Agents

The NetLogo world is made up of agents. Agents are beings that can follow instructions. There are four types of agents:

- **Turtles.** Turtles are agents that move around in the world.
- **Patches:** The world is two-dimensional and is divided up into a grid of patches. Each patch is a square piece of "ground" over which turtles can move.
- **Links:** Links are agents that connect two turtles. Links can be directed (from one turtle to another turtle) or undirected (one turtle with another turtle).
- The **observer:** The observer does not have a location – you can imagine it as looking out over the world of turtles, links and patches.

Instructions

Instructions tell agents what to do. Three characteristics are useful to remember about instructions:

a) Whether the instruction is implemented by the user (procedures), or whether it is built into NetLogo (primitives). Once you define a procedure, you can use it elsewhere in your program. The NetLogo Dictionary has a complete list of built-in instructions (i.e. primitives).

```plaintext
to setup ;; comments are written after semicolon(s)
clear-all ;; clear everything
create-turtles 10 ;; make 10 new turtles
end
```

In this program, `setup` is a procedure (since it is implemented by us), whereas `clear-all` and `create-turtles` are both primitives (they are built into NetLogo). Note that primitives are nicely colored, and you can click on them and press F1 to see their syntax, functionality, and examples. If you like, copy and paste the code above to see all this for yourself.

b) Whether the instruction produces an output (reporters) or not (commands).

- A reporter computes a result and reports it. Most reporters are nouns or noun phrases (e.g. "average-wealth", "most-popular-girl"). These names are preceded by the keyword `to-report`. The keyword `end` marks the end of the instructions in the procedure.

```plaintext
to-report average-wealth ;; this reporter returns the
    report mean [wealth] of turtles ;; average wealth in the
    ;; population of turtles
end
```

- A command is an action for an agent to carry out. Most commands begin with verbs (e.g. "create", "die", "jump", "inspect", "clear"). These verbs are preceded by the keyword `to` (instead of `to-report`). The keyword `end` marks the end of the instructions in the procedure.

```plaintext
to go
    ask turtles [ ;; all turtles move forward one step
        forward 1
        right random 360 ;; ...and turn a random amount
    ]
end
```

c) Whether the instruction takes an input (or several inputs) or not. Inputs are values that the instruction uses in carrying out its actions.

```plaintext
to-report absolute-value [number] ;; number is the input
    ifelse number >= 0 ;; if number is already non-negative
       [ report number ] ;; return number (a non-negative value).
    [ report (- number) ] ;; Otherwise, return the opposite, which
       ;; is then necessarily positive.
end
```
Variables

Variables are places to store values (such as numbers). A variable can be a global variable, a turtle variable, a patch variable, a link variable, or a local variable (local to a procedure). To change the value of a variable you can use the set command (If you don't set the variable to any value, it starts out storing a value of zero).

a) Global variables: If a variable is a global variable, there is only one value for the variable, and every agent can access it. You can declare a new global variable either:
   - in the Interface tab –by adding a switch, a slider, a chooser or an input box–
   - or in the Code tab –by using the globals keyword at the beginning of your code, like this:

   ```netlogo
globals [ number-of-trees ]
```

b) Turtle, patch, and link variables: Each turtle has its own value for every turtle variable, each patch has its own value for every patch variable, and each link has its own value for every link variable. Turtle, patch, and link variables can be built-in or defined by the user.

   - Built-in variables: For example, all turtles and all links have a color variable, and all patches have a pcolor variable. If you set this variable, the corresponding turtle, link or patch changes color. Other built-in turtle variables are xcor, ycor, and heading. Other built-in patch variables include pxcor and pycor. Other built-in link variables are end1, end2, and thickness. You can find the complete list in the NetLogo Dictionary.

   - User-defined turtle, patch and link variables: You can also define new turtle, patch or link variables using the turtles-own, patches-own, and links-own keywords respectively, like this:

   ```netlogo
turtles-own [ energy ] ;; each turtle has its own energy
patches-own [ roughness ] ;; each patch has its own roughness
links-own [ strength ] ;; each link has its own strength
```

c) Local variables: A local variable is defined and used only in the context of a particular procedure or part of a procedure. To create a local variable, use the let command. You can use this command anywhere. If you use it at the top of a procedure, the variable will exist throughout the procedure. If you use it inside a set of square brackets, for example inside an ask, then it will exist only inside those brackets.

```netlogo
to swap-colors [turtle1 turtle2] ;; turtle1 and turtle2 are inputs
  let temp ([color] of turtle1) ;; store the color of turtle1 in temp
  ask turtle1 [ set color ([color] of turtle2) ] ;; set turtle1’s color to turtle2’s color
  ask turtle2 [ set color temp ] ;; now set turtle2’s color to turtle1’s (original) color
end ;; (which was conveniently stored in local variable “temp”).
```

