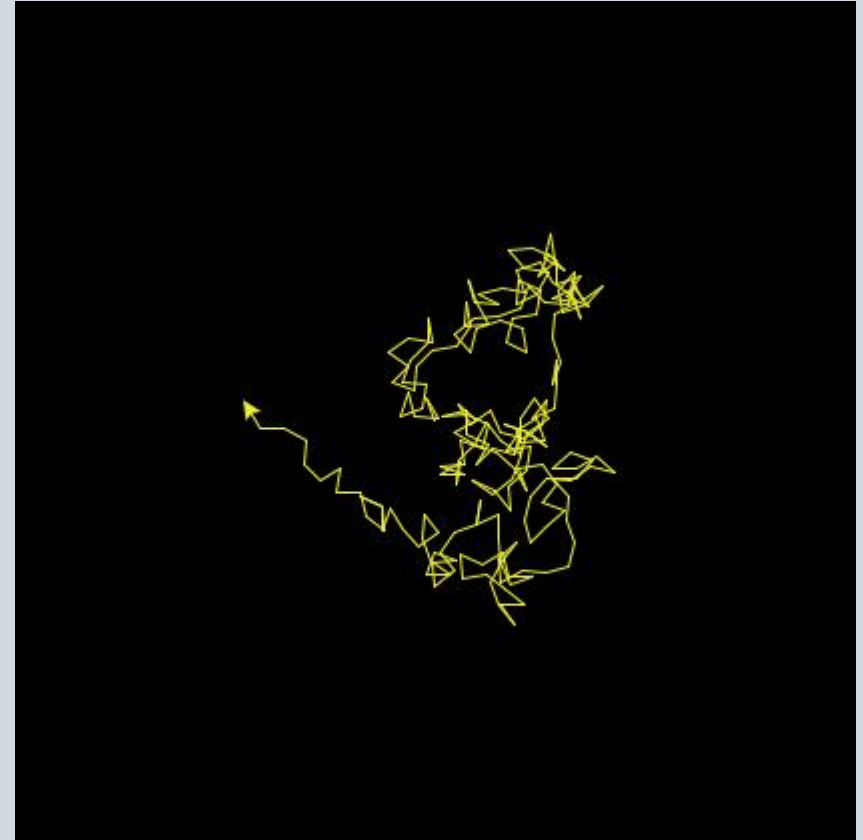
random-exponential average

random-gamma alpha lambda

# Example 1 (Random Walk)

```
to setup
  clear-all
  create-turtles 1          ; create one turtle
  [
    set color yellow
    pen-down
  ]
  reset-ticks
end

to go
  ask turtles [
    rt random 360          ; set random heading
    forward 1              ; advance one step
  ]
  tick
end
```