Setting and reading the value of variables

Global variables can be read and set at any time by any agent. Every agent has direct access to her own variables, both for reading and setting. Sometimes you will want an agent to read or set a different agent’s variable; to do that, you can use ask (which is explained in detail a bit later):

```netlogo
ask turtle 5 [ show color ] ;; print turtle 5’s color
ask turtle 5 [ set color blue ] ;; turtle 5 becomes blue
```

You can also use of to make one agent read another agent’s variable. of is written in between the variable name and the relevant agent (i.e. [reporter] of agent). Example:

```netlogo
show [color] of turtle 5 ;; same as the first line in the code above
```

Finally, a turtle can read and set the variables of the patch it is standing on directly, e.g.

```netlogo
ask turtles [ set pcolor red ]
```
The code above causes every turtle to make the patch it is standing on red. (Because patch variables are shared by turtles in this way, you cannot have a turtle variable and a patch variable with the same name —e.g. that is why we have **color** for turtles and **pcolor** for patches).

### Ask

NetLogo uses the **ask** command to specify commands that are to be run by turtles, patches or links. Usually, the observer uses **ask** to ask all turtles or all patches to run commands. Here's an example of the use of ask syntax in a NetLogo procedure:

```netlogo
to setup
    clear-all    ;; clear everything
    create-turtles 100    ;; create 100 new turtles with random heading
    ask turtles  ;; turn them red
        [ set color red
        forward 50 ]    ;; make them move 50 steps forward
    ask patches    ;; patches with pxcor greater than 0
        [ if (pxcor > 0)
        [ set pcolor green ] ]    ;; turn green
end
```

You can also use **ask** to have an individual turtle, patch or link run commands. The reporters **turtle**, **patch**, **link**, and **patch-at** are useful for this technique. For example:

```netlogo
to setup
    clear-all    ;; clear the world
    create-turtles 3    ;; make 3 turtles
    ask turtle 0    ;; tell the first one to go forward 10 steps
        [ fd 10 ]
    ask turtle 1    ;; ask the second turtle (with who number 1)
        [ set color green ]    ;; ...to become green
    ask patch 2 -2    ;; ask the patch at (2,-2)...
        [ set pcolor blue ]    ;; ...to become blue
    ask turtle 0    ;; ask the first turtle (with who number 0)
        [create-link-to turtle 2]    ;; to link to turtle with who number 2
    ask link 0 2    ;; tell the link between turtle 0 and 2...
        [ set color blue ]    ;; ...to become blue
    ask turtle 0    ;; ask the first turtle (with who number 0)
        [ ask patch-at 1 0    ;; ...to ask the patch to her east
        [ set pcolor red ] ]    ;; ...to become red
end
```

### Lists

In the simplest models, each variable holds only one piece of information, usually a number or a string. The list feature lets you store multiple pieces of information in a single variable by collecting those pieces of information in a list. Each value in the list can be any type of value: a number, a string, an agent, an agentset, or even another list.

#### Constant lists
You can make a list by simply putting the values you want in the list between brackets, e.g.:

```netlogo
set my-list [2 4 6 8]
```

#### Building lists on the fly
If you want to make a list in which the values are determined by reporters, as opposed to being a series of constants, use the **list** reporter. The **list** reporter accepts two other reporters, runs them, and reports the results as a list.

```netlogo
set my-random-list list (random 10) (random 20)
```

To make shorter or longer lists, you can use the **list** reporter with fewer or more than two inputs, but in order to do so, you must enclose the entire call in parentheses, e.g.:

```netlogo
show (list random 10)
sell (list random 10 random 20 random 30)
```
The **of** primitive lets you construct a list from an agentset (i.e. a set of agents). It reports a list containing each agent's value for the given reporter (syntax: `[reporter] of agentset`).

```lisp
set fitness-list ([fitness] of turtles) ;; list containing the fitness of each turtle (in random order)
show [pxcor * pycor] of patches
```

See also: **n-values**, and **sentence**.