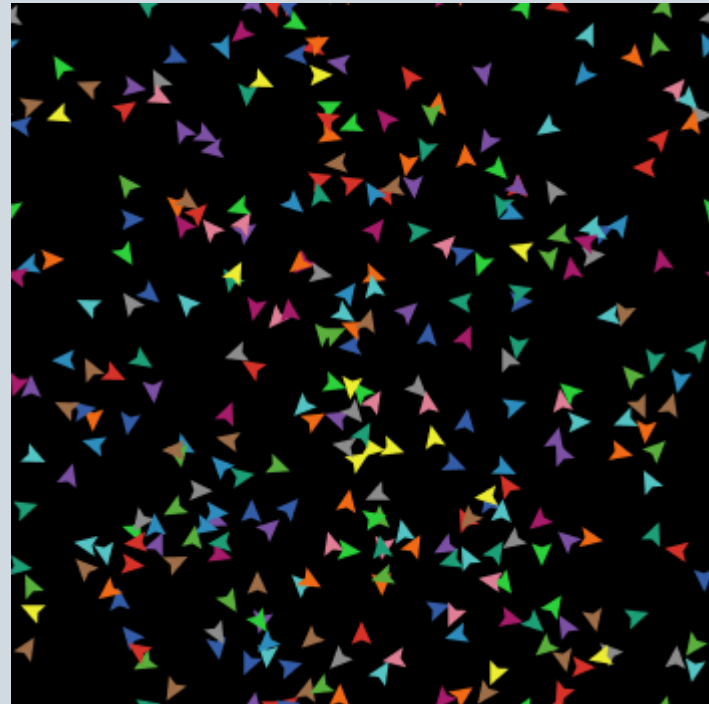


# Example 2 (Scatter Example)

---

```
to setup
  clear-all
  create-turtles 300
  reset-ticks
end

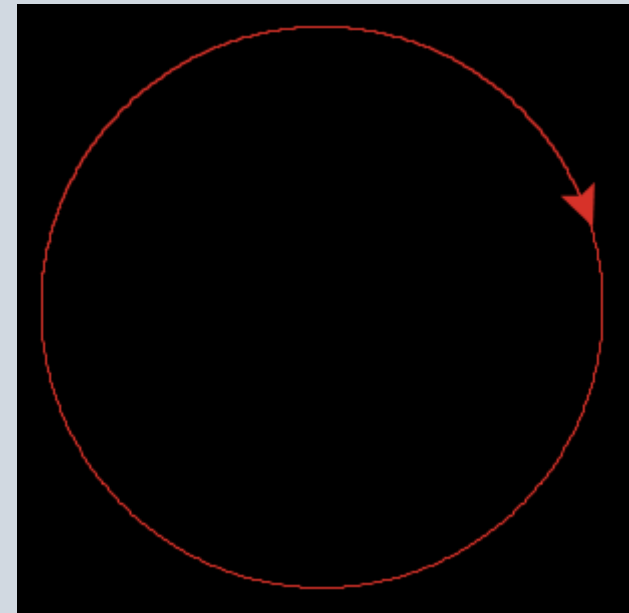
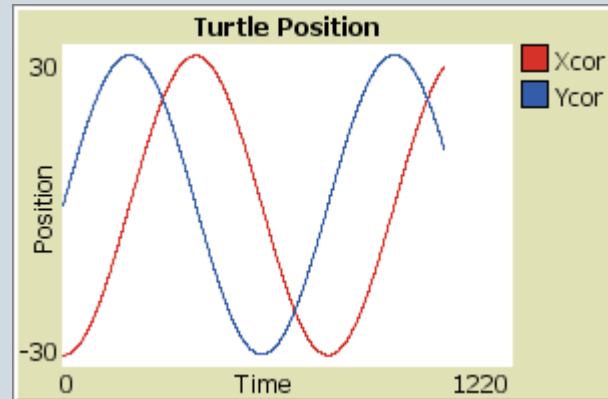
to scatter1
  setup
  ask turtles [
    setxy random-xcor random-ycor
  ]
  display
end
```



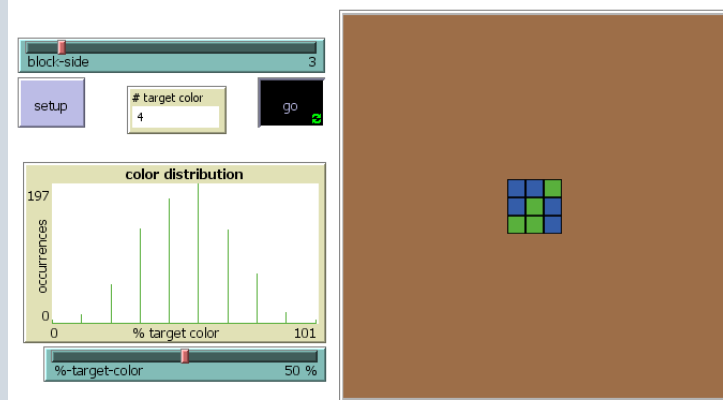
# Example 4 (Plotting Example)

```
to setup
  clear-all
  create-turtles 1
  [set color red
   set xcor (2 + min-pxcor)
   set ycor 0
   set heading 0
   set size 5
  pen-down
  ]
  reset-ticks
end

to go
  ask turtles
  [
    fd (pi * (max-pycor - 2) / 360)
    rt 0.5
  ]
  tick
end
```