### Changing list items

Technically, lists cannot be modified, but you can construct new lists based on old lists. If you want the new list to replace the old list, use `set`. For example:

```lisp
set my-list [2 7 5 "Bob" [3 0 -2]] ;; my-list is now [2 7 5 "Bob" [3 0 -2]]
set my-list replace-item 2 my-list 10 ;; my-list is now [2 7 10 "Bob" [3 0 -2]]
```

See also: **lput, fput, but-last**, and **but-first**.

### Iterating over lists

To apply a task on each item in a list, you can use `foreach` or `map`. `foreach` is used to run a `(command)` task on each item in a list. It takes as inputs the list and the command-task, e.g.:

```lisp
foreach [1 2 3] [ show (word ? " -> " round ?) ] ;; prints [1 2 2]
```

`map` is similar to `foreach`, but it is a reporter (it returns a list). It takes as inputs a list and a (reporter) task; and returns an output list containing the results of applying the task to each item in the input list. As in `foreach`, the keyword `?` refers to the current item in the list.

```lisp
show map round [1 2 2.2 2.7] ;; prints [1 2 2 3]
```

Simple uses of `foreach, map, n-values`, and related primitives can be written more concise.

```lisp
show map round [1 2.2 2.7] ;; a shorter way (see Tasks in Programming Guide)
```

Both `foreach` and `map` can take multiple lists as input; in that case, the task is run for each group of items from each list, i.e. it is run once for the first items, once for the second items, and so on. In the task, write `?1` through `?n` to refer to the current item of each list. `?1` refers to an item from the first list, `?2` an item from the second list, and so on and so forth.

```lisp
show (map [?1 + ?2] [1 2 3] [100 200 300]) ;; prints [101 202 303]
```

See also: **repeat, while, reduce, filter, sort-by** and **task**.

### Agentsets

An agentset is a set of agents; all agents in an agentset must be of the same type (i.e. turtles, patches, or links). An agentset is not in any particular order. In fact, it's always in a random order. What's powerful about the agentset concept is that you can construct agentsets that contain only some turtles, some patches, or some links. For example, all the red turtles, or the patches with `pxcor` evenly divisible by five, or all the links departing from a certain agent. These agentsets can then be used by `ask` or by various reporters that take agentsets as inputs.

Simple built-in agentsets are given by **turtles-here** (which contains only the turtles on my patch) and by **turtles-at** (only the turtles on some other particular patch). The primitive `with` is very useful to build agentsets. Here are some examples of how to make agentsets:

```lisp
turtles with [color = red] ;; all red turtles
other turtles-here with [color = red] ;; all other red turtles on my patch
patches with [pxcor > 0] ;; patches with positive pxcor
turtles in-radius 3 ;; all turtles three or fewer patches away
patches at-points [[1 0] [0 1] [-1 0] [0 -1]] ;; the four patches to the east, north, west, and south
neighbors4 ;; shorthand for those four patches
[my-links] of turtle 0 ;; all the links connected to turtle 0
```

1 If you want agents to do something in a fixed order, you can make a list of the agents instead.

4/6
Once you have created an agentset, here are some simple things you can do:

- Use `ask` to make the agents in the agentset do something.
- Use `any?` to see if the agentset is empty.
- Use `all?` to see if every agent in an agentset satisfies a condition.
- Use `count` to find out exactly how many agents are in the set.

Here are some more complex things you can do:

```plaintext
ask one-of turtles [ set color green ]
  ;; one-of reports a random agent from an agentset
ask (max-one-of turtles [wealth]) [ donate ]
  ;; max-one-of agentset [reporter] reports an agent in the
  ;; agentset that has the highest value for the given reporter
show mean ([wealth] of turtles)
  ;; Use of to make a list of values, one for each agent in the agentset.
show (turtles set turtle 0 turtle 2 turtle 9)
  ;; Use turtle-set, patch-set and link-set reporters to make new
  ;; agentsets by gathering together agents from a variety of sources
show turtles = patches
  ;; Use = to check whether two agentsets are equal using = or !=
show member? turtle 0 turtles
  ;; Use member? to see if an agent is a member of an agentset.
if all? turtles [color = red]
  ;; use ?all to see if every agent in the
  ;; agentset satisfies a certain condition
ask turtles [create-links-to other turtles-here ]; on same patch as me, not me,
  ;; with [color = [color] of myself] and with same color as me.
show [([color] of end1) - ([color] of end2)] of links
  ;; check everything’s OK
```