# Example 5 ( Stochastic Patchwork)





# Example 6. (Urban Suite)

```
patches-own [potential new-potential]
```

```
to setup
```

```
  clear-all
```

```
  ask patches [ set potential one-of [1 -1] ]
```

```
  reset-ticks
```

```
end
```

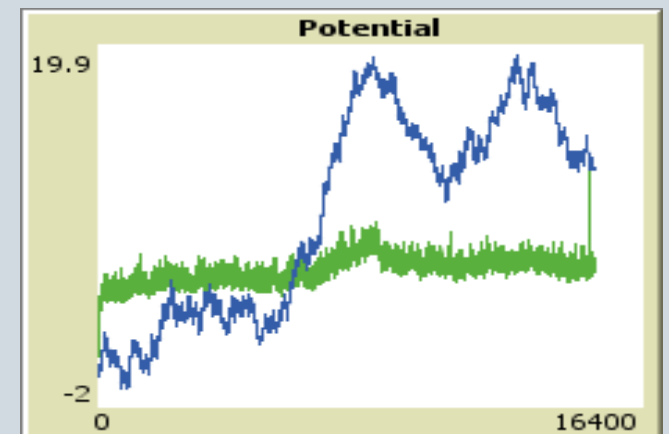
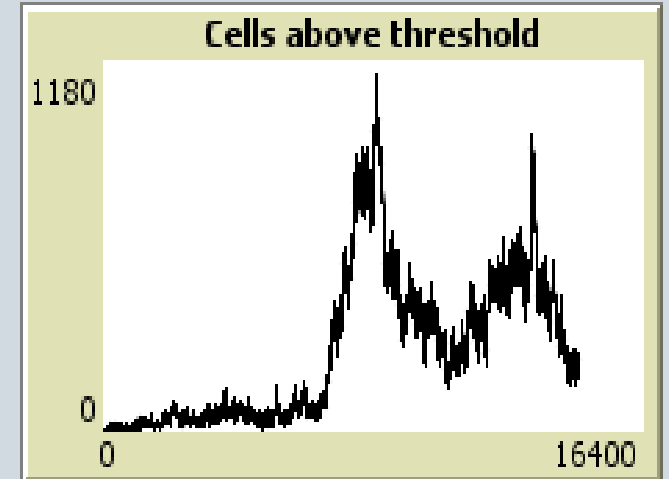
```
to go
```

```
  ask patches [ set new-potential (potential + sum [potential] of  
neighbors4) / 5 + one-of [1 -1] ]
```

```
  ask patches [ set potential new-potential  
    if potential > threshold [ set pcolor white ] ]
```