### Synchronization

When you `ask` a set of agents to run more than one command, each agent must finish all the commands in the block before the next agent starts. One agent runs all of the commands, then the next agent runs all of them, and so on. As mentioned before, the order in which agents are chosen to run the commands is random. To be clear, consider the following code:

```plaintext
ask turtles
  [ forward random 10 ]
  ;; move forward a random number of steps (0–9)
  wait 0.5
  ;; wait half a second
  set color blue
  ;; set your color to blue
```

The first (randomly chosen) turtle will move forward some steps, she will then wait half a second, and she will finally set her color to blue. Then, and only then, another turtle will start doing the same; and so on until all turtles have run the commands inside `ask` without being interrupted by any other turtle. The order in which turtles are selected to run the commands is random. If you want all turtles to move, and then all wait, and then all become blue, you can write it this way:

```plaintext
ask turtles [ forward random 10 ]
ask turtles [ wait 0.5 ] ;; note that you will have to wait
ask turtles [ set color blue ] ;; (0.5 * number-of-turtles) seconds
```

Finally, you can make agents execute a set of commands in a certain order by converting the agentset into a list. There are two primitives that help you do this, `sort` and `sort-by`.

```plaintext
  ;; This sets my-list-of-agents to a list of turtles sorted in
  ;; ascending order by their turtle variable size.
foreach my-list-of-agents [
  ask ? [ forward random 10 ]
  ;; each agent undertakes the list of commands
  wait 0.5
  ;; (forward, wait, and set) without being
  set color blue
  ;; start until the previous one has finished.
]```
**Ticks and Plotting**

In many NetLogo models, time passes in discrete steps, called "ticks". NetLogo includes a built-in tick counter so you can keep track of how many ticks have passed. The current value of the tick counter is shown above the view. Note that –since NetLogo 5.0– ticks and plots are closely related.

You can write code inside the plots. Every plot and each of its pens have setup and update code fields where you can write commands. All these fields have to be edited directly in each plot –i.e. in the Interface, not in the Code tab. To execute the commands written inside the plots, you can use setup-plots and update-plots, which run the corresponding fields in every plot and in every pen. However, in models that use the tick counter, these two primitives are not normally used because they are automatically triggered by tick-related commands, as explained below.

To use the tick counter, first of all you must reset-ticks; this command resets the tick counter to zero, sets up all plots (i.e. triggers setup-plots), and then updates all plots (i.e. triggers update-plots); thus, the initial state of the world is plotted. Then, you can use the tick command, which advances the tick counter by one and updates all plots.

See also: plot, plotxy, and ticks.

**Skeleton of many NetLogo Models**

```netlogo
globals [ ... ] ;; global variables (also defined with sliders, ...)
turtles-own [ ... ] ;; user-defined turtle variables (also <breeds>-own)
patches-own [ ... ] ;; user-defined patch variables
links-own [ ... ] ;; user-defined link variables (also <breeds>-own)
...
to setup
  clear-all ... setup-patches ... setup-turtles ... reset-ticks
end
...
to go
  conduct-observer-procedure ...
  ask turtles [conduct-turtle-procedure] ...
  ask patches [conduct-patch-procedure] ...
  tick ;; this will update every plot and every pen in every plot
end
...
to-report a-particular-statistic
  ... report the-result-of-some-formula
end
```

**Common Primitives**

**Turtle-related**: die, forward (fd), move-to, my-links, myself, nobody, of, other, other-end, patch-here, right (rt), self, setxy, turtle, turtle-set, turtles, turtles-at, turtles-here, turtles-on, turtles-own.

**Patch-related**: clear-patches (cp), distance, import-pcolors, myself, neighbors, neighbors4, nobody, of, other, patch, patch-at, patch-set, patches, patches-own.

**Link-related**: both-ends, clear-links, create-link-from, create-link-to, create-link-with, in-link-neighbor?, in-link-neighbors, in-link-from, is-directed-link?, link, link-length, link-neighbors, link-set, link-with, my-in-links, my-links, other-end, out-link-neighbor?, out-link-neighbors, out-link-to, tie.

**Agentset primitives**: all?, any?, ask, ask-concurrent, count, in-radius, is-agentset?, max-one-of, min-one-of, n-of, neighbors, of, one-of, other, sort, sort-by, with, with-max, with-min.

**Control flow and logic primitives**: and, ask, foreach, if, ifelse, ifelse-value, let, loop, map, not, or, repeat, report, set, stop, startup, wait, while, with-local-randomness, without-interruption, xor.

**World primitives**: clear-all (ca), clear-patches (cp), clear-turtles (ct), display, max-pxcor, min-pxcor, no-display, random-pxcor, reset-ticks, tick, ticks, world-width, world-height.