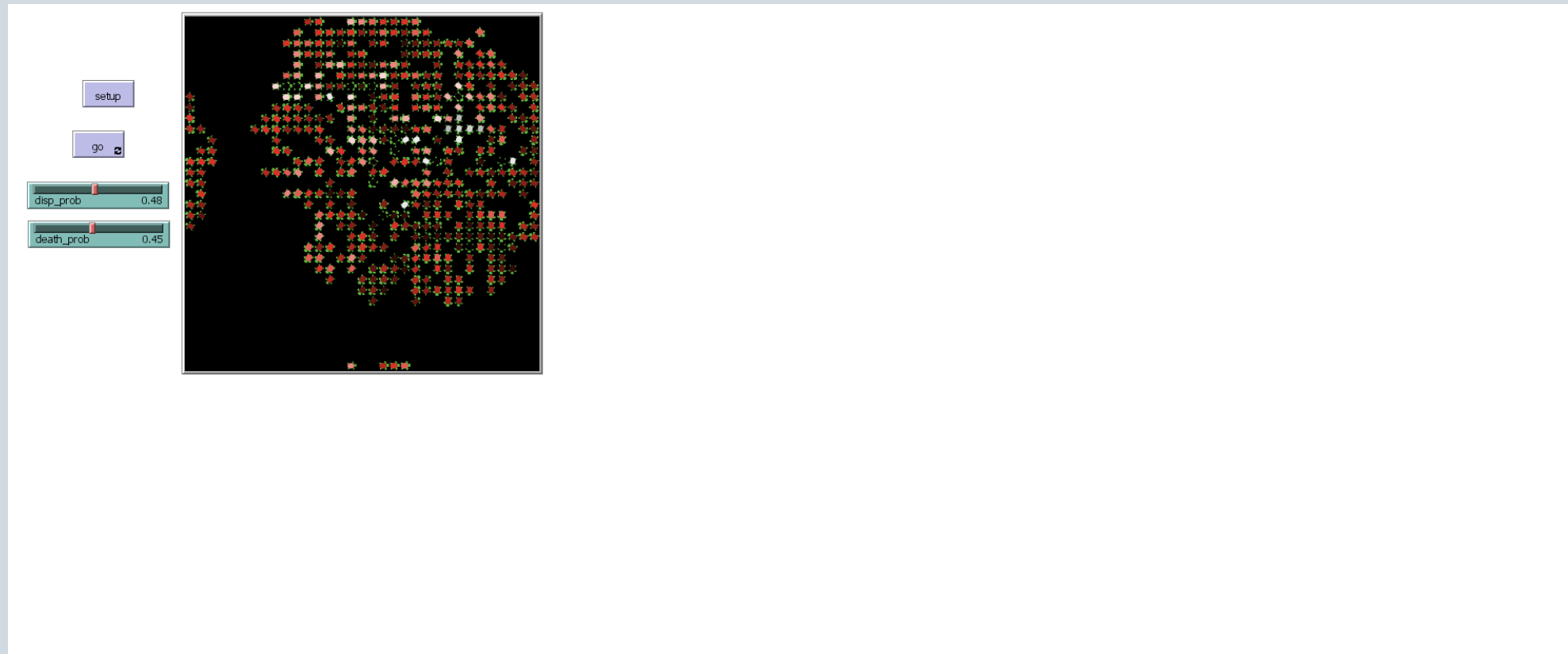
```
  tick
```

```
end
```



# Example 7 (NetLogo Dispersal)

---



# Example 8. (Lynx and Hares)

Set Up    Go

initial-hares 100

initial-lynx 20

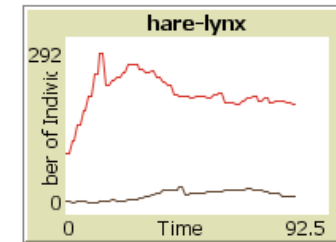
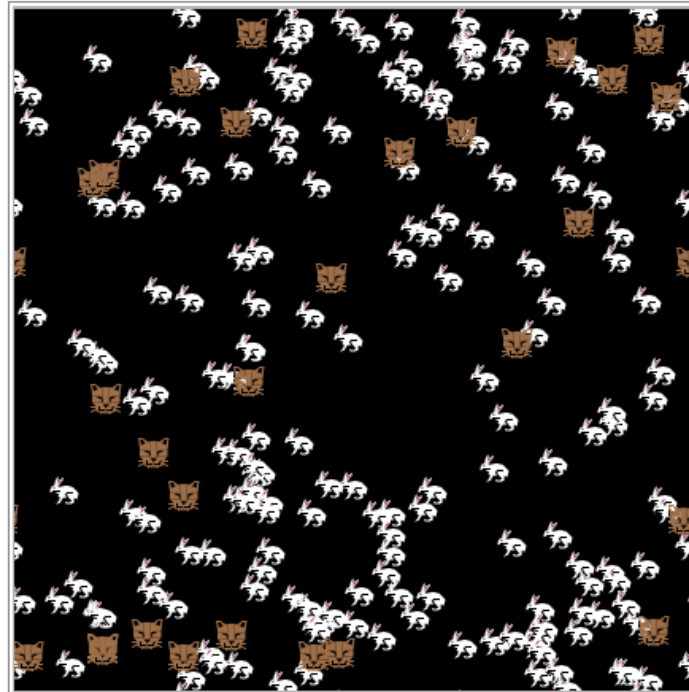
hare-birth-rate 32 %

max-hare-age 6

lynx-energy-to-reproduce 30

energy-per-hare-eaten 10

max-lynx-age 20



Number of hares  
182

Number of Lynx  
29

# Uncertainty

---

- Random number -> uncertainty
- Uncertainty from single system-level pattern or multiple patterns observed in system at different spatial and temporal scales.
- To explore such uncertainty through the ability to generate possible future scenarios instead of generating definitive models with strong predictive assumptions (Epstein 1999 ).

# Uncertainty

---

To minimize uncertainty

- Multiple assumptions might reduce uncertainty.
- Optimization of goodness of fit against actual data.
- Identification of parameters relevant to simulations over multiple periods and processes.

# Verification

---

According to Rand and Wilensky (2006)

*“Model verification is the determination of whether the implemented model corresponds to the conceptual model.”*

*“Replication aids in the model verification process because if two distinct implementations of a conceptual model are able to produce the same results then that supports the hypothesis that the original model correctly implements the conceptual model. During the model replication process if differences between the original model and the replicated model are discovered, it is not guaranteed that the replicated model needs to be fixed. It may also be the case that the original model is not a verified, correct implementation of the conceptual model.”*

According to Batty (2012)

*“Calibration of the parameter values ensured that the model might be tuned most effectively to the system in question.”*

Model behaves as expected.

# Validation

---

According to Rand and Wilensky (2006)

*“Model validation is the determination of whether the implemented model corresponds to and explains some phenomenon in the real world.”*

Goodness of fit can be means of validation.

*“Validation is the process of making sure that an implemented model matches the real-world”.*  
(North and Macal 2007 , pages 30–31). “

*The model adequately represents the phenomenon of the system being modelled and involves the goodness-of-fit of the model to data (Crooks & Heppenstall, 2012).*

Validity not a binary event (valid or invalid).

Certain degree of validity by various measures of fit.

# Publication outlet for ABM

---

Complex Adaptive Systems Modeling

Ecological Modeling

Environmental Modelling & Software

Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation (JASSS)

Journal of Complexity

<https://www.openabm.org>

<http://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/models/community/index.cgi>



# References

---

- Batty, M. (2012), A generic framework for computational spatial modelling. A. Heppenstall, A. Crooks, L. See, M. Batty (Eds.), *Agent-based Models of Geographical Systems*, Springer, Dordrecht, NL (2012), pp. 19–50
- Crooks, A. T., & Heppenstall, A. J. (2012). Introduction to agent-based modelling. In A. J. Heppenstall, A.T. Crooks, L. M. See & M. Batty (Eds.), *Agent-based models of geographical systems* (pp. 85–105). Dordrecht: Springer.
- Epstein, J. M. (1999), Agent-based computational models and generative social science. *Complexity*, 4: 41–60.
- North, M. J., & Macal, C. M. (2007). *Managing business complexity: Discovering strategic solutions with agent-based modelling and simulation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Railsback, S., & Grimm, V. (2011). Collectives. In *Agent-Based and Individual-Based Modeling: A Practical Introduction* (pp. 209-224). Princeton University Press. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt7sns7.20>
- Rand, W., & Wilensky, U. (2006). Verification and Validation through Replication: A Case Study Using Axelrod and Hammond's Ethnocentrism Model. *Proceedings of NAACSOS 2006*, South Bend, IN, June 2006